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DARLING DOWNS
BOOK ALMANAC

TOOWOOMBA, QLD



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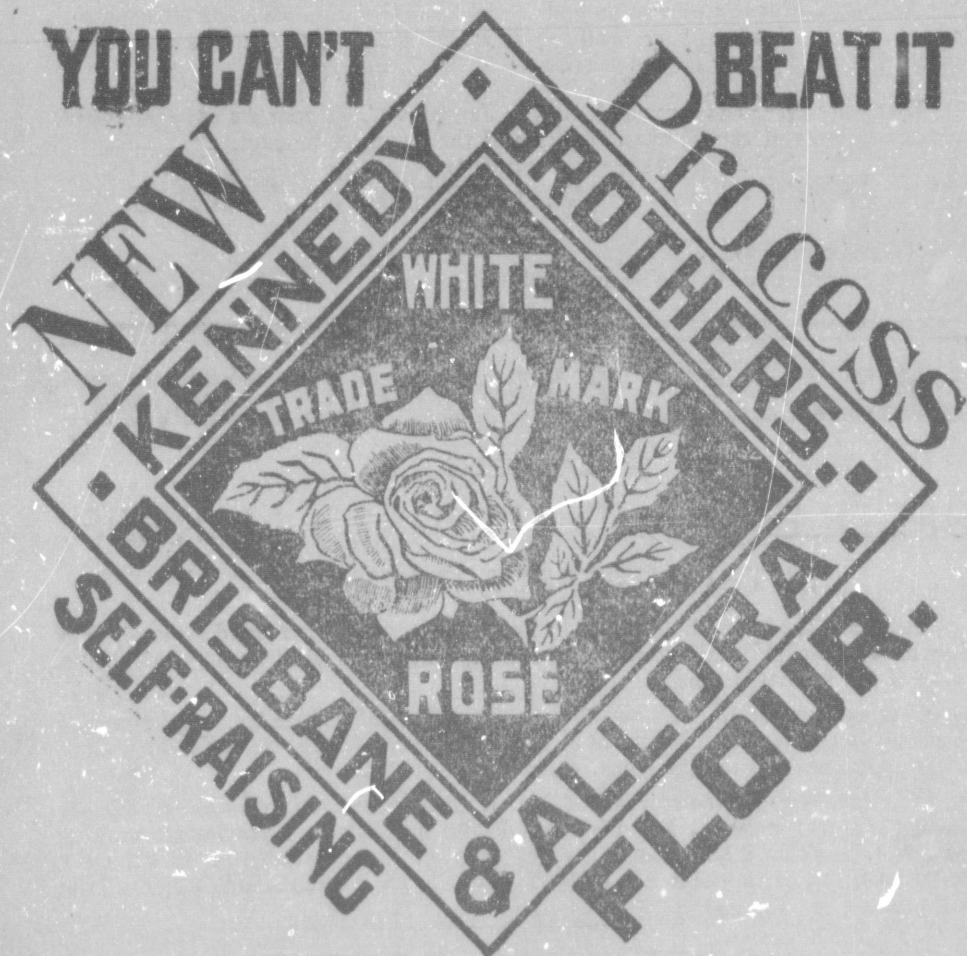
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The Garden and Field Calendar has been prepared by Mr. Geo. Searle, practical gardener, Toowoomba, and contains much general information useful to amateur, as well as practical, gardeners. The hints to farmers will also be found full of interesting and instructive information to all engaged in farming and gardening.

We tender our thanks to the advertising friends for the large number of advertisements which have been sent to us this year. THE DARLING DOWNS BOOK ALMANAC has achieved a reputation and attained a circulation we never anticipated, and, as an annual advertising medium, is undoubtedly one of the best and most powerful in the Darling Downs district.

Last year every copy was sold early in January. This year we have published an extra number of copies, in anticipation of the increased demand.

W. H. GROOM & SONS.

"CHRONICLE" Office,
Toowoomba, December 1st, 1898.

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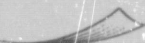
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Excellent Accommodation. Finest Brands of Wines and Spirits,
and Best Malt Liquors. Splendid Grass Paddocks. Buggies and
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FROM BRISBANE.—Daily 12.25 p.m., 6.4 p.m. daily (except Sunday), 10.30 p.m. daily. All places between Brisbane and Toowoomba, daily, 12.25 p.m.

SOUTHERN LINE.—From all places between Wallangarra and Toowoomba, daily (except Sunday), 5.45 p.m.; from Warwick, also at 1.33 p.m.

WESTERN LINE.—From all places between Cunnamulla and Toowoomba, Tuesday and Friday, 6.15 a.m.; Wednesday and Saturday, 5.35 p.m.; also Dalby, Monday, 4.28 p.m.; Thursday and Friday, 7.50 p.m.; Cunnamulla, Adavale, Augathella, and Tambo, Tuesday and Friday, 6.15 a.m.

BEAUARABA LINE.—All places between Pittsworth and Toowoomba, daily (except Sunday and Thursday), at 10.5 a.m., and on Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.

HIGHFIELDS LINE.—All places between Crow's Nest and Toowoomba (except Sunday), at 10.30 a.m.

DRAYTON.—Daily (except Sunday), at 12.45 p.m.

GOONDIWINDI.—Monday and Thursday, at 5.45 p.m.

INGLEWOOD.—Monday and Thursday, at 5.45 p.m.

LEYBURN.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5.45 p.m.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 9 a.m.

NANANGO.—Tuesday and Friday, at 6.15 a.m.

TURALMIN.—Tuesday and Saturday, at 10.5 a.m.

SURAT AND ST. GEORGE.—Tuesday and Friday, at 6.15 a.m.

YANDILLA.—Tuesday and Saturday, at 16.5 a.m.

WILSONTON AND GLENVALE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 11.30 a.m.

CLOSE.

BRISBANE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 6.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. All places between Toowoomba and Brisbane, daily (except Sunday), 5.15 p.m.; and on Tuesday and Friday extra mails, 6.30 a.m.

LESWICH.—Daily (except Sunday), 6.30 a.m., 1.10 p.m., 5.15 p.m.

SOUTHERN LINE.—For all places between Wallangarra and Toowoomba, daily (except Saturday), 12 noon; Friday, 8 p.m.; and Warwick (Saturday only), 12 noon.

WESTERN LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Charleville, Monday and Thursday, 12 noon; Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Adavale, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Cunnamulla and Thargomindah, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Augathella and Tambo, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.; Dalby daily (except Saturday), 8 p.m.

BEAUARABA LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Pittsworth, daily (except Sunday and Wednesday), 1 p.m.; on Wednesday, 11.45 a.m.

HIGHFIELDS LINE.—For all places between Toowoomba and Crow's Nest, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9.50 a.m.; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2.25 p.m.; Saturday only, 3.50 p.m.

DRAYTON.—Daily (except Sunday), 3.30 a.m.

GOONDIWINDI.—Tuesday and Saturday, 12 noon.

INGLEWOOD.—Tuesday and Saturday, 12 noon.

LEYBURN.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 12 noon.

MIDDLE RIDGE.—Daily (except Sunday), 12.45 p.m.

NANANGO.—Tues. and Friday, 8 p.m.

TURALMIN.—Tuesday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

SURAT AND ST. GEORGE.—Tuesday and Friday, 8 p.m.

YANDILLA.—Tues. and Sat., 1 p.m.

WILSONTON AND GLENVALE.—Daily (except Sunday), at 1 p.m.

English mail closes at Toowoomba Post Office every Monday at 12 noon. Parcels, Packets, and Newspapers must be posted one hour, and Registered Letters half an hour before the time for closing the mails. Letters can only be registered between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The times of train mails stated above are times as per time-table of arrival at Railway Station, Toowoomba.

The times of closing are actual time at Post Office.

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TURALLIN, LEYBURN, CROW'S NEST, CLIFTON,
ALLORA, WARWICK, STANTHORPE,
JONDARYAN, DALBY, ROMA,
AND GOONDIWINDI

LOCAL + BUSINESS + DIRECTORY
FOR 1900.

The Twenty-fourth Year of Publication.

Price: ONE SHILLING.

TOOWOOMBA :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. H. GROOM & SONS,
"CHRONICLE" OFFICE, MARGARET STREET.

JANUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	D. H. M. Last Quar. New Moon	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		.. 1 11.52 p.m.	.. 8 3.40 p.m.	.. 16 5.8 a.m.	.. 24 9.53 a.m. .. 31 11.23 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	M	New Year's Day. Bank Holiday.				4 57	6 46	4 15	6 25
2	Tu	Governor Blackall died				4 57	6 46	5 20	7 17
3	W	Bass discovered Western Port				4 58	6 46	6 27	8 5
4	Th	Dampier landed on E. coast of Aus.				4 59	6 47	7 34	8 48
5	F	N.S. Wales Constitution proclaimed				5 06	6 47	8 41	9 28
6	S	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.				5 06	6 47	9 45	10 7
7	S	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany.</i>				5 16	6 47	10 48	10 46
8	M	First Regatta at Port Jackson				5 26	6 47	11 50	11 24
9	Tu	Napoleon III. died				5 36	6 47	P.M.	A.M.
10	W	Edward Wilson (<i>Melbourne Argus</i>) died				5 36	6 47	1 53	0 6
11	Th	S.S. London foundered, 220 lost				5 46	6 47	2 53	0 51
12	F	Jas Henty, Port Phillip Pioneer, d.				5 56	6 47	3 50	1 39
13	S	Floods in Brisbane				5 66	6 47	4 44	2 31
14	S	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 66	6 47	5 33	3 25
15	M	Sandwich Islands discovered				5 76	6 47	6 17	4 21
16	Tu	Battle of Corunna				5 86	6 47	6 57	5 16
17	W	New Zealand Constitution proclaimed				5 96	6 47	7 33	6 10
18	Th	German Empire proclaimed... ..				5 106	6 47	8 6	7 3
19	F	Sir W. Denison died				5 106	6 47	8 37	7 55
20	S	John Howard, philanthropist, died				5 116	6 46	9 8	8 46
21	S	<i>Third Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 126	6 46	9 38	9 37
22	M	Wellington, New Zealand, founded				5 136	6 46	10 11	10 29
23	Tu	William Pitt died				5 146	6 46	10 45	11 21
24	W	La Perouse anchored in Botany Bay				5 146	6 45	11 24	P.M.
25	Th	Collins left Port Phillip				5 156	6 45	A.M.	1 13
26	F	Foundation Day, N.S. Wales				5 166	6 45	0 8	2 11
27	S	Terrible Cyclonic Storm, Townsville				5 176	6 44	0 58	3 10
28	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 186	6 44	1 54	4 7
29	M	Cotton exported from Queensland..				5 196	6 43	2 57	5 2
30	Tu	Charles I. beheaded... ..				5 196	6 43	4 2	5 52
31	W	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, died... ..				5 206	6 43	5 12	3 39

EGG CUTLET.—Cut small a hard-boiled egg; add a tablespoonful of bread-crumbs, the same quantity of grated cheese, with a pinch of curry-powder, salt, pepper, and grated nutmeg. Mix the whole with the yolk of a raw egg, and shape like a mutton cutlet. Dip it in the white of the egg, then into the breadcrumbs, and fry brown; garnish with fried parsley.

CREAM SPONGE CAKE.—Mix a teaspoonful of baking powder with a teacupful of flour, and one of castor sugar. Break three eggs into the flour, &c., beat to a light batter, and flavour with vanilla essence. Pour into fancy patty-pans, and bake in a very quick oven. Turn on to a sieve to cool. Whip half a pint of thick cream, flavoured and sweetened to taste. Scoop out a hollow in the top of each sponge cake, fill in with cream, which should rise above the level of the cake to a point. Garnish round the cream with small strips of angelica and gracie cherries.

CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, half cupful of butter, the yolks of three eggs and one cupful of milk. Cream the sugar and butter, add the eggs and milk, one teaspoonful of lemon extract, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted into three cupfuls of flour, and beat well. Bake in round pans. Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff, and add one cupful of powdered sugar. Spread each layer with the icing before placing the layers of sliced bananas on. It is much better than when bananas alone are used. This cake should be made the day it is to be eaten. Just before serving ice the top, and place the bananas upon it. They blacken if exposed to the air any length of time.

MEMORANDUM.

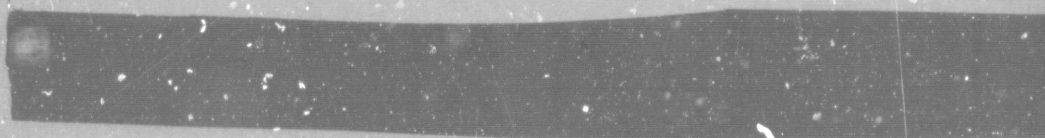
FEBRUARY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		First Quar.	D. H.M.	Last Quar.	D. H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Full Moon	.. 14 11.50 p.m.		.. 23 2.44 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	Th	Nelson, New Zealand, founded	..	..	1842	5 21 6	12	6 20	7 22
2	F	S.S. Singapore wrecked	..	..	1877	5 22 6	41	7 28	8 3
3	S	Marquis of Salisbury born	..	..	1830	5 22 6	41	8 34	8 43
4	S	<i>Fifth Sunday after Epiphany</i>				5 23 6	40	9 39	9 23
5	M	First Judge appointed to Melbourne	..	..	1841	5 24 6	40	10 43	10 5
6	Tu	Sir Henry Irving born	..	..	1838	5 25 6	39	11 46	10 49
7	W	Disastrous Cyclone at Mackay	..	..	1898	5 26 6	38	P.M.	11 37
8	Th	Cotewayo died...	..	..	1884	5 26 6	38	1 44	A.M.
9	F	Bishop Hooper burned	..	..	1555	5 27 6	37	2 40	0 28
10	S	Queen Victoria married	..	..	1840	5 28 6	36	3 30	1 21
11	S	<i>Septuagesima Sunday</i>				5 29 6	36	4 16	2 16
12	M	Hargreaves discovered gold in N.S.W.	..	..	1851	5 29 6	35	4 56	3 10
13	Tu	Lord Randolph Churchill born	..	..	1849	5 30 6	34	5 33	4 5
14	W	St. Valentine				5 31 6	33	6 7	4 58
15	Th	Captain Cook killed	..	..	1779	5 32 6	33	6 39	5 50
16	F	Lindley Murray, grammarian, died	..	..	1826	5 32 6	32	7 10	6 41
17	S	Battle of Eupatoria	..	..	1855	5 33 6	31	7 41	7 32
18	S	<i>Sexagesima Sunday</i>				5 34 6	30	8 13	8 23
19	M	Second great flood in Brisbane	..	..	1893	5 34 6	29	8 46	9 15
20	Tu	Joseph Hume died	..	..	1855	5 35 6	28	9 23	10 9
21	W	Rev. Robert Hall, died	..	..	1831	5 36 6	27	10 3	11 3
22	Th	George Washington born	..	..	1732	5 36 6	27	10 49	11 59
23	F	Hobart Waterworks opened	..	..	1876	5 37 6	26	11 41	P.M.
24	S	St. Matthias. Dr. Guthrie died	..	..	1873	5 38 6	25	A.M.	1 52
25	S	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday</i>				5 38 6	24	0 39	2 46
26	M	Napoleon escaped from Elba	..	..	1815	5 39 6	23	1 41	3 38
27	Tu	<i>Shrove Tuesday.</i> Longfellow died	..	..	1882	5 39 6	22	2 47	4 26
28	W	<i>Ash Wednesday</i>				5 40 6	21	3 55	5 10

POSSIBILITIES OF CANNED TOMATOES.—Tomatoes are a most wholesome vegetable, their acid acting in a salutary manner on the stomach and kidney, and they should be eaten two or three times a week. During the winter and spring fresh tomatoes are so high-priced that few can afford them, but canned ones, if properly cooked, are a very palatable substitute. When a can is opened the contents should immediately be emptied into a dish, for if allowed to stand in the tin after the air reaches them a harmful acid is generated. If set in a cool place tomatoes may be kept in a covered dish for two or three days, so if but a part of a can is needed at one time the remainder may be used later.—Tomato Soup: Chop a large onion fine, and cook in a pint of boiling water. Drain the liquor from a canful of tomatoes, press tomatoes through a colander, then add them and the liquor to the onion, together with one quart of soup stock, and salt and pepper for seasoning. Cook 15 minutes, and serve with crackers or small squares of toasted bread.—Tomato Soup, Without Stock: Press one canful of tomatoes through a colander, add a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste, a half pint of boiling water, and cook 15 minutes; add half a saltspoonful of soda, and when it has done foaming remove the scum and add a quart of very rich sweet milk. When it boils add a tablespoonful of flour smooth in a little cold milk, stirring constantly to prevent lumps. Boil two minutes, remove from the fire and serve.—Creamed Tomatoes: Chop fine a canful of tomatoes, season with salt, pepper, a tablespoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter. Put to heat in a saucepan, and when it has cooked five minutes add a cupful of sweet cream in which has been smoothed a scant tablespoonful of flour. Cook two minutes longer, stirring constantly, and serve at once.—Tomato Toast: This is a most appetising dish. Prepare as for creamed tomatoes, and serve by pouring over slices of hot toasted bread. Serve immediately.

**BEST COPY
AVAILABLE**

MEMORANDUM.



MARCH.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		New Moon	First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		.. 1 9.26 p.m.	.. 8 3.34 p.m.	.. 16 6.12 p.m.	.. 24 3.36 p.m.				
					New Moon .. 31 6.30 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	Th	St. David.				5 41	6 20	5 3	5 53
2	F	Horace Walpole died	1797			5 41	6 19	5 11	6 34
3	S	Rev. Dr. Cani, R.C. bishop, died	1898			5 42	6 18	7 18	7 16
4	S	First Sunday in Lent				5 43	6 17	8 26	7 59
5	M	Port Phillip Patriot published	1838			5 43	6 16	9 31	8 44
6	Tu	Sydney Gazette, first newspaper published ..	1803			5 44	6 15	10 36	9 32
7	W	First Wesleyan Class Meeting, Sydney ..	1813			5 44	6 14	11 37	10 28
8	Th	Serious Floods, Gympie & Maryborough ..	1898			5 45	6 13	P.M.	11 17
9	F	Fight between Merrimac and Monitor ..	1862			5 45	6 11	1 27	A.M.
10	S	Australia discovered by the Dutch ..	1602			5 46	6 10	2 14	0 11
11	S	Second Sunday in Lent				5 46	6 9	2 56	1 6
12	M	First electric telegraph in Victoria ..	1855			5 47	6 8	3 34	2 0
13	Tu	Norfolk Island settlement founded ..	1790			5 47	6 7	4 9	2 54
14	W	Queen's College, Melbourne, opened ..	1888			5 48	6 6	4 41	3 46
15	Th	Ormond College opened	1885			5 49	6 5	5 12	4 37
16	F	Terrible hurricane at Samoa	1889			5 49	6 4	5 43	5 23
17	S	St. Patrick. Bank holiday.				5 50	6 3	6 15	6 19
18	S	Third Sunday in Lent				5 50	6 2	6 48	7 11
19	M	Gold discovered at Waterhouse, Tasmania	1869			5 51	6 1	7 24	8 4
20	Tu	Sir Arthur Palmer died	1898			5 52	5 59	8 3	8 58
21	W	John Sebastian Bach, composer, born ..	1685			5 52	5 58	8 47	9 53
22	Th	Goethe, German author, died	1832			5 53	5 57	9 36	10 49
23	F	Explosion Bulli Colliery, 75 lives lost ..	1887			5 53	5 56	10 30	11 44
24	S	H.M.S. Eurydice capsized, 330 lost ..	1878			5 54	5 55	11 29	P.M.
25	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent. Annunciation, V.M.				5 54	5 54	A.M.	1 28
26	M	Walt. Whitman, poet, died	1892			5 54	5 53	0 31	2 16
27	Tu	James I., King of England, died	1625			5 55	5 52	1 35	1 0
28	W	Archbishop Trench, died	1886			5 55	5 50	2 49	3 43
29	Th	John Keble, author Christian Year, d. ..	1866			5 56	5 49	3 47	4 24
30	F	Sicilian Vespers	1282			5 56	5 48	4 54	5 6
31	S	1st r.s. (Surprise) launch, at Sydney ..	1831			5 57	5 47	6 1	6 48

SHORTCAKE.—Two cupfuls of flour sifted with one heaping spoonful of baking powder, one half cupful of butter, and one egg with one half cupful of sugar mixed into it. Stir in milk so it will be just stiff enough to roll out, and bake in a round tin. Split and butter, fill with sliced bananas; serve hot, with plenty of sweetened cream.

RAGOUT FROM COLD MEAT.—A good ragout may be made by cutting sufficient cold cooked meat into cubes of one inch to make one pint. Put one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour into a saucepan; mix and add half a pint of stock; stir until boiling; add half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a teaspoonful of browning or kitchen bouquet; add the meat, heat quickly, and serve. Mushrooms may be added if desired.

STUFFED DUCKS.—Bone fine large ducks, fill with forcemeat made of three onions (boiled and chopped), two apples (chopped), a tablespoonful of scalded sage, a teaspoonful each of salt, sugar, and mustard, half a teaspoonful of pepper, a pinch of mace, and two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Truss the ducks firmly, roll tightly in a cloth, and stew gently for two hours in stock. Serve with border of French beans, and pour some thickened brown sauce over the ducks.

MEMORANDUM.

APRIL.

Day of Month	Day of Week	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		First Quar.	D. H.M. 7 6.55 a.m.	Last Quar.	D. H.M. 23 0.35 a.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Full Moon	15 11.2 a.m.	New Moon	29 3.23 p.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent</i>				5 57	5 46	7 8	6 33
2	M	Holman Hunt born		1827	5 58	5 45	8 15	7 21	
3	Tu	Great comet seen at Melbourne ..		1853	5 58	5 44	9 20	8 23	
4	W	Oliver Goldsmith died		1774	5 59	5 43	10 22	9 7	
5	Th	Cooktown proclaimed a municipality		1876	6 05	5 41	11 18	10 3	
6	F	Napoleon Buonaparte abdicated ..		1814	6 05	5 40	P.M.	10 59	
7	S	Duke of Albany born		1853	6 15	5 39	0 53	11 54	
8	S	<i>Palm Sunday</i>			6 15	5 38	1 33	A.M.	
9	M	First volunteer encampment, N.S.W.		1873	6 25	5 37	2 9	0 43	
10	Tu	Great Chertist Demonstration ..		1848	6 25	5 36	2 42	1 41	
11	W	Treaty of Utrecht		1713	6 35	5 35	3 14	2 32	
12	Th	<i>Maundy Thursday</i>			6 35	5 34	3 45	3 23	
13	F	<i>Good Friday</i>			6 45	5 33	4 17	4 14	
14	S	<i>Easter Eve</i>			6 45	5 32	4 49	5 6	
15	S	<i>Easter Sunday</i>			6 55	5 31	5 25	5 59	
16	M	<i>Easter Monday</i>			6 55	5 30	6 3	6 53	
17	Tu	<i>Easter Tuesday.</i> Benjamin Franklin died ..		1790	6 65	5 29	6 46	7 48	
18	W	N.S.W. discovered by Captain Cook ..		1770	6 65	5 28	7 34	8 44	
19	Th	Lord Byron, died		1824	6 75	5 27	8 26	9 40	
20	F	Bishop Heber born		1783	6 75	5 26	9 23	10 33	
21	S	Customs Duty first levied in Otaga ..		1848	6 85	5 25	10 23	11 24	
22	S	<i>Low Sunday</i>			6 85	5 24	11 24	P.M.	
23	M	St. George. Bank Holiday			6 95	5 23	A.M.	0 56	
24	Tu	Daniel Defoe died		1731	6 95	5 22	0 27	1 37	
25	W	St. Mark. Port Philip Bay, discovered ..		1802	6 105	5 21	1 31	2 17	
26	Th	Wreck of the Schomberg		1853	6 115	5 20	2 35	2 57	
27	F	Great Flood at the Hawkesbury ..		1842	6 115	5 20	3 10	3 38	
28	S	Capt. Cook landed at Botany Bay ..		1770	6 125	5 19	4 43	4 21	
29	S	<i>Second Sunday after Easter</i>			6 125	5 18	5 50	5 8	
30	M	Battle of Fontenoy		1745	6 135	5 17	6 59	5 53	

SUET PUDDING.—Take one cupful of suet, chopped fine, one cupful each of raw potato and raw carrot, grated, one cup of raisins or currants, one cupful of golden syrup, a little salt, and a pinch of soda. Mix this well together, let it steam for three hours, and serve it with sauce.

SCALLOPED EGGS.—Boil for 20 minutes, drop into cold water, remove the shells, slice, season to taste with salt and pepper, and arrange the slices in a pudding-dish in alternate layers with breadcrumbs. Pour over sweet thin cream to moisten thoroughly, add a layer of breadcrumbs, and bake till well browned.

CHEESE MERINGUES.—Melt together 2 oz. of rich cheese and the same quantity of Gruyère. When this is melted, add 2 oz. of butter and about half a gill of water. Stir till all becomes a smooth, creamy mass. Have ready some dried and sifted flour, stir it in little by little till the whole becomes a stiff paste, then add the yolk of an egg, and beat well. Take two tablespoons and grease the insides of both, take up a spoonful of the paste, level it, and by means of the other spoon slide it out on a buttered baking sheet. Continue in this way till all paste is used up. Bake steadily to a nice brown, and meanwhile whip the white of an egg to a stiff froth, add a dust of cayenne, and coat the meringues with this as soon as possible. Set the meringues back in a cool part of the oven until they are a delicate brown. Serve on a doyley.

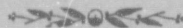
MR. H. A. BOYS,

SURGEON AND MECHANICAL



Australian Mutual Provident Chambers,

RUTHVEN STREET, TOOWOOMBA.



CROWN and BRIDGE WORK.

MEMORANDUM.

MAY.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		First Quar.	D. H.M.	Last Quar.	D. H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Full Moon	.. 15 1.37 a.m.	New Moon	.. 29 0.50 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	Tu	St. Philip and St. James.				6 14 5	16	8 3	6 53
2	W	Chartist Demonstration in London	..	1842		6 14 5	15	9 3	7 49
3	Th	New Zealand decl. indepen., N.S.W.	..	1841		6 15 5	15	9 58	8 47
4	F	Dr. Livingstone died	..	1873		6 15 5	14	10 46	9 44
5	S	Napoleon died at St. Helena	..	1821		6 16 5	13	11 29	10 39
6	S	Third Sunday after Easter				6 16 5	12	P.M.	11 33
7	M	Earl of Rosebery born	..	1847		6 17 5	12	0 42	A.M.
8	Tu	Trucaninni, last Tasmanian aboriginal, died	1876			6 17 5	11	1 14	0 25
9	W	Gold rush to Bathurst	..	1851		6 18 5	10	1 45	1 16
10	Th	Battle of Lodi	..	1796		6 18 5	10	2 17	2 7
11	F	Great Tichborne trial commenced	..	1871		6 19 5	9	2 49	2 59
12	S	Last Transports arrived Moreton Bay	..	1850		6 19 5	8	3 23	3 51
13	S	Fourth Sunday after Easter				6 20 5	8	4 1	4 45
14	M	Sydney Mint established	..	1855		6 21 5	7	4 43	5 41
15	Tu	Captain Cook discovered Moreton Bay	..	1770		6 21 5	7	5 29	6 37
16	W	B.I.S.N. Co.'s s. Dacca wrecked	..	1890		6 22 5	6	6 21	7 34
17	Th	Post Office Savings Banks established	..	1861		6 22 5	6	7 17	8 29
18	F	Trial by jury instituted	..	1217		6 23 5	5	8 17	9 21
19	S	W. E. Gladstone died	..	1898		6 23 5	5	9 18	10 10
20	S	Rogation Sunday				6 24 5	4	10 21	10 55
21	M	St. Helena discovered	..	1502		6 25 5	4	11 23	11 37
22	Tu	Victor Hugo died	..	1885		6 25 5	3	A.M.	P.M.
23	W	Battle of Ramilies	..	1706		6 26 5	3	0 26	0 55
24	Th	Ascension Day. Queen Victoria born	..	1819		6 26 5	2	1 28	1 34
25	F	Sydney first lit with gas	..	1841		6 27 5	2	2 32	2 15
26	S	Calliope Goldfield proclaimed	..	1863		6 28 5	1	3 36	2 59
27	S	Sunday after Ascension.				6 28 5	1	4 41	3 46
28	M	Sir Humphrey Davy died	..	1829		6 29 5	1	5 45	4 38
29	Tu	Restoration of Charles II.	..	1660		6 29 5	1	6 47	5 34
30	W	Steamer Ly-ee-moon wrecked	..	1886		6 30 5	0	7 44	6 32
31	Th	Charlotte Brontë died	..	1855		6 30 5	0	8 36	7 30

CUSTARD.—Four eggs well beaten, with two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of sweet milk, one cupful of cream, one tablespoonful of butter and five bananas sliced in circles. Bake one half hour, setting the dish in a panful of water.

FRESH OX TONGUE AND TOMATO SAUCE.—We are most accustomed to salt ox tongues, but this dish is exceedingly good, and provides a hot dish for dinner which is always appreciated by the young folks. Take a fresh tongue, trim the root, rub with salt and soak for an hour in cold water, so that it is thoroughly cleansed. Then place in a stewpan with a large onion, three cloves, a good-sized bunch of herbs and bay leaves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of peppercorns, and enough cold water to cover all. Bring to the boil and skim well; let it simmer three hours. Remove the skin, arrange the tongue on a dish and mask it with tomato sauce made from the fresh fruit.

BRAIZED FOWLS.—Truss a couple of fowls, not necessarily young birds, put a few slices of salt pork, a sliced onion, a carrot and a piece of celery in a stewpan: on these place the fowl with some slices of salt pork on its breast. Season with a bouquet garni, 12 peppercorns, six cloves, a teaspoonful of salt, and add a quart of broth or water; place a buttered paper over all, cover the pan closely, and let it simmer till tender. An old fowl will require three hours' stewing. Remove the fowl when tender, place it on a baking dish, baste with butter, dredge with flour, and brown it in the oven. Strain the gravy, thicken it, color it and pour round the fowl.

MEMORANDUM.

JUNE.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		First Quar.	D. H.M.	Last Quar.	D. H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Full Moon	... 13 1.38 p.m.	New Moon	... 27 11.27 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	F	West Australia colonised ... ..	.. ..	1829	6 30 5	0 9 22	8 27		
2	S	Melbourne Argus first issued... ..	.. ..	1846	6 31 5	0 10 3	9 23		
3	S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.			6 31 5	0 10 40	10 16		
4	M	Whit Monday.			6 32 5	0 11 13	11 8		
5	Tu	Whit Tuesday.			6 32 5	0 11 45	11 59		
6	W	Hawkesbury River discovered .. ..	.. ..	1789	6 33 5	0 P.M.	A.M.		
7	Th	Corpus Christi.			6 33 4	59 0 44	0 50		
8	F	Pitcairn Islanders remov. to Norfolk Island	'56		6 33 4	59 1 21	1 42		
9	S	Charles Dickens died... ..	.. ..	1870	6 34 4	59 1 57	2 35		
10	S	Trinity Sunday.			6 34 4	59 2 37	3 30		
11	M	St. Barnabas. Dugald Stewart died ..	.. ..	1828	6 35 4	59 3 22	4 26		
12	Tu	Serious flood in Brisbane and suburbs ..	.. ..	1863	6 35 4	59 4 12	5 23		
13	W	Exhibition Building, Brisbane, burned ..	.. ..	1888	6 36 4	59 5 8	6 20		
14	Th	Battle of Naseby ... ..	.. ..	1645	6 36 4	59 6 7	7 14		
15	F	Thos. Campbell, poet, died .. ..	.. ..	1844	6 36 4	59 7 10	8 6		
16	S	Battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny ... ..	.. ..	1815	6 37 5	0 8 13	8 53		
17	S	First Sunday after Trinity			6 37 5	0 9 17	9 36		
18	M	Battle of Waterloo .. ..	.. ..	1815	6 37 5	0 10 20	10 17		
19	Tu	James I. born... ..	.. ..	1566	6 37 5	0 11 22	10 56		
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria .. ..	.. ..	1837	6 38 5	0 A.M.	11 35		
21	Th	School of Arts, Toowoomba, burned ..	.. ..	1898	6 38 5	1 0 24	P.M.		
22	F	Queen's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations ...	.. ..	1897	6 38 5	1 1 27	0 56		
23	S	Battle of Plassey .. ..	.. ..	1757	6 38 5	1 2 30	1 41		
24	S	Second Sunday after Trinity. St. John Baptist.			6 38 5	1 3 33	2 30		
25	M	"Corn Law" abolished .. ..	.. ..	1846	6 39 5	1 4 35	3 23		
26	Tu	Wills' (explorer) last letter .. ..	.. ..	1861	6 39 5	2 5 33	4 19		
27	W	Massacre at Cawnpore .. ..	.. ..	1857	6 39 5	2 6 27	5 17		
28	Th	Coronation of Queen Victoria .. ..	.. ..	1838	6 39 5	3 7 15	6 15		
29	F	St. Peter. Burke and Wills perished ..	.. ..	1861	6 39 5	3 7 58	7 11		
30	S	Greenwich Hospital founded .. ..	.. ..	1696	6 40 5	3 8 37	8 6		

TO PEEL TOMATOES.—It is quite easy, if you dip them into boiling water for a second before beginning. An excellent plan is to put them into a frying basket for the dipping part of the programme, as the water drains from them so nicely; and if left to get sodden they are spoilt.

FRIED POTATOES.—Four potatoes, fat for frying. Peel the potatoes, cut them in slices a little thicker than a shilling; let them remain in cold water till wanted, then dry them thoroughly, dip them in flour, and fry in boiling fat; they will take about five minutes to fry; drain on blotting paper, and serve at once.

BANANA AND PINEAPPLE FLOAT.—Slice three bananas into half a canful of shredded or half a canful of finely shaved pineapple. Place in a deep glass dish and cover with the following:—Two cupfuls of milk and one cupful of sugar, brought to a boil. Stir one heaping tablespoonful of corn starch into half a cupful of water, and the yolks of two eggs; add to the boiling milk. When a little cool, pour over the mixture in a dish, pile the whipped whites on top, and brown slightly in a quick oven. A splendid dessert.

BRIDAL CREAM.—One quart of sweet milk, one grated cocoanut, two cupfuls of sugar; bring to a boil, and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in milk. Have ready the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and slowly beat them into the hot cream. Pour over six or eight sliced bananas; when cool, ice the top and sprinkle thickly with cocoanut. The yolks of the eggs should be used to make a good cake, flavoured with orange, to serve with cream; keep the cream on ice until ready to serve.

MEMORANDUM.

JULY.

Day of Month.	La. of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		D. H.M.		D. H.M.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets.
		First Quar.	Full Moon	Last Quar.	New Moon				
		... c 10.14 a.m.	... 12 11.32 p.m.	.. 19 3.31 p.m.	.. 26 11.43 p.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity</i>				6 39 5	4 9 12	8 59	
2	M	Sir Robert Peel died.. .. . 1850				6 39 5	4 9 45	9 51	
3	Tu	Battle of Sadowa 1866				6 39 5	4 10 16	10 42	
4	W	Declaration of American Independence ... 1776				6 39 5	5 10 48	11 33	
5	Th	East India Company formed .. . 1698				6 39 5	5 11 20	A.M.	
6	F	Strike of Broken Hill miners began .. 1892				6 39 5	5 11 54	0 25	
7	S	First Sale of Moreton Bay Land 1842				6 39 5	6 P.M.	1 18	
8	S	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity</i>				6 39 5	6 1 14	2 13	
9	M	Eruption of Mount Tarawera, N.Z. .. 1886				6 39 5	6 2 1	3 9	
10	Tu	John Calvin born 1509				6 39 5	7 2 54	4 6	
11	W	S.S. Cawarra wrecked at Newcastle .. 1866				6 38 5	7 3 53	5 2	
12	Th	Bombardment of Alexandria 1882				6 38 5	8 4 55	5 56	
13	F	Treaty of Berlin signed 1878				6 38 5	8 6 0	6 46	
14	S	The Bastille (Paris) stormed .. . 1789				6 38 5	9 7 5	7 32	
15	S	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity. St. Swithin.</i>				6 38 5	9 8 10	8 15	
16	M	Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet .. . 622				6 37 5	10 9 14	8 56	
17	Tu	1st Petty Sessions held in Victoria... .. 1838				6 37 5	10 10 17	9 35	
18	W	Infallibility of Pope decreed .. . 1870				6 37 5	11 11 21	10 15	
19	Th	Minders, navigator, died 1814				6 37 5	11 A.M.	10 56	
20	F	Robbery of McIvor Gold Escort 1853				6 36 5	12 0 24	11 40	
21	S	Robert Burns died 1796				6 36 5	12 1 27	P.M.	
22	S	<i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity</i>				6 55 5	13 2 28	1 18	
23	M	Chusan, first str. to Melbourne, arr. .. 1852				6 35 5	13 3 26	2 12	
24	T	Jane Austen died 1817				6 34 5	14 4 21	3 8	
25	W	St. James. Thomas à Kempis died .. 1471				6 34 5	14 5 10	4 5	
26	Th	Coleridge, poet, died.. .. . 1830				6 34 5	15 5 55	5 2	
27	F	Enterprise schr. left Georgetown, Tasmania 1835				6 33 5	15 6 35	5 57	
28	S	Robespierre guillotined 1794				6 32 5	16 7 11	6 51	
29	S	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity</i>				6 32 5	17 7 45	7 45	
30	M	Captain Cook sailed from Deptford .. 1768				6 31 5	17 8 16	8 34	
31	Tu	First land sale held at Ipswich 1850				6 31 5	18 8 48	9 25	

TOMATOES A LA CREME.—First brown a small shallot in butter, add to it 1 lb. of medium-sized tomatoes, and heat up, season highly with pepper and salt. Beat up three eggs, one at a time, and add to the mixture over a gentle heat till the whole thickens while stirred. Have ready squares of toast, place on each tomato, with the sauce round it, scatter chopped white of eggs over each, and serve at once.

TRANSPARENT FLUMMERY.—Soak half a boxful of gelatine in one pint of water for three hours, add the juice of two oranges and one more cupful of water, and bring to a boil with two cupfuls of sugar. Slice two oranges and six bananas in a square dish, and pour the gelatine over them, stirring well. Let it get stiff on ice, and when ready to serve, cut off in blocks or hack into chunks, pile on a glass platter and pile whipped cream around it. A beautiful party dish.

BROWNED CALF'S HEAD.—Having boiled half a calf's head till tender, take it out of its stock, remove the bone, press the meat into a pie dish to mould it, and when half cold place it in a baking dish. Brush it over with the yolks of two raw eggs, sprinkle thickly with browned breadcrumbs, pour a little of the stock into the dish to keep the meat moist, dissolve a tablespoonful of butter and sprinkle it over the crumbs. Place the baking tin in the oven for half an hour, so that the meat will heat through and the crumbs will get crisp. When ready to serve, remove carefully to a hot dish, garnish with rolls of fried bacon, the tongue cut in slices and the brains made into cakes and fried brown. Pour piquante sauce round and serve at once.

MEMORANDUM.

AUGUST.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.						SUN.		MOON.	
		First Quar.	D. 4	H.M. 2.46 a.m.	Last Quar.	D. 17	H.M. 9.46 p.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Full Moon	.. 11	7.30 a.m.	New Moon	... 25	1.53 p.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.								H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	W	Lammas Day. Bank Holiday.						6 30	5 18	9 20	10 17
2	Th	Collision between Barrabool and Q'land ..				1876		6 29	5 19	9 53	11 6
3	F	Chris. Columbus sailed for America ..				1492		6 29	5 19	10 29	A.M.
4	S	Percy B. Shelly, poet, born... ..				1792		6 28	5 20	11 8	0 2
5	S	<i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity</i>						6 28	5 20	11 52	0 57
6	M	Fénelon born				1651		6 27	5 21	P.M.	1 52
7	T	Rev. J. D. Lang, D.D., died				1878		6 26	5 21	1 36	2 48
8	W	George Canning died				1827		6 25	5 22	2 36	3 42
9	Th	First land sale held in Brisbane ...				1843		6 24	5 22	3 40	4 34
10	F	Possession taken of Van Dieman's Land ..				1803		6 24	5 23	4 46	5 22
11	S	S.S. Austral arrived at Glasgow				1883		6 23	5 23	5 52	6 8
12	S	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity</i>						6 22	5 24	6 59	6 50
13	M	Battle of Blenheim				1704		6 21	5 24	8 4	7 32
14	Tu	Lord Clyde died				1863		6 21	5 25	9 10	8 13
15	W	Admiral Blakeney born				1599		6 20	5 25	10 15	8 55
16	Th	Beach defeated Hanlan				1884		6 19	5 26	11 19	9 39
17	F	Sir W. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., died ..				1897		6 18	5 26	A.M.	10 25
18	S	Battle of Gravelotte				1870		6 17	5 27	0 22	11 16
19	S	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity</i>						6 16	5 27	1 21	P.M.
20	M	Dunbar wrecked at Sydney Heads.. ..				1857		6 15	5 28	2 17	1 4
21	Tu	Battle of Vimiera				1808		6 14	5 28	3 7	2 0
22	W	Hon. W. Miles, Minister for Works, died...				1887		6 13	5 29	3 53	2 56
23	Th	Sch. Enterprise sailed up Yarra ...				1835		6 12	5 29	4 34	3 51
24	F	St. Bartholomew. Huguenot massacre ...				1572		6 11	5 30	5 11	4 45
25	S	David Hume died				1726		6 10	5 30	5 46	5 37
26	S	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity</i>						6 9	5 31	6 18	6 29
27	M	Diocese of Tasmania founded				1842		6 8	5 31	6 50	7 18
28	Tu	Cholera broke out in London				1852		6 7	5 31	7 22	8 11
29	W	J. P. Fawkes encampd. on site of Melb....				1835		6 6	5 32	7 54	9 2
30	Th	Sir John Ross died				1856		6 5	5 32	8 29	9 55
31	F	John Bunyan died, aged 60... ..				1688		6 4	5 33	9 6	10 48

CAYENNE VINEGAR.—Half-ounce cayenne, one pint vinegar. Pour the vinegar on the cayenne, cork closely, and shake every two days for a fortnight; strain and bottle for use.

CUCUMBER SOUP.—Peel a large cucumber, divide into pieces of an inch thick. Place these in a stewpan with salt and pepper to taste, two onions, a sprig of parsley, and sufficient veal and fowl stock to cover all. Simmer the contents of the stewpan till the cucumber is tender, then pass through a sieve. Fry together without browning 1 oz. of butter and the same quantity of flour; on to this pour the cucumber purée. Bring to the boil while stirring, then add sufficient milk to make the soup of the right consistency. Just before serving add a beaten egg with a tablespoonful of cream. Have ready dice of cucumber which have been boiled in salted water till tender, and serve in the soup.

NOISETTES OF MUTTON OR BEEF.—Cut up the lean part of a well-hung neck of mutton or some pieces of fillet of beef. Cut the meat in slices about half-an-inch in thickness, and bat them with a heavy, wet knife. Trim neatly into squares or rounds, season with coralline pepper, a little finely minced parsley, eschalot, and salt, and a few minced mushrooms if obtainable; put them in a well-buttered frying-pan and toss them quickly for three or four minutes, first on one side then on the other. Fry a long, narrow croûton of bread, put on this some slices of tomato, which have been cooked in a greased tin in the oven, season them to taste, arrange the noisettes between the slices of tomato, and pour some tomato sauce round.

MEMORANDUM.

SEPTEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		First Quar.	D. H.M.	Last Quar.	D. H.M.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Full Moon	9 3.6 p.m.	New Moon	24 5.57 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	P.M.
1	S	Great Earthquake in New Zealand	..	1858	6 35 34	9 47 11	42		
2	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity			6 25 34	10 33	A.M.		
3	M	Oliver Cromwell died	..	1658	6 15 35	11 24	0 36		
4	Tu	John Pascoe Fawcner died	..	1869	5 59 35	P.M.	1 29		
5	W	Dr. John Dalton born	..	1766	5 58 35	1 21	2 21		
6	Th	Pilgrim Fathers sailed for America	..	1620	5 57 35	2 24	3 10		
7	F	H.M.S. Captain foundered, 500 lost	..	1870	5 56 36	3 30	3 56		
8	S	Fall of Sebastopol	..	1855	5 55 37	4 36	4 40		
9	S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity			5 54 37	5 43	5 23		
10	M	Furious gales on coast	..	1876	5 53 38	6 50	6 5		
11	Tu	S.S. Dandenong foundered	..	1876	5 52 38	7 58	6 48		
12	W	Sale Port Phillip Lands at Sydney	..	1838	5 51 39	9 5	7 32		
13	Th	Battle of Tel-el-Kebr	..	1882	5 49 39	10 10	8 20		
14	F	Duke of Wellington died	..	1852	5 48 39	11 13	9 10		
15	S	King found by Howitt's party	..	1861	5 47 40	A.M.	10 4		
16	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity			5 46 40	0 11	10 59		
17	M	Earthquake in Melbourne	..	1855	5 45 41	1 4	11 56		
18	Tu	Wills, explorer, buried at Cooper's Creek	..	1861	5 43 41	1 52	P.M.		
19	W	President Garfield died	..	1881	5 42 42	2 34	1 47		
20	Th	Battle of the Alma	..	1854	5 41 42	3 12	2 41		
21	F	St. Matthew. Gold licenses issued Vic.	..	1851	5 40 43	3 47	3 33		
22	S	Garden Palace, Sydney, burned	..	1882	5 39 43	4 20	4 24		
23	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity			5 38 44	4 52	5 15		
24	M	Jewish New Year's Day (Year 5661 of Era)			5 37 44	5 24	6 6		
25	Tu	Ipswich Grammar School opened	..	1863	5 35 44	5 56	6 58		
26	W	Hon. T. J. Byrnes, Premier, died	..	1898	5 34 45	6 30	7 50		
27	Th	Battle of Busaco	..	1810	5 33 45	7 7	8 43		
28	F	K. George's Sound dis. by Vancouver	..	1791	5 32 46	7 47	9 36		
29	S	St. Michael. Michaelmas Day.			5 31 46	8 30	10 29		
30	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity			5 30 47	9 19	11 22		

GROUND RICE CAKE.—Beat four eggs for 10 minutes, add half a pound of sifted sugar and beat another 10 minutes, then add half a pound of ground rice, beat all together for 10 minutes more. Flavour with a few drops of vanilla essence, pour the mixture into a well-greased tin, and bake directly in a moderate oven.

MUTTON CUTLETS A LA FRIVAL.—Take two large onions, boiled, and six boiled potatoes; pass them through a sieve. Place in a saucepan with a piece of butter the size of a large walnut, season with a saltspoonful of salt, a good dust of white pepper, and add a tablespoonful of milk. Stir well; when very hot, pile in the centre of a dish and surround with grilled cutlets.

NEW POTATO DISH.—Scrape and cook in salted water, drain when done, and add milk to cover. Mix one tablespoonful of flour in a little milk, and one beaten egg. When the potatoes and milk boil up, add the mixture, stirring well, and season with salt and pepper. Slice cooked new potatoes and beets, place in alternate layers in a saucepan with half a cupful of sweet cream, half a tablespoonful of butter, a little pepper and salt. Heat up and serve at once.

FRICASSEED MUTTON CUTLETS.—Cut some neat mutton cutlets, chop off the bone short, and flour them lightly. Put some dripping into a frying-pan, slice into it an onion, and a few tomatoes, season with black pepper and salt, then fry. Add the cutlets and fry till a good brown, then place in a clean saucepan with the tomatoes. Strain the gravy from the onions, thicken it with fine flour, and cook for 10 minutes. Have ready some rice boiled as for a curry, pile this in the centre of the dish, arrange the cutlets round, and pour the gravy over them.

MEMORANDUM.

OCTOBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		First Quar.	D. H.M.	Last Quar.	...	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		...	2 7.11 a.m.	...	15 7.51 p.m.				
		Full Moon	...	8 11.18 p.m.	First Quar.	...	31 6.17 p.m.		
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	A.M.	A.M.
1	M	Second Victorian Exhibition opened	..	1861	5 29 5	47 10 11	—	—	—
2	Tu	Failure of City of Glasgow Bank	..	1878	5 28 5	48 11 8	0 12	—	—
3	W	Melbourne University opened	..	1855	5 27 5	48 P.M.	1 1	—	—
4	Th	New Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, opened	..	1888	5 25 5	49 1 10	1 46	—	—
5	F	Sir Thos. Mitchell (explorer) died	..	1855	5 24 5	49 2 14	2 30	—	—
6	S	Lord Tennyson died, aged 83	..	1892	5 23 5	50 3 20	3 12	—	—
7	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity			5 22 5	50 4 26	3 54	—	—
8	M	Captain Cook landed in Poverty Bay, N.Z.	1769	5 21 5	51 5 34	4 36	—	—	—
9	Tu	Cen. of Pt. Phillip; males 136, females 38	1836	5 20 5	51 6 42	5 21	—	—	—
10	W	British protect. procl. over New Guinea	..	1884	5 19 5	52 7 51	6 8	—	—
11	Th	Sydney University inaugurated	..	1852	5 18 5	52 8 57	6 58	—	—
12	F	America discovered by Columbus	..	1492	5 17 5	53 9 59	7 53	—	—
13	S	Gen. R. E. Lee, Confed. General, died	..	1870	5 16 5	54 10 56	8 50	—	—
14	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity			5 15 5	54 11 47	9 47	—	—
15	M	Abolition of Provinces (N.Z.) Bill p.	..	1875	5 13 5	55 A.M.	10 45	—	—
16	Tu	Battle of Leipzig	...	1813	5 12 5	55 0 32	11 41	—	—
17	W	Gold Creek Reservoir completed	..	1885	5 11 5	56 1 12	P.M.	—	—
18	Th	Sir Lake. Lord Palmerston died	...	1865	5 10 5	56 1 48	1 29	—	—
19	F	Planet Uranus discovered	...	1781	5 9 5	57 2 22	2 20	—	—
20	S	Lord Palmerston born	..	1784	5 9 5	58 2 54	3 11	—	—
21	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity			5 8 5	58 3 26	4 2	—	—
22	M	Daniel Henry Deniehy died	..	1865	5 7 5	59 3 58	4 53	—	—
23	Tu	Battle of Edgehill	...	1642	5 6 5	59 4 32	5 45	—	—
24	W	1st Election, Council, Tasmania	...	1851	5 5 5	0 5 7	6 38	—	—
25	Th	Battle of Balaclava	...	1854	5 4 5	1 5 46	7 32	—	—
26	F	Afghan war commenced	..	1878	5 3 5	1 6 29	8 25	—	—
27	S	Captain Cook born	...	1728	5 2 5	2 7 16	9 18	—	—
28	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Simeon & St. Jude			5 1 5	3 8 8	10 9	—	—
29	M	Op. of first Queensland Exhibition	..	1861	5 1 5	3 9 2	10 57	—	—
30	Tu	Great fire at Tower of London	..	1841	5 0 5	4 10 0	11 42	—	—
31	W	Lieut. Waghorn's 1st overland route	..	1845	4 59 5	5 10 59	—	—	—

BLANQUETTES OF VEAL.—Cut some cold roast veal into slices, taking off any skin or gristle. Melt 2 oz. of butter in a stewpan with a dessertspoonful of flour, and add a little milk to make a thick white sauce. Season with salt, pepper, a sprig of parsley, nutmeg, and a blade of mace. Put in the meat and simmer for one hour. When ready to serve add the beaten yolks of three eggs and a little lemon-juice.

LYONNAISE POTATOES.—Put two scant tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying-pan, when melted add one tablespoonful of very finely-chopped onion, and cook for five minutes, when they should be just beginning to change colour. Add one pint of diced cold boiled potatoes, and shake occasionally until the butter is absorbed and the potatoes have assumed a faint golden tint. Season with salt and pepper, sprinkle over one tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley and serve in a hot dish.

LEMON SPONGE WITH RASPBERRY SAUCE.—Cover one-half a box of gelatine with an equal amount of cold water; after half an hour pour one pint of boiling water over the gelatine and stir until dissolved, add the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons and one heaping cupful of sugar; cook 10 minutes, then strain into a deep bowl. When the jelly begins to form add the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and whip until the whole is foamy and light. Heap lightly on a serving-platter or mould, and set in a cold place for several hours. Serve with raspberry sauce around the base. To make the sauce, stir quarter of a cupful of sugar with one pint of raspberries, and after half an hour strain through cheese cloth. Whip three-quarters of a cupful of cream until thick, then by degrees whip in the juice,

MEMORANDUM.

NOVEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		D. H.M.		D. H.M.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Full Moon	.. 7 9.0 a.m.	New Moon	.. 22 5.17 p.m.				
		Last Quar.	.. 14 0.37 p.m.	First Quar.	.. 30 5.35 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.
1	Th	<i>All Saints Day.</i>				4 58	6 5	0 1	0 25
2	F	<i>All Souls. Bishop Mant died</i>				1848	4 57	6 1	3 1 6
3	S	<i>St. Jean d'Acre captured</i>				1840	4 57	6 7	2 6 1 46
4	S	<i>Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity</i>					4 56	6 8	3 11 2 27
5	M	<i>Discovery of Gunpowder Plot</i>				1605	4 55	6 8	4 17 3 8
6	Tu	<i>Broken Hill strike declared "off"</i>				1892	4 55	6 9	5 25 3 54
7	W	<i>S.S. City of Sydney wrecked</i>				1862	4 54	6 10	6 33 4 43
8	Th	<i>John Milton, poet, died</i>				1674	4 53	6 10	7 39 5 35
9	F	<i>Bank Holiday. Prince of Wales born</i>				1841	4 53	6 11	8 40 6 33
10	S	<i>First sheep landed at Port Phillip</i>				1835	4 52	6 12	9 36 7 32
11	S	<i>Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity</i>					4 52	6 13	10 25 8 32
12	M	<i>Richard Baxter, divine, born</i>				1615	4 51	6 13	11 8 9 31
13	Tu	<i>Battle of Prestonpans</i>				1715	4 51	6 14	11 46 10 27
14	W	<i>Old Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, opened</i>				1850	4 50	6 15	A.M. 11 22
15	Th	<i>Captain Cook took possession of N.Z.</i>				1769	4 50	6 16	C 22 P.M.
16	F	<i>Cleveland railway opened</i>				1889	4 49	6 16	0 55 1 6
17	S	<i>Cospatrick burned at sea</i>				1874	4 49	6 17	1 27 1 56
18	S	<i>Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity</i>					4 48	6 18	1 59 2 47
19	M	<i>Last convict ship arrived at Sydney</i>				1840	4 48	6 19	2 31 3 39
20	Tu	<i>John Williams, missionary, killed</i>				1839	4 48	6 20	3 7 4 32
21	W	<i>Princess Royal born</i>				1840	4 47	6 20	3 45 5 26
22	Th	<i>General Havelock died</i>				1857	4 47	6 21	4 27 6 20
23	F	<i>Prince Alfred arrived at Melbourne</i>				1867	4 47	6 22	5 13 7 13
24	S	<i>John Knox died</i>				1572	4 47	6 23	6 3 8 5
25	S	<i>Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity</i>					4 46	6 23	6 58 8 55
26	M	<i>Electric telegraph, South Aus., opened</i>				1855	4 46	6 24	7 55 9 41
27	Tu	<i>Oliver Goldsmith born</i>				1731	4 46	6 25	8 54 10 25
28	W	<i>Queensland won Intercolonial Boat Race</i>				1891	4 46	6 26	9 54 16 5
29	Th	<i>Bishop Dawes consecrated</i>				1892	4 46	6 26	10 54 11 47
30	F	<i>St. Andrew. Bank Holiday.</i>					4 46	6 27	11 55 —

STUFFED CUCUMBERS.—Peel a good-sized cucumber, and stew in gravy very slowly until tender; drain and cut in slices about 1½ in. thick, stamp out the centre part, fill with mince, and pour some good brown gravy over. Serve very hot.

COLD LEMON PUDDING.—Squeeze the juice of two oranges and two lemons, and add to half a pint of cold water, sweetened with 2 oz. of sugar. Take four sponge cakes and soak them in this liquid; when moist all through, stick with blanched almonds and cut in quarters; then cover with a thick custard and serve.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Grease a pie-dish, line it with crumbs, and then put in a layer of slices of tomato seasoned with pepper and salt, and a sprinkling of chopped parsley. Cover with crumbs and continue thus till the dish is full. Put a layer of crumbs on the top with some bits of butter on it, and bake for three-quarters of an hour.

VEAL AU GRATIN.—Mince very finely the veal, boil some macaroni. Take two or three stewed tomatoes, and season with the tiniest piece of fried onion, pepper and salt. Butter a fireproof dish, sprinkle it well with bread-crumbs, and fill it with layers of mince, macaroni, and tomatoes. Pour in a little stock, cover with bread-crumbs, and bake till a good brown.

ARTICHOKE CHIPS.—Take (for a small dish) four or five artichokes; wash and peel them, and cut them into very thin slices, or like potato chips. After taking off the outer skin, peel them until used up. Have ready in a frying-pan sufficient boiling fat to cover the artichokes. Put them in and fry a golden brown. The fat must be kept a boiling point until the chips are quite crisp. Drain on paper.

New Zealand 

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JOHN MACDONALD,
Brisbane Manager.

[OVER

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WOOL

JOHN MACDONALD,
Brisbane Manager.

MEMORANDUM.

DECEMBER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	PHASES OF THE MOON.				SUN.		MOON.	
		Full Moon	... 6 8.38 p.m.	New Moon	... 22 10.1 a.m.	Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
		Last Quar.	... 14 8.42 a.m.	First Quar.	... 20 11.48 a.m.				
MEMORABLE EVENTS.						H.M.	H.M.	P.M.	A.M.
1	S	Princess of Wales born	.. ..	..	1344	4 46 6	28	0 57	0 23
2	S	<i>Advent Sunday</i>				4 46 6	29	2 1	1 3
3	M	Tasmania separated from N.S.W.	... ..	..	1825	4 46 6	29	3 6	1 45
4	Tu	Thomas Carlyle born	... ..	..	1795	4 46 6	30	4 11	2 30
5	W	Telegraph bet Geelong and Melbourne op.	.. ..	..	1854	4 46 6	31	5 18	3 20
6	Th	Leichhardt's last expedition set out	... ..	..	1846	4 46 6	32	6 21	4 14
7	F	Marshal Ney shot	... ..	..	1815	4 46 6	32	7 20	5 13
8	S	John Petrie, Queensland colonist of '37, d.	.. ..	..	1892	4 46 6	33	8 13	6 13
9	S	<i>Second Sunday in Advent</i>				4 46 6	34	9 0	7 14
10	M	Separation Day. Bank Holiday.				4 47 6	35	9 42	8 13
11	Tu	John Gay died	... ..	..	1732	4 47 6	35	10 19	9 10
12	W	Dr. Erasmus Darwin born	.. ..	..	1731	4 47 6	36	10 53	10 4
13	Th	Artemisia, first immigrant ship arr. Bris.	.. ..	..	1843	4 47 6	36	11 26	10 57
14	F	Prince Albert died	... ..	..	1861	4 48 6	37	11 58	11 48
15	S	Izaak Walton, "Ye gentle angler," died	.. ..	..	1683	4 48 6	38	A.M.	P.M.
16	S	<i>Third Sunday in Advent</i>				4 48 6	38	0 31	1 31
17	M	Governor Darling arrived at Sydney	.. ..	..	1825	4 49 6	39	1 5	2 23
18	Tu	Samuel Rogers, poet and banker, died	.. ..	..	1856	4 49 6	40	1 41	3 16
19	W	Sir W. E. Parry, Arctic Navigator, born..	.. ..	..	1790	4 49 6	40	2 22	4 10
20	Th	Secession of Southern States	.. ..	..	1860	4 50 6	41	3 6	5 5
21	F	St. Thomas.				4 50 6	41	3 56	5 58
22	S	Lord Ellenborough died	... ..	..	1871	4 51 6	42	4 49	6 50
23	S	<i>Fourth Sunday in Advent</i>				4 51 6	42	5 47	7 38
24	M	Vasco da Gama, navigator, died	.. ..	..	1525	4 52 6	43	6 47	8 24
25	Tu	<i>Christmas Day.</i>				4 53 6	43	7 47	9 6
26	W	St. Stephen. Bank Holiday.				4 53 6	44	8 49	9 46
27	Th	St. John. Sir H. Barkly ar. in Melbourne	.. ..	..	1856	4 54 6	44	9 50	10 25
28	F	Innocents Day. Cyclone Northern Terr...	.. ..	..	1892	4 54 6	44	10 51	11 4
29	S	Tay Bridge destroyed by storm	... ..	..	1879	4 55 6	45	11 53	11 44
30	S	<i>Sunday after Christmas</i>				4 55 6	45	P.M.	A.M.
31	M	Geo. Higginbotham, C.J. of Vic., died	.. ..	..	1892	4 56 6	46	1 59	0 26

MACARONI PUDDING.—One ounce of macaroni, two breakfastcupfuls of milk, two eggs, the juice and rind of half a lemon, 1 oz. of butter, 1 oz. of sugar; simmer the macaroni in the milk for about half an hour, till it is tender, then mix the butter and sugar together, add the yolks of the eggs, and the grated peel and juice of the half lemon, stir all this in among the macaroni, then beat up the two whites very stiffly and stir them in; pour all into a pie-dish, and bake in the oven.

BAKED MUSHROOMS.—Crowd into a deep granite or porcelain-lined pie-pan as many firm mushrooms as it will hold, the cup side up. Season with salt and pepper, and place a little lump of the best of butter in each cup. Bake 20 minutes, or until done. Have ready a sauce made by stewing the stems in a little water seasoned with salt, pepper, and a little lemon, and thickening with butter and flour blended. Heap the baked mushrooms in a hot dish, pour the sauce around them, and pour over them the juice remaining in the pie-pan.

TO PICKLE MUSHROOMS.—The button mushrooms are the only ones suitable for this purpose. Cut the stems even with the gills, and wash them in cold water. Place them in an earthen jar, and cover with a moderately strong brine, allowing them to stand in this for 48 hours in a cool place; then strain them thoroughly, and pack in fruit-jars. Cover with vinegar prepared as follows: To each quart add half of a grated nutmeg, half a drachm of mace, and one ounce of white peppercorns, and boil them 10 minutes. Care must be taken to fill the jars so that the mushrooms may be well under the liquid.

MEMORANDUM.

Shearing Tally Ready Reckoner.

Sheep.	20/- £ 100	19/- £ 100	18/6 £ 100	17/- £ 100	16/8 £ 100	15/- £ 100
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	0 2½	0 2½	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
2	0 5	0 4½	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 4
3	0 7½	0 6¾	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 5½
4	0 9½	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 8	0 7
5	1 0	0 11½	0 11	0 10	0 10	0 9
6	1 2½	1 1½	1 1	1 0	1 0	0 11
7	1 5	1 4	1 3½	1 2	1 2	1 1
8	1 7	1 6	1 6	1 4½	1 4	1 2½
9	1 9½	1 8½	1 8	1 6½	1 6	1 4
10	2 0	1 11	1 10	1 9	1 8	1 6
15	3 0	2 10	2 9½	2 7	2 6	2 3
20	4 0	3 10	3 8½	3 5	3 4	3 0
25	5 0	4 9	4 7½	4 3	4 2	3 9
50	10 0	9 6	9 3	8 6	8 4	7 6
75	15 0	14 3	13 10½	12 9	12 6	11 3
100	20 0	19 0	18 6	17 0	16 8	15 0

In each case the half-penny nearest to the actual fraction is shown.

Extracted from the *Australian Pastoralists' Review*.

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Wages, Income, or Expenses Table.

Giving the amount of Income per Calendar Month, Week, and Day, at any sum per annum, from £1 to £100.

Per Year.	Per Cal. Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Cal. Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0 0¾	15	1 5 0½	0 5 9¼	0 0 9¾
2	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 0 1¾	16	1 6 8	0 6 1¾	0 0 10½
3	0 5 0	0 1 1¾	0 0 2	17	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 0 11½
4	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 0 2¾	18	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
5	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 0 3¾	19	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
6	0 10 0	0 2 3¾	0 0 4	20	1 13 4	0 7 8½	0 1 1¾
7	0 11 8	0 2 3¾	0 0 4½	30	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
8	0 13 4	0 3 1	0 0 5½	40	3 6 8	0 15 4¾	0 2 2½
9	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 0 6	50	4 3 4	0 19 2¼	0 2 9
10	0 16 8	0 3 10¼	0 0 6½	60	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
11	0 18 4	0 4 2¾	0 0 7½	70	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
12	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 0 8	80	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
13	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 0 8½	90	7 10 9¼	1 14 7½	0 4 11½
14	1 3 4	0 5 4¾	0 0 9½	100	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾



FIELD CULTURE AND GARDEN CALENDAR

BY

GEO. SEARLE, *Practical Gardener, Toowoomba.*

JANUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As this is usually the hottest, and one of the driest months of the year, very little can be done in sowing seeds, but as there are likely to be thundershowers, advantage should be taken of such, and cloudy days, to plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and celery plants, these latter should be planted in trenches about nine inches deep, in the bottom of which there has been three inches of manure dug in and incorporated with the soil. Water these every evening, if dry weather prevails, until they are well established. Take up and store onions that are ripe, be careful not to bruise them, or they will not keep. Cut and dry all kinds of herbs when they are in flower, cut only when they are dry. This is the best month to sow French beans for seed; sow also cucumber, vegetable marrows, and squash, also spinach, tomatoes, and radish for succession. Sow lettuce in shallow trenches, where they are to remain, this will facilitate watering, without which they would not be crisp, as they should be. If rain falls a sowing of peas and turnips may be made towards the end of the month. Sow in beds for transplanting cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, savoy cabbages, Brussels sprouts, Kohl rabi. Keep the soil stirred between growing crops, and water copiously—or not at all—during dry weather. Plant a few shallots. Peg down vines of melons, marrows, &c., to prevent their being blown about.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Cut back straggling shoots of tea and noisette roses to one-third their length. Some of the vigorous growing hybrid perpetuals may also be slightly pruned to induce a late flowering. Roses may still be budded, and the ties of those previously budded should be loosened. Continue to layer carnations, pinks, &c. Cut back pelargoniums, and propagate cuttings. Stake and tie up chrysanthemums, penstemons, and other plants requiring it; also see to the tying up of dahlias; if good flowers for show purposes are required, dahlias should be judiciously pruned and the buds thinned. A sowing of balsams, cockscombs, portulacacas, zinnias, phlox drummondi, candytuft, and marigold, &c., may be made in boxes or beds in a shady place for planting out later on for autumn and winter flowering. Take up ripe bulbs of gladiolus. Gather seeds of desirable kinds of flowers as they ripen. Stir the surface of beds and borders frequently, especially after rain, to prevent weeds getting a start. Pay particular attention to lawns and walks, by mowing and weeding, also clipping the edges of grass bordering to walks, flower beds, and borders.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Careful attention to watering and removal of decaying leaves &c., will be the main work in this department. Fuschias will require constant attention to keep the thrip in check, frequent syringing and an occasional application of an insecticide are the best means to accomplish this, those in pots that have finished flowering may be stood outside to ripen their wood. Vigorous growing plants in pots, as caladiums, begonias, achimenes, gesnerias, &c., should have liquid manure once or twice a week. Syringe daily, and water-raised beds in which plants are growing by giving a thorough soaking twice a week during dry weather.

GLASS-HOUSE AND FRAME.—Many of the plants having been shifted to the bush-house, this is a good time to effect alterations and repairs if necessary. Attend to shading, watering, and ventilation regularly. Give the lightest positions to gloxinias, crotons, dracenas, tydeas, tuberous-rooted begonias, &c., and keep ferns and lycopods in the darkest. Allamandas, cleriodendrons, cissus discolor, and stephanotus floribunda should be at their best, look well after insects on these and

syringe freely. Save seed of the choicest gloxinias, crotons, and dracenas, see last month, propagate at once if not done. Make a sowing of calceolaria, cineraria, and primula sinensis, also the large kinds of mimulus.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Now that strawberries have done fruiting 3-year-old beds should be destroyed, dig the plants under, and plant with potatoes next month. See that grape vines are securely tied, and if oidium should make its appearance, which is not unlikely if muggy weather occurs, apply sulphur at once, as it is not too late for oidium to do harm. Remove suckers from the old wood of orange trees, and thin the crop if very heavy; apply insecticides to the trees with a syringe if the leaves are affected with the scale insect. Budding may still be done, but should be all finished before end of the month. Loosen ties on those previously budded. Be careful in picking fruit for packing, handle carefully, and do not bruise it. This is about the best time to trench, and prepare land for planting with fruit trees or grape vines.

FIELD.—Sow Cape barley, sorghum, and imphes for green feed. Maize may also be sown for same, and in the warmer parts of the district it is not too late to sow for grain if done by the middle of the month, but it would be better three weeks earlier, use early maturing kind if compelled to sow this month. This is a good time to sow another crop of buckwheat—this grain is not grown so largely as its merits deserve. Another cutting of tobacco should be fit for harvesting, see last month. Begin to prepare land for lucerne.

FEBRUARY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This month should be one of activity in this department, as the greater part of the Darling Downs is invariably favoured with a fair share of rain. Preparations should be made for a large planting of cabbage, savoys, cauliflowers, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, and Kohl rabi. Also another trench of celery. Water as directed last month. Make a full sowing of peas, early sorts preferable; also turnips and lettuce, and successional of French beans, as the end of this month is the latest, it will be advisable to sow these, two sowings may be made, one at the beginning, and one at the end of the month. Plant potatoes. At the end of the month a full sowing may be made of carrots, parsnips, and beet, also parsley. Sow in beds for transplanting, cauliflower, cabbage—including red pickling—Kohl rabi, also a small bed of leeks. Sweeds should also be sown, and are best sown in beds, and transplanted the same as cabbage. Sow salading for succession, such as radish, endive, mustard, and cress. Stir the soil between, and thin advancing crops. Onions ought now to be all ripe, and should be taken up and stored; the old English system of tying in ropes is an admirable way of keeping onions, as they will keep that way longer than any other. Continue to gather herbs as they come into flower, at which time they are at their best. Plant shallots—large bed.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Look to the ties on roses budded last month, and loosen as required, rebud any that have missed early this month. Finish layering carnations, pinks, and picotees, pipings of these put in now will root readily. Collect seeds as they ripen of desirable sorts of dahlias and other plants. Take up ripe bulbs of gladiolus; stake and tie late flowering ones, also chrysanthemums and other tall-growing plants. Plant out zinnias, &c., grown in boxes or beds for that purpose, as recommended last month. Sowing of these may be made in the borders, also 10-week stocks. Balsams may still be sown. Pansies may now be sown. Lawns and walks—see last month.

BUSH-HOUSE.—The remarks of last month will, in the main, apply to this as regards watering, &c. Any gesneraceous plants, or caladiums, showing signs of going to rest, must have water withheld from them gradually, and they be allowed to go to rest. A glass frame is a very necessary adjunct to a bushhouse, and to this such plants should be removed, so that proper attention may be given to them, as they must be dried gradually, and not allowed to become dust-dry. Continue to supply liquid manure to vigorous-growing plants in pots as directed last month. Contrary to the generally conceived opinions, many ferns—including some of the adiantums—are often benefitted by an occasional supply of weak liquid manure. Do not over-water, especially towards the end of the month.

GLASS-HOUSE AND FRAME.—This is a good time to put in a batch of gloxinia and foliage begonia leaves for propagation, select good sound leaves, and not those

partially decayed. A few cyclamens should be potted and started into growth. Sow *calceolaria*, *cineraria*, *primula*s, if not already done, as each of these—especially the first-named—are liable to “damp off” while very young, they should be pricked off into other pots or pans as soon as they are half an inch high. To do this prepare seed pans well drained and filled with moderately sandy soil, very finely sifted for the top, and pressed firm, get two sticks the size of a penholder, and make a somewhat blunt point to each, then to one make a chisel edge, and cut a narrow slit in it half an inch long, and all is ready; take the stick with the slit in it in the left hand, and the pointed one in the right, catch the stem of the young seedling in the cleft, so that the tender leaves rest on each side of it, and with the other stick loosen the soil below it and it can be lifted, transfer it to the other pan by making a hole with the pointed stick and lower the seedling into it, and press the soil to it with the dibble; when all are pricked out, water with a fine rose, and place in a shady place for a day or two. I have been thus explicit in explaining how to perform a simple operation, in consequence of amateurs asking me so often when told, “such and such seedlings should be pricked off,” “how can I prick them off until they are big enough to get a hold of.” If left till then three parts will invariably have “damped off.”

FRUIT GARDEN.—Gather fruit as it ripens, being careful not to bruise it, if for sending away or keeping. Many pears ripen best off the trees, and to know when is the proper time to pick them, just take one of the pears in the hand, and lift it sufficient to relieve the stem of its weight, when, if fit, it will detach itself from the tree, no effort should be made to make it do so; by cutting the pear open it will be found that the seeds are beginning to change from white to brown, which is a further indication of its fitness for gathering. Fruit to be packed for sending a distance must be gathered before it is quite ripe; stone fruit especially, as soon as any impression can be made by squeezing them, if the distance be considerable. Prepare ground for strawberries. This fruit must have liberal treatment as regards enriching the ground. Bone-dust is an especially good manure for them. Remove all surplus runners from the plants, and peg down some of the strongest if required for extending area under crop. Old plants are unprofitable, and should be dug in if not done last month. Oranges—see last month. Loosen ties to trees budded last month, and remove those budded previously. Any that have missed may be re-budded, but should be done early.

FIELD.—Plant potatoes for full crop. Sow Cape barley for green feed; sorghum and imphoe may also be sown if required early in the month. Sow mangel wurzel, swedes also may be sown largely (or planted out where they have been raised in beds for that purpose), also yellow Aberdeen turnip. Rye grass and prairie grass should be sown this month, if the weather is at all favorable; the writer has known instances where both of these have been covered in by running a flock of sheep over the ground instead of harrowing, with marked success, and would recommend the adoption of this plan where practicable, especially in light soils. Have land in readiness for lucerne, and if favourable weather occurs at the end of the month sow the seed; distributing it evenly, and harrow fine, and roll smooth after sowing. Many farmers like to sow barley or some other grain with lucerne, but better results invariably follow sowing it by itself, though if sown this month two to three pecks of barley to the acre would not do harm.

MARCH.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Make full sowing of carrot, parsnip, and beet, the leaves of the white beet are much esteemed as a substitute for spinach. Sow both an inch deep in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, the same distance for parsnips; carrots may be sown a little closer together, for each of these press the drills with the back of the rake instead of drawing them, neither should be more than half an inch deep. A sowing of onions may be made, but for the main sowing next month is preferable, as many go to seed if sown this month. Onion seeds, like carrots and parsnips, require a firm bed, and the drills should be pressed as advised above. Sow turnip, main crop; also leeks, parsley, lettuce, endive, radish, mustard and cress as required. Cauliflowers, cabbage, Kohl rabbi, swede, and savoys may also be sown and planted out from previous sowings in ground well manured. In the warmer parts

of the district peas may still be sown; choose early sorts, also broad beans, early long-pod is the best for sowing now. Those who grow salsify and scorzonera should sow the seed this month. Potatoes may be planted in the early part of the month, except in the most southern parts of the district. Plant out leeks in shallow trenches, also shallots and garlic. Subdivide culinary herbs in showery weather.

FLOWER GARDEN.—This is the best month for sowing all kinds of hardy annu-als, biennials and perennials, such as dianthus (many sorts), stocks, phlox drummondii, escholtzia, antirrhinums, asters, pansies, calliopsis, mignonette, clarkias, godetias, and many others. Carnations, &c., which were layered as directed, will now be well-rooted, and may be shifted into beds and borders where required. Divide penstemons and verbenas. Plant out seedlings raised in boxes or beds, and transplant any desirable ones that have come up self-sown in the borders. Cut back bouvardias and fuchsias that have become leggy. The end of this month is a good time to plant anemonies and ranunculus, these—especially the latter—require a deeply-worked and rich soil; the ground should be worked to fineness, and manure thoroughly incorporated with it. Plant the tubers two inches deep and six inches apart, press firmly and cover with fine soil; if planted in mixed beds or borders, the positions should be carefully marked to prevent their being disturbed before they show above the surface. Primroses and polyanthus may be now taken up and divided, also daisies, these latter are seldom so fine as seedlings, and for fine flowers, seedlings should be raised every year. Plant buffalo grass to cover bare patches, or lay turf, as is most expedient.

BUSH-HOUSE.—A re-arrangement will be required to be made here towards the end of the month. Many of the more tender ferns and gesnereaceous plants, alocasias, caladiums, &c., will require removal to warmer quarters in the frame or glass-house. See that the drainage of all pots is free. Watering should be done more carefully, and will be better done in the mornings after the middle of the month, and less syringing will be necessary. If there are climbers growing on the bush-house (which is too often the case, and is a practise very pernicious in its effects, as the shade cannot be regulated as it should be, and, moreover, the climbers invariably root all through the beds and rockery, to the great injury of the plants growing therein), a part should be at once cut away, so as to make the shade less dense. Prune fuchsias growing in the beds, remove decaying fronds of ferns, and keep all clean and tidy.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Caladiums, alocasias, gloxinias, and begonias that are going to rest should be very sparingly watered, and gradually dried off. A glass frame, free from drip, is about the best place to ripen these off, whether they have flowered in the bush-house or elsewhere. A batch of cuttings of fuchsias should now be put in; and another lot of cyclamens started, pot these on in rich soil as they advance. Pot off cinerarias, calceolarias, &c., as they get large enough. A sheltered but light position in the bush-house will be a good place for these for a few weeks. Keep a sharp look out for red spiders, which are very troublesome to the grower of calceolarias especially. Pot off rooted cuttings of pelargoniums, and stop any that are inclined to be leggy. Many of the hard-wooded plants will now require re-potting, including aralias, hibiscus, ixoras, eranthemum, &c. Others may have a top-dressing of a good compost. Ventilate freely, but close early in the evening.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Strawberry plants should now be put out in beds of rich soil, and the result will assuredly be a fine crop of large fruit in spring; plant 15 inches apart in rows two feet apart. Raspberries ought to succeed well in the cooler parts of the district. It is too early to make plantations, but, where they are already grown, the old canes should now be removed; and about two or three to each stool of the strongest of the young canes left, and tied up for next season's fruiting. Apple trees affected with American blight, or woolly aphis, should be syringed with a strong insecticide—the most effective of which is kerosine—an emulsion of which should always be kept on hand for use as required. This is more efficacious in ridding orange trees of the scale than any other insecticide—and they are numerous—when the writer has tried. Prepare ground for extending orchard or vineyard at once, if not already done.

FIELD.—This is probably the best month in the year for sowing lucerne—(see remarks last month *re* sowing). Rye grass and prairie may be sown—(see last month). Turnips—both Swede and Aberdeen yellow—also mangels may be sown early this month in the warmer parts only, and even there the previous month is the best. Wheat, prepare land for sowing next month. Cape barley may still be sown for green feed; next month will be time enough to sow for grain. Tares or vetches may be sown, and if sown with Cape barley, one bushel of each per acre will produce a heavy crop of good fodder, either green or for hay. Those desirous of sowing grasses for pasture should sow now. A good mixture would be the following in lbs.:—Kentucky blue grass, 2; Timothy, 2; perennial rye grass, 8; rib grass, 1; cocksfoot grass, 10; Prairie grass, 12; purple fescue, 2; hard fescue, 2; clover, 1. Total, 40lbs. per acre. It will be seen that I have omitted couch grass, also lucerne. I have done this purposely, as I do not think lucerne suitable; and couch will come of itself soon enough to eventually outgrow other kinds.

APRIL.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Onions: This is the best month for sowing for main crop; sow thinly in drills 15 inches apart. Ground that has been well-manured for a preceding crop will be very suitable; otherwise, manure should be applied; soot and ashes are good special manures. Plant out cauliflower, brocoli, cabbage, savoy, and Kohl rabi, and sow as required for succession. Seed of all the Brassica tribe for sowing between March and September must be imported, as plants from colonial-saved seed will run to seed in spring. Celery: Plant out and earth up the first planted, if large enough, choosing dry weather. Celery is much better flavoured if the hilling up is left till it be fully grown; hold the stalks well together, and fill in soil about them, taking care that none gets into the heart. A good breadth of turnips may be sown if desired; also Swedes, and plant out those raised in beds for that purpose. Carrots and parsnips may be sown if required, choosing the early part of the month. Early horn carrot is the best to sow now. Lettuce and endive may be sown and planted out from previous sowings. Radish may also be sown; the long black radish should be sown now for winter use. "Coal-black Parisian" is undoubtedly the best, it is crisp and mild, and grows to a good size. Parsley may still be sown. In districts not subject to frost, now is a good time to sow peas, but the end of next month will be soon enough where heavy frosts occur. Plant out shallots, garlic, and leeks. Divide herbs if not already done.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Chrysanthemums: See that these are neatly tied up, thin out to produce good blooms, and give liquid manure if extra fine blooms are wanted. Sow pansies, and prick out from any previous sowing if too thick. Carnations, pinks, &c., that were layered, ought to be all well-rooted, and should be taken off, and planted out. It is a good plan to detach them from the parent plant as soon as rooted, and leave them a week or so before shifting them. Dahlias: The first planted will soon be done, and should be lifted when they become unsightly; others will require attention in removing dead flowers and tying up. Penstemons, verbenas, and phloxes (perennial) may be divided and replanted, also primroses, polyanthus, and daisies. Hardy annuals, biennials and perennials, may still be sown—see last month. Anemones and ranunculus ought now to be planted. Lilliums that have been taken up should now be planted; and large clumps taken up, separated and replanted. Gladiolus—see preceding month. This is a good time to lay down turf for new lawns, or to repair bare patches; also for sowing grass seeds for same purpose; but turfing is the best.

BREN-HOUSE.—Not much can be done in this department, except effecting any alterations required, and keeping all tidy. Water when necessary, in the mornings: remove live or brushwood shade where it is anyway dense, otherwise the plants will be soft and drawn; and be the sooner affected by the cold. Remove the more tender plants in pots to warmer quarters under glass. Look to the drainage of pot-plants, and keep it free.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Cinerarias, calceolarias, and primulas should be potted on as they require it. A glass frame not too deep is a better place for them—particularly the first-named—than a glass-house until they begin to show flowers; as they require to be kept near the glass to produce good stocky plants, otherwise they will

become drawn. Fumigate on the first appearance of insects. Cyclamens started in February will require a shift, another lot may be potted and started. Caladiurns, aloccasias, &c.—see last month. Late started gloxinias, achimenes, tuberous-rooted begonias, &c., that are now flowering should have the lightest positions, and be supplied with liquid manure twice a week; those going out of flower must be watered very sparingly, and allowed to dry off gradually, and those quite dried off had better be laid on their sides to prevent being watered by accident. Continue to propagate fuchsias. Ferns that are growing freely should have a little top-dressing and be freely watered to encourage them, as they will be useful to supply the place of other plants that have gone to rest; those going to rest water sparingly. Ventilate freely in fine weather, but close early.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Push on preparation of the land for orchard and vineyard. Strawberry planting should be preceded with if not done last month. Raspberries—see last month. This is probably the best month in the year to transplant loquats, purple guava, and custard apple, as they get established before the winter sets in. Orange trees may also be planted this month, and the same remarks will apply to this as to the other three. The autumn rains will probably have indicated where draining is necessary. This should be attended to without delay.

FIELD.—Wheat may be sown this month, and, as many advocate early sowing to avoid rust, everyone should make an effort to sow, at least, a portion this month, to test the efficacy of early sowing in their individual case. Cape barley may be sown for green feed; also tares or vetches—see last month. Oats may be sown for hay, but for grain, a little later will be preferable. Lucerne may still be sown, the earlier in the month the better. Clover: Now is a good time to sow. Grass seeds may still be sown—see last month. Maize should be harvested as soon as fit, and if the stalks be stacked under cover, or tied in bundles and stacked, so as to throw off the rain, they will afford a large amount of feed later on when feed is scarce. Stir the soil between and thin out Swedes and other turnips sown last month.

MAY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to plant out all kinds of cabbage, brocoli, Brussels sprouts, savoys, Kohl rabi, and cauliflower; also lettuce, endive, leeks, and celery. Sow for succession as required cauliflower, cabbage, and a small quantity of savoy; also pickling cabbage, lettuce, radish (long turnip and black), mustard and cress; also endive, turnip, and parsley. Thin advancing crops of turnip, carrots, beet, &c., and in warm situations a sowing of carrot. Beet and parsnip may be made if required. Continue to sow onions largely. Spinach may still be sown; the prickly is best for sowing now. Peas: A good sowing of these, also broad beans, should be made at the end of the month. Asparagus: Cut away the stalks, taking care not to drop the seed about, as it is likely to become a nuisance, and gather any it is desired to save. The beds and paths between should be cleared of weeds, and a good coating of manure applied, to be forked in next month. Plant garlic, shallots, and potato onion. This is a good time to plant onions for seed. Divide herb roots if not already done. Globe artichoke should now have a good dressing of manure and the beds dug. Old stalks and decaying leaves should be removed, and new plantations made if required; it is readily propagated by suckers. Rhubarb and sea-kale may be planted now; the latter is the best planted in threes, 15 inches apart, each clump of three to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Rhubarb should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Clip hedges and edgings of box, rosemary, &c., at once, if not done, and fill up gaps with cuttings if no plants are available. Chrysanthemums will now require attention in removing dead flowers and keeping them neatly tied up. Mark the best, with a view to propagating them, and the weedy ones to be weeded out. Cut down dahlias as they finish flowering, and lift the roots and store them in a dry place free from frost. Hyacinths and tulips, sparaxis, ixias, &c., should now be planted. It is not too late for anemones and ranunculus—if round corms and tubers be obtained. Lilliums ought now to be planted. There are many fine lilliums, and one of the best is *L. Auratum* (the golden-rayed lily of Japan), which can now be obtained at a very low price, and should be in every garden. There are many newly-introduced lilliums, and anything new is so desirable a class

of plants is deserving of a trial to prove its merits. Propagate penstemons, by division and cuttings; also divide perennial phloxes, daisies, polyanthus, violets, &c., if not already done. Bouvardias: See last month. This is the best time to plant and transplant camellias, azaleas, and all other evergreens, and the earlier in the month the better. Continue to sow pansy seed as required. Sweet peas, phlox, drummondii, candytuft, silene, and other hardy annuals may be sown for spring flowering. Commence pruning roses, but do not prune the whole of the bush at once, but a part, at intervals of 3 weeks, which will prolong the flowering, especially in the case of hybrid perpetuals. Make new lawns, and repair old ones where necessary by laying turf or sowing seeds of suitable grasses.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Proceed at once with any alterations necessary: and if not sheltered from the west and south-west, some protection should be provided before the end of the month. Remove all plants requiring glass protection to the frame, as frosts may be expected any time after the middle of the month, in any part of the district, and earlier in the southern parts. Any climbers growing over the structure should be thinned at once if not done, remove all decaying leaves. Water sparingly and keep the whole place tidy.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Continue to pay attention to caladiums, gloxinias, schimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias, as they show signs of going to rest, as directed previously. One careless watering after they have gone to rest would have a disastrous effect. Cinerarias, primulas, and calceolarias: See last month. The first and last named should be syringed frequently, but primulas should not be watered over-head. Keep these in a light position to prevent being drawn. Pot off fuchsias as soon as well rooted, and continue to propagate. Shift pelargoniums into large pots as the pot fills with roots, but do not over-pot them. Cyclamens: See last month.

FRUIT GARDEN.—This is also a good month for shifting and planting orange and lemon trees, also loquats and other evergreens. Strawberries: New beds may still be planted, and it is advisable that all should be planted this month if a crop of fruit is expected in spring. All runners should now be cut away from the old plants, and removed or dug in. Some growers—and even some old gardeners—cut off the old leaves of the plants at this season, and have not been surprised to learn that the plants have not done so well in spring where this system has been followed. Do not remove the old leaves, but leave that to nature. Where the beds were well mulched last spring as directed (see August), it will generally be sufficient manuring if the decayed mulch be forked in between the rows, otherwise good decayed manure should be applied to all old beds and forked in, being careful not to dig too close to the plants; deep digging is not necessary. If it is considered that the decayed mulch is not sufficient enrichment a sprinkling of bonedust should be applied, this is a splendid manure for strawberries. Raspberries: Make new beds at once, and remove superfluous suckers if not already done. This is also a good time to plant blackberries: the Himalayan is about the best for crop, and is also a good size. Hasten the preparations for the general planting by trenching, draining, &c., if not yet finished. Any trees affected with American blight should have attention; if only a spot or two is affected, daub it with linseed oil; but if affected to a greater extent syringe with kerosene emulsion.

FIELD.—Wheat: Those who have land in readiness should lose no time in sowing; early sowing is one of the best safeguards against rust, thin seeding is also to be commended. Two to three pecks of seed is sufficient in rich land, such as is generally selected for wheat. Barley and rye may also be sown for grain; and another sowing of the former for green feed. Oats may be sown for either hay or grain; if for hay it should be sown thick to prevent it being too coarse; 2 bushels to 2½ bushels per acre according to the richness of the land. Vetches may still be sown. See April. Peas: It is surprising that, in a climate such as we have, no one seems to attempt the growing of peas. There is a great and constant demand for boiling peas, at prices that would pay better than wheat or barley, and land that will produce wheat will produce a crop of peas. The end of this month is a good time to sow; sow 1 inch deep in drills 2 feet apart and stir the soil between the rows until they begin to flower; after which they will need but little attention till time to harvest.

Onions may also be sown largely. This is another crop which should more largely be grown in the field, seeing that tons are annually imported from the south. Pumpkins should be got off the ground without delay and stored. They will keep as well out of doors as in if not knocked about, but they require to be placed off the ground—the bed of a stack is a good place for them.

JUNE.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Continue to plant out from seed beds all kinds of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, &c.; also Swede, lettuce, &c., as directed last month. Onions sown in April will now be big enough to transplant; thin them in drills and plant out thinnings. Do not plant too deep, only just deep enough to give them a hold. Thin all advancing crops of carrots, parsnips, beet, turnips, &c., as required, and keep the soil stirred between them, especially after rain. Asparagus beds should be attended to if not already done. Cut down and clear away the old stalks, give a heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed stable manure and fork it in; but do not dig deep enough to destroy the crowns that are now forming for next year's crop. Clear away old stalks of rhubarb and seakale, also globe artichoke, if not done, and give the beds a good dressing of manure. Old roots of rhubarb should be taken up and divided and replanted in deeply dug and well-manured ground, three feet apart. Sow peas—early and late—for succession; also broad beans, both Windsor and long-pod. Transplant leeks, when large enough, into shallow drills; dibbling them in $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. A small sowing may be made of cabbage and cauliflower if required. Lenormans's short-stemmed cauliflower, or Dean's early snowball, will be the best to sow now, and St. John's Day, or large York cabbage. Sow lettuce, radish, and turnip (white stone) as required for succession. Stick peas when 3 inches high; and keep the soil stirred between advancing crops of all kinds.

FLOWER GARDEN.—As this is a month during which all kinds of plants, whether deciduous or otherwise, may be safely shifted, it follows that it is about the best for altering and reforming beds, borders, or the general re-arrangement of the whole garden. Before commencing such, a plan of what is intended should be prepared and definitely decided upon. All gaps in edgings and hedges should be filled at once. Plant out pansies, daisies, phlox drummondii, &c., from reserve beds. Another sowing of pansies may be made. Herbaceous perennials, such as phlox, penstemon, &c., may still be divided, if not attended to. Cut away old stems of chrysanthemums, and divide and plant any it is desired to propagate. If nine-tenths of every plant were dug out every year—leaving the young growth—and the rest thrown away, the result would be better flowers than are produced at present. Take up and store dahlias if not already done. Prune roses (see last month), and put in cuttings of those it is desired to propagate. Make a first planting of gladiolus. Narcissus, ixiolirion, sparaxis, freesias, babianas, and hyacinths should be planted at once if not done. Amaryllis and Hippeastrums may be divided and replanted. Stir the soil about anemones and ranunculus. Divide and replant lily of the valley. Give lawns a dressing of fine, well-decomposed manure, and rake fine. Propagate shrubs, &c., by layers and cuttings.

BUSH-HOUSE.—There is little to be done in this department just now, except removing decaying leaves and keeping all tidy, and effecting alterations, if such are required. If dry weather prevails, raised beds made up with logs or stones, should have a good soaking of water about once a fortnight, always watering in the morning, or plants growing therein will suffer materially.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the earliest potted-off cinerarias will now be throwing up their flowers, and these may be put into the greenhouse. Keep a sharp look out for aphids on these, and red spiders on the calceolarias, and fumigate on their first appearance. Slugs also are fond of these plants, and require looking after. Cyclamens ought now to be flowering, and should be distributed in prominent positions in the house. Pot on fuchsias, and continue to propagate. The scale insect and the mealy bug are invariably troublesome at this time of the year, and crotons, dracaenas, clerodendrons, stephanotus, hoyas, &c., will require frequent attention in consequence. These require a moist heat at this time of the year, but where only one greenhouse is available for everything, it often becomes a difficult

matter to give each plant the treatment it requires. A batch of gloxinias may be started in a seed-pan, to be potted off later on. Water sparingly, but let nothing suffer for want of water.

FRUIT GARDEN.—All kinds of deciduous fruit trees may be planted this month, being careful not to plant too deep. By careful observation the depth the tree has been growing can be seen, and it should in no case be planted deeper and not quite so deep in newly trenched ground, as it is sure to go down. Apple, pear, peach, nectarine, and apricot trees should be 20 to 24 feet apart. Plum and quince trees may be planted 16 to 18 feet apart. The quin-cunx style of planting is better than the rows at right angles, because a tree always grows round in the head. Pruning of all the deciduous trees should also be proceeded with this month. Cut away all cross branches chafing others, shorten back long shoots of the preceding season's growth, and thin out where required. A treatise on pruning would occupy more space than the limits of a calendar will allow. No one ought to start pruning without some knowledge of the fruit-producing wood of every kind of tree. Attend to strawberry and raspberry beds at once, if not already done, as directed last month.

FIELD.—Wheat: If the sowing of this has been delayed, it should be proceeded with and finished at once. Barley: Both Cape and malting (Chevalier) may be sown for seed, and the first-named for a late crop of green-feed. Vetches may also be sown for the same purpose, or for hay, as previously remarked. It is better mixed with barley. Oats and rye should also be sown now. Onions may still be sown—earlier the better—see last month. Opium: This is a crop that might be grown by farmers having a family of children who could gather the crop; it is tedious work for adults. Sow the seed by dropping a few grains in patches a foot apart; in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and thin to one plant in a place. A rich soil is required to produce good results. Peas may still be sown—see last month. The blue pea is most in demand for boiling. Flax is another crop, which it is hoped will soon become generally grown, both for its seed and for hemp. In considering a probable demand for any product, it must be borne in mind that, given a product capable of being produced in quantity, a market for the same will be created thereby. Sugar mills are not erected before the cane is planted largely; neither will flax mills or linseed oil mills be erected before it is practically demonstrated that flax can be grown profitably. Farmers try it, and prove it, and co-operate to erect a mill if no one else has enterprise to do so.

JULY.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Asparagus beds should now have a dressing of salt; and if not attended to in other respects, as directed, should be done at once. Globe artichokes should have all the superfluous shoots taken away, leaving only three to the strong plants and two to the weaker ones. Attend to rhubarb also, as directed in previous months, without delay, if not done. Towards the end of the month the crowns of sea-kale may be covered up for blanching. If it is required to force them, long fresh stable manure should be used; otherwise, any kind of litter, leaves, or sand will do, so long as it excludes the light. It is a good plan to place a large flower-pot over the crowns—a large drain-pipe will answer the same purpose—and cover it with the litter. Earth up celery as it gets fit, always choosing dry weather for doing so. Sow peas for succession, also broad beans. Sow cabbage—early York and St. John's Day are two good sorts to sow now, the E.Y. will be cut as the latter comes in fit to cut. Turnips may also be sown towards the end of the month; early six-weeks is a good sort to sow now; also red American stone. Thin and transplant onions; and plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce in showery or cloudy weather. Lettuce and radish may be sown, choosing a light, well-drained, and warm situation. Keep the soil open between the crops by frequent stirrings with the hoe. Stick peas as they require it.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Hurry on any alterations to the beds, &c., so as to get them finished as soon as possible. Plant out from reserve beds as required. Edgings and hedges—see last month. Finish pruning roses. Plant gladioli largely. Finish the dividing of herbaceous perennials if not already done. Give anemones and ranunculus, also lilliums, that are advancing in growth, a mulching of decomposed cow-

dung or other manure. Tie up tree carnations, &c. Camellias may still be planted; old plants will be much benefitted by a dressing of decomposed manure; and, if dry weather prevails, they should have a soaking of water once a week, especially those that are flowering.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Not much can be done in the bush-house at present, except keeping tidy. All plants in pots should be looked to regularly, to keep the drainage clear, and see that they are free from worms, and also see that none suffer from too much shade.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The remarks of last month will apply generally to this. Care should be taken not to fire up too much in the evening and early night; and then allow the fires to go out towards early morning, as it is at this later period that heat is required to keep out the frost. Propagate coleus; and fuchsias may still be put in. Do not give these latter artificial heat—a cold frame is the best place—and if the plants be syringed frequently, and the frame closed early in the afternoon, they will grow strong; and keep free from that pest of fuchsia grower—thrip. Cinerarias, primulas, &c.: See last month. Pelargoniums should now have their final shift, being careful not to over-pot.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Pruning of deciduous trees should be finished this month. This is the best month for pruning grape vines, and cuttings of these should be made at the end of the month, as may be required for extending the vineyard. Those starting new vineyards should select for planting sorts that have been already proved in their district if possible. New sorts should be placed on trial before being planted largely. Proceed with planting of all kinds of fruit trees, so as to get it done as speedily as possible. Do not expose the roots of the trees to drying winds. As soon as they are unpacked, they should all be laid in by their roots, which should be covered, and then the trees taken out one at a time as required for planting; stake and tie firmly as soon as planted. Mulch strawberry and raspberry beds with stable manure or other suitable material, and, if a long spell of dry weather occurs, they should have a soaking of water, as this is the most critical time for strawberries especially.

FIELD.—In light ground grain crops often present a sickly yellowish appearance. This is owing to the land not being sufficiently firm about the roots, and all such should be rolled with a fairly heavy roller; or, better still, a mob of sheep driven slowly over it, and if they eat it down, it will rather improve it, by causing it to stool out, than injure it, especially in the case of wheat. If it is intended yet to sow wheat, it should be spring wheat, and should be sown as early as possible. Barley and oats, also rye, may yet be sown if put in early. At the latter part of the month potato planting may be proceeded with in the warmer parts of the district; but, as there are sometimes very heavy frosts late in August, it is risky to plant too early where severe frosts occur. Opium poppies should be thinned before they get too large; keep them free of weeds. Cart out manure in dry weather on land intended for mangel or tobacco—both hungry crops—spread and plough it in; when, by cross-ploughing and harrowing next month, it will be in fine heart for sowing.

AUGUST.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Where the autumn sown crops of carrots, parsnips, and beet were too small to last, no time should be lost in making a sowing, otherwise the sowing may be deferred for a time. Peas and broad beans (early long-pod or mazagin should be sown at this time) for succession; also turnips; early six-weeks is a good sort. This is a good time to sow onions, especially the silver-skin, for pickling; and if it is required to supplement the autumn sown crop, it should be done, if possible, at once. Cabbage should be sown for succession—Sweinfurt is undoubtedly one of the very best cabbages for summer growing. Continue to sow lettuce, radish, and endive for salading; also mustard and cress. This latter combination is not grown so much as it ought to be. Rhubarb and seakale seed should be sown; also asparagus. Plant potatoes earlier or later in the month, according to freedom or otherwise the district is from frosts. Jerusalem artichokes (*Helianthus Tuberosa*) may now be planted; plant same as potatoes, in some out-of-the-way corner of the garden. At the end of the month French beans, marrows, cucumbers, tomato, and melons may be sown. Seakale: Cover up another batch for blanching.

Ulcbe artichokes, asparagus, rhubarb: See last month. These may still be planted if got in at once. Thin crops, and stick peas as they require it, and keep the soil stirred between all crops.

FLOWER GARDEN.—See that anemones, ranunculus, and other bulbs, as hyacinths, tulips, &c., do not suffer want of water, mulch the beds if not done, as directed last month. Continue to plant gladioli—a succession of flowers of this indispensable bulb may be had for seven or eight months in the year by judicious successive plantings. Plant dahlias after middle of the month, sow hardy annuals, and plant out any that have been kept in reserve for the purpose. Pelargoniums will soon be in flower, and should be tied out to sticks, to prevent being broken by the wind, and to give effect. Tie up carnations, &c. Lawns should be raked or swept and mown, to take away the brown appearance. If any bare patches have not been repaired attend to it at once. Any shrubs, whether evergreen or deciduous, that it is intended yet to shift, should be moved as early as possible, and all alterations should be finished without further delay.

BUSH-HOUSE.—As the worst of the frosts will be over generally by the middle of the month, all frost-bitten and decaying portions of the plants should be removed. Any alterations intended should be effected without delay, and the beds should have a dressing of good compost; made up of virgin loam three, manure two, and sand one. A special manure, manufactured by a Sydney firm, and sold under the name of "Shepherd's Fertilizer," is an excellent substitute for manures (as generally understood) for the above purpose. Apply fresh ashes, if required, for pot-plants to stand on; and a few primulas and cinerarias in flower should be brought in to give the place a little brighter appearance. Many of the plants growing in pots, such as foliage begonias, hardy ferns, hydrangeas, &c., will now be the better of re-potting. A strong soil is suitable for the latter, and a light soil for the former.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Some of the first dried off gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias should now be potted, and started into growth. Alocacias and caladiums should also be potted. Be careful not to water either at first; in fact, if the latter are potted in somewhat moist soil, and placed in a moist heat, they will start better without water for a few days. Re-pot or top-dress any clerodendrons, dipladenas, cissus, &c., that require it, and push them on, train, and tie them carefully as they make growth—neglect of this often spoils a plant for the season. Syringe more freely as the days get warmer, and give air more freely, still closing early in the evening. Divide and re-pot foliage begonias. Continue to propagate coleus. Fuchsias and pelargoniums that have had their final shift should be supplied with weak liquid manure as the pots fill with roots. Many ferns will now require repotting. Seeds of half-hardy and tender annuals should be sown under glass to raise plants for putting out later on; and this department will be required in the same connection on account of the vegetable garden to raise melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c.

FRUIT GARDEN.—If the planting of evergreen trees was not accomplished in the autumn, it should be attended to at once; and the planting and removing of deciduous trees should also be finished. Finish pruning vines, and dig the vineyard—if not already done—without delay. Plant cuttings of vines. The grafting of orange and lemon trees may now be proceeded with. The mulching of strawberry and raspberry beds should be attended to, and if very dry weather prevails a good soaking of water should be given to them once a week. This is a very critical time with strawberries in particular, and if allowed to suffer from want of water now they would suffer from the effects for the whole season. Stake and tie young fruit trees, and any old trees having moss and lichen should be scraped with a blunt knife or similar instrument, and washed with a strong insecticide, one of the best for the purpose being *sulphurat of lime*, which is made by boiling together 5lbs lime (unslaked), 10lbs sulphur, and 10 gallons of water for 30 minutes, to be diluted with four times its bulk of water.

FIELD.—No time should be lost in planting potatoes, the earlier in the month the better, except in the very coldest parts of the district. It is getting rather late for sowing barley, but it may be sown yet if necessary, especially in the colder

parts. Oats may yet be sown; the ground for both will require to be in good heart. Onions may be sown extensively, sow thinly, and the seed should be drilled in to ensure uniformity; the land must be finely tilled. Lucerne: As before remarked I have found this month to stand third to March and April for sowing this excellent fodder. Mangels may now be sown extensively, as food for pigs or cattle it is excellent, sow 1 inch deep in drills 18 inches apart, and thin to 12 inches apart. The thinnings may be planted if necessary, choosing showery weather for the planting out. Opium poppy must now be finally thinned if not already attended to; keep free from weeds. Tobacco should be sown now, as this seed is very slow to germinate it should be mixed with 20 times its bulk of moist sand for 10 or 12 days before sowing. The bed should be freshly dug in a place as free from weeds as possible, the soil patted level on top with the back of a spade, the seed then sown and lightly covered with finely sifted soil, sand, or ashes. Carrots: The white Belgian carrot is extensively grown in some parts for stock, and is considered a valuable food for horses, as well as other stock. Those who have a mind to try them should sow towards the end of this month.

SEPTEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This should be a month of activity in this department, as the sowing of all summer crops may now be proceeded with. French beans—both dwarf and runners—also marrows, squash, cucumber, melons, tomatoes, egg-plant, and chillies may be sown; also round spinach. Carrots, parsnips, and beet, if a good sowing of these be made this month and next, and another in February or March, and a small sowing in May, a supply can be kept up for the whole year. Peas: Another sowing may be made, sow early sorts only. Potato planting should be finished at once. Sweet potatoes may be planted as soon as vines can be got. A few pieces of tubers placed on some slightly heating material—a heap of decaying weeds, for instance, if nothing better can be got—and covered with a little soil, will soon provide vines for planting. Sow radish, lettuce, and other salads as required, also turnips—early snowball is a good sort to sow now. Earth up celery, and stick peas as they advance. Cabbage: As this is the “sheet anchor” of the vegetable garden, a small sowing should be made to provide plants for succession. Seakale: As the crowns are out, the litter and covering should be removed from about the roots, and used for covering up another batch for blanching till all is covered. Cut asparagus as it becomes fit, which is before the top begins to open, and when not more than six inches high. Plant earthnuts and pop-corn, also sugarmaze.

FLOWER GARDEN.—The annuals sown in autumn will now be flowering freely, and a good judgment has been displayed in their selection and arrangement, a gay appearance will be the result. If they have not been properly thinned, it will be better to thin them even now; and this should be done by cutting them clean out at the root, rather than by pulling them up. Any reserves may be planted out in showery weather. Half-hardy and tender annuals may now be sown in open ground. Continue to plant *gladioli* for successional flowering; tie up the earlier planted ones as they require it. Plant dahlias, and put a stake to each, to prevent their being cut up when hoeing. Hyacinths, tulips, ranunculus, &c., must not be allowed to suffer from want of water. These, as well as anemones, if in an exposed position, should be sheltered from the mid-day sun, also from heavy rain. *Pelargoniums*: See last month. The lower branches of these may be pegged down instead of tying them to sticks, and this will give a better effect. Put sticks to and tie *ceriseans*, *picotees*, &c.; mulching these with decomposed stable manure will be beneficial at this time, as it will also to pansies. Camellias will now be making their growth, and any requiring pruning should be attended to in that direction, and all the plants should have a little manure forked in around them, or be mulched with manure. Pay strict attention to mowing of lawns, clipping of edgings, and weeding.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Many plants may now be removed from the frames into the bush-house, and a general re-arrangement will be necessary. Any potting not attended to, as directed last month, should be done at once; as should also the supplying of ashes for the plants to stand on. Repair any bare places in the roof of the structure; but no climbing plants should be allowed to grow thereon.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The repotting of many of the plants will now require to be done, if not done already. Start another lot of gloxinias, achimenes, and tuberous-rooted begonias; also caladiums. Crotons and dracaenas should be freely syringed, and kept in the warmest part of the house to bring out their colours well. Continue to propagate coleus, and pot off those already rooted. Any annuals raised under glass for planting out would be all the better for being potted, and kept close for a day or two, and then hardened off before being put out. Give fuchsias that are showing flower liquid manure, and any of a later batch should have a final repotting. Syringe the plants freely, and fumigate on the appearance of thrip or other insects. Give air more freely as the days get warmer.

FRUIT GARDEN.—The planting of orange and all other trees should now be finished, and the digging of vineyards and orchards accomplished. See that strawberry beds are kept mulched. Mulching, in this case, answers a two-fold purpose; it keeps the roots of the plants cool, and prevents the evaporation of moisture; and also prevents the fruit being gritty through being splashed by heavy rains. Attend to trees affected by lichens, &c., *at once*. See last month. Proceed with grafting as the stocks attain the condition necessary for the operation. Grape vines may be grafted at the end of the month. Remove superfluous shoots about the old wood of vines, and attend to orange trees in the same direction. The pruning of orange trees may be commenced at the end of the month.

FIELD.—If the planting of potatoes has been delayed, it may still be done, but should be done early. Maize may be sown, also sorghum. The latter part of the month will be soon enough to attempt it in the colder parts of the district. Lucerne may still be sown, the earlier the better. Mangolds (or mangels) may be sown, also carrots: See last month for both. Tobacco: Prepare the land for planting out this crop by manuring, ploughing, and harrowing; the land should be rich and well cultivated. Plant out as soon as the plants are fit to handle. Seed may now be sown where the plants are to remain, and the plants thinned as directed for opium poppy. Buck wheat may be sown after the middle of the month. Look over growing crops of lucerne, and if any dodder is observable, chip a clear space all round outside of where the dodder has reached, and burn brushwood on the patch to destroy the seeds of the pest. Dodder cannot spread longer than it has lucerne to cling to; if the crop is badly affected plough it under, and do not crop the land with lucerne again for at least two years.

OCTOBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Sowing of French beans (both runners and dwarf), squash, marrows, cucumbers, pumpkin, melons (both rock and water), egg-plant, tomatoes, capsicums, and chillies may be made as required; also Lima beans. This is a delicious vegetable, and deserves to be more largely grown than it is at present. Beet, carrot, and parsnip may also be sown. Plant peanuts, popcorn, and sugar maize. A small sowing of turnip may be made if required, and another sowing of peas should be made for succession. Lettuce may be sown, and during the next four months it should be sown in shallow drills where it is to remain, and if dry weather prevails it will need frequent waterings; as will also most of the other crops. The white summer cabbage lettuce is a good sort to sow now. Asparagus must be cut as it becomes fit, if a succession is required. Thin and stir the soil between all advancing crops often. If dry weather prevails crops of all kinds will be greatly benefited by being mulched with short litter, leaves, or any similar material. A thick mulching of cowl dung on rhubarb beds will greatly assist the production of a good supply of large stalks. Stick peas and hill potatoes as they require it.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow half-hardy and tender annuals to take the place of bulbs that have now done flowering. These may be taken up and put into a box with soil to ripen, or laid in the soil in an out-of-the-way place in the border for the same purpose. Particular care should be taken to preserve the names of the different sorts, as it materially assists in their arrangement when planting again in autumn. Plant more dahlias and gladioli, and tie those of the latter coming into flower. Plant out variegated plants propagated under glass for ribbon borders or carpet bedding. There is not so much of this done as there might be where glass is available for propagating the quantity of each required; but, no doubt, a precarious

water supply has much to do with the scarcity of this kind of bedding. Camellias should be attended to, as directed last month, if not already done; also beds of pansies, carnations, &c. Roses should now be making a grand display; mulch with decomposed stable manure, and look out for aphids, which are generally troublesome at this time; and syringe the affected parts with some good insecticide. Hot water is a good thing for these, and it is surprising how hot water can be used without injury to the plants—test it and prove it. Mow lawns, and clip edgings frequently.

BUSH-HOUSE.—The principal work here now will be watering and syringing. Any epiphytical ferns growing to the posts or wall must not be neglected. In dry weather they should have a good watering, at least, once a week. If there are climbers growing on the structure—a bad practice as previously remarked—they should be kept thinned out, and not allowed to get too dense in any part. Any plants not repotted should be attended to at once, and, as fuchsias and many other plants can now be brought in from the green-house or frame, there should be nothing wanting to make this one of the chief attractions of the garden. Give flowering fuchsias liquid manure.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—Particular attention will now be required to shading; lime-whiting the glass on the underside is one of the best methods adopted. Painting the glass is objectionable on account of the difficulty of removing all, or part of it, as required, in autumn or winter. Water should be freely used in the green-house, not only in watering and syringing the plants, but on the floor and sides of the house itself. Keep cinerarias and primulas in the lightest position of the house, and as they go out of flower they should be placed in a frame or some out-of-the-way corner to ripen their seed; but previous to their going out of flower, the best should be marked, and seed saved from these only—the rest thrown away. These remarks will also apply to calceolarias, but, if attacked by red-spider, it is better to destroy plants and all at once. Give ornamental foliage, and climbing plants also a light position, and give air freely. Ferns, caladiums, and alocacias should be kept moist and in a shaded position. Pot up another batch of tuberous-rooted begonias, gloxinias, and achimenes, and repot any requiring it into rich light soil; those coming into flower should have liquid manure once a week. Pot on coleus in rich soil. Remove fuchsias to bush-house.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Proceed with the pruning of orange trees. Loquat trees may also be pruned as soon as the fruit is off. Look over all fruit trees, and disbud where necessary. This will save a lot of winter pruning, as well as prevent waste of energy on the part of the tree in growing wood that is not required. Trees that have set their fruit too thickly should be gone over by the end of the month, and the fruit thinned where necessary. Remove superfluous shoots from vines, and where tying up is not practised, the shoots should be stopped three joints above the last bunch of fruit. Where tying is practised it should be attended to. The vines should be sulphured as a preventative to oidium; proper bellows being used with which to apply the sulphur. Of the several makes of sulphur bellows, "Barnes' Patent" is undoubtedly the best. Keep down weeds in orchard and vineyard by frequent hoeing. Remove strawberry runners to prolong the fruiting, keep the plants mulched; also raspberries, and remove superfluous suckers, keep the canes tied up. Look over grafted trees, loosen the ties, and remove any shoots starting on the stock below the graft.

FIELD.—Maize should now be got in without delay for the early crop. Maize will pay for good cultivation, even in seasons when it is cheapest, the nett returns per acre from land that has been deeply ploughed, and after cultivation attended to in a husbandman-like manner will invariably be greater than from land simply skimmed, and the crop neglected afterwards. Seed should be carefully selected for each sowing; taking the middle portion of the best shaped and largest cobs. If this practice was universally followed there would be less complaints of maize not paying to grow. Sorghum and imphee—or Farmer's Friend—may be sown; also pearl millet, broom millet, and teosinte. This latter will, without doubt, produce more fodder from one seed than any other known plant; as one seed will, under favourable conditions, produce enough to feed the most voracious working bullock for 24 hours. It should be sown thinly in rows, at least, four feet apart. Sow seeds of

pumpkins and melons; also buckwheat. The silver-hulled is much better than the older kind, and more productive. One bushel of seed per acre will be sufficient. Lucerne may be sown if the weather is favourable, and at this time of the year it will germinate very quickly. See last month *re* dodder. Hill potatoes, thin growing crops of mangolds, carrots, &c. Peas, if sown, as advised in June, will now be fit to harvest. Do not leave them to get fully ripe in the pod before cutting, or they will shell out in handling. They should not be knocked about too much in harvesting; they should be turned frequently after cutting, and ultimately carted to the barn and thrashed. The haulm, if stacked and kept dry, will be eaten by cattle in a time of scarcity. Tobacco will now require constant attention; finish planting out, if not done already, and keep free from weed. Those sown in the field will require a little soil drawn up to them as they advance. If any are eaten off, search should be made below the surface of the ground, in the vicinity of the plant, and a brown grub will most likely be found. Destroy these: they feed at night, hence their having to be searched for. Look out also for caterpillars, which destroy the leaves in the day; these will be found on the underside of the leaf. Opium should now be collected; score the capsules in the evening, and in the morning collect the coagulated juice. All that is required to collect it with is a knife to remove it from the capsules, and a piece of glass to scrape the opium on to, turning and kneading it daily till fit for market.

NOVEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—This is often a very dry month on the Darling Downs, and unless the weather is more than usually favourable, little can be done in the way of sowing, unless water is available. If the weather is inclined to be showery, and it is necessary to sow through failure of previous sowings, a small sowing may be made of carrot and beet; also turnip. Spinach may be sown as required for succession (the round spinach is best for summer), also New Zealand spinach. Lettuce: See remarks for last month. Lima and French beans, marrows, cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., should be sown as required for succession; also sugar maize. Asparagus should now be allowed to grow, as there should be abundance of other vegetables without it. It may, however, still be cut without much injury to the plants. Earth-nuts may still be planted, as may also sweet potato vines. Full sowings of cabbage and cauliflowers should now be made for autumn crops. A sowing of celery should also be made. Stick Lima and other runner beans as they require it. Water copiously when necessary, and stir the soil between the crops often. A loose soil is nearly as good as a mulch. Globe artichokes: The stalks of these should be cut down after the heads are cut for use, and a good dressing of long stable-dung placed around the plants, and they will produce another crop later on.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Roses should be looked over frequently, and the dead flowers removed; long straggling shoots of noisette and tea-scented roses should be shortened. Syringe, as directed last month, when ever aphids become troublesome. A coating of decomposed manure on the beds will be of great service in keeping up a supply of good blooms. As most of the spring-flowering bulbs will be past flowering; they should be taken up and laid in comparatively dry soil to ripen, keeping each sort named, and separate. When ripe they should be put into bags with sawdust, and kept till wanted in autumn. Put stakes and tie up lilliums that require it; stake and tie dahlias and gladiolus, and plant out any that are left unplanted of either. Continue to sow and plant out tender annuals. Keep carnations, &c., neatly tied up while flowering, and any that have done flowering may be layered. Lawns and walks should have frequent attention in mowing the one and weeding the other. Rosemary and Thyme edgings will require clipping; as will also Privet and other evergreen hedges. Three times a year is not too often to clip these to maintain a nice appearance.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Keep hydrangeas well supplied with water, and see that no others suffer. Continue to give fuchsias liquid manure. Repot plants as they require it. Water freely, and syringe freely also. Many of the fuchsias, as they go out of flower, may be planted out in the borders.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—If removable shading is used instead of whitening the glass, care must be taken that plants are not scalded through a burst of sunshine on partially

cloudy days ; irreparable damage is often done by such an occurrence. Pelargoniums as they finish flowering may be stood outside to ripen their wood, or planted out in the borders. Gloxinias, gesnarias, achimenes, &c., showing flower should be supplied with liquid manure once a week at first, and later on twice. Tuberous-rooted begonias, caladiums, and alocacias will also be benefitted by a little weak liquid manure. These should have a plentiful supply of water, and even if caladiums are stood in saucers, and these kept full of water, they will get on all the better for it. They should not be stood in water after repotting until they have nearly filled the pot with roots. Repot or top-dress any crotons or dracenas that require it, and syringe these freely ; never allowing the air to be hot and dry where these plants are placed if it can be avoided, or the result will be ill-health and attacks of insects.

FRUIT GARDEN.—The grape vines will now require constant attention, in removing superfluous shoots, tying, and stopping the shoots. Any that have set more fruit than they can mature without distressing them should have the fruit thinned. Sulphur on the first appearance of oidium, or if done as a preventative is still better. Thin over-abundant crops of stone fruit, and, in fact, all fruits : remembering that six cases of prime fruit is more valuable than ten of small inferior fruit. Hence it pays to thin in more ways than one. Strawberries : Unless a plentiful supply of water be given if dry weather prevails, as it usually does this month, it will be impossible to keep them bearing at this time. Run the Dutch-hoe over the beds frequently to destroy weeds, and keep the beds well mulched. Where plenty of material can be obtained for the purpose, it will pay to mulch around all kinds of fruit trees now. Look over orange trees frequently, and remove suckers—or rather shoots—from off the old wood. Syringe with kerosene emulsion if affected with the scale pest. Budding may be done if the buds are sufficiently matured, and the weather favourable. See that young trees are secured to their stakes.

FIELD.—This will generally be a busy month for the farmers, and one of anxiety to many, as harvest time is to the farmers all the world over. Many farmers know when to cut their grain crops, and many do not. To these latter, I would say that wheat that is cut as soon as the straw below the ear turns yellow, and before the grain hardens, will make more flour than that left to get fully ripe before being cut. Oats, for grain, should also be cut while it has a green appearance, and it will not then shed out in harvesting. For hay it should, of course, be cut as soon after flowering as the weather will permit. Barley and rye require to be ripe when cut. There should be no delay in carting to the barn or stack after the grain has ripened in the shock. Sow maize, impec, and sorghum as land becomes available, and use the scarifier (scuffler of some) between growing crops when the weeds are only small, as it is almost impossible to destroy them when allowed to get big. Buck wheat may still be sown ; also pumpkins, pie and other melons. Potatoes should be dug as soon as the tops begin to wither. If left in the ground after they have ceased to grow, they are apt to start growing from the eyes after a shower of rain succeeding a dry spell. Tobacco will require constant attention ; remove any lateral shoots that start, and pinch off the top of the plant when it has made nine or ten leaves—seven or eight leaves is enough to leave on a plant. Continue to collect the opium crop : See last month.

DECEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—As the remarks of last month are equally applicable to this, it would be useless to repeat them. All the seeds mentioned last month may also be sown this if circumstances require it. In addition to cabbage and cauliflower, savoys, brocoli, and Brussels sprouts may be sown. Celery should be sown at once for first planting, if not done last month. Another sowing of rock melons should be made, and these will give a succession of fruit to the end of the season. All marrows and squash should be cut before they begin to ripen, or the vines will cease to bear. French beans must also be gathered, whether wanted or not, for the same reason. If dry weather prevails, a plentiful supply of water must be given to all growing crops at least once a week and for cucumbers and saladings three times a week will not be too often. A good watering twice a week is better than a sprinkling every day.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to sow tender annuals, such as cockscombs,



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amaranthus, portulaccas, &c., and thin out previous sowings. Take up at once autumn and winter-planted bulbs that have withered, dry them properly, and store them for next year, unless previously done. Propagate the best pansies by cuttings and carnations, pinks, &c., by layers. Some gardeners advise, and also practice cutting the layer on the *under* side when layering, but I have found it a better plan to cut the layer half through on the *upper* side. It can then be bent up without any fear of breaking right off, as it is very apt to do when cut on the under side. It may be as well here to explain that the cutting half through is necessary to insure success in layering; the returning sap being intercepted—or perhaps I should say its return being *interrupted*, it causes a warty excrescence to form on the semi-detached half, which, in a few weeks, emits roots, in the same manner as an ordinary cutting, only that success is more certain under ordinary circumstances. Tie up gladiolus and dahlias. Cuttings of these latter may be struck now if it is desired to propagate any particular sort by that means. Proceed with budding of roses. Clip edgings and hedges, and mow lawns frequently. Hoe and weed before weeds get too large.

BUSH-HOUSE.—Lighten up the beds among growing plants occasionally, as they are apt to become caked with frequent waterings. Water freely, and use the syringe freely also, and see that proper shade is not wanting. Some of the gloxinias, achimenes, and caladiums may be brought here now, and coleus should be largely represented, and present a gay appearance.

GLASS STRUCTURES.—The remarks of last month will, in a great measure, apply to this, especially in reference to gesneraceous plants and tuberous-rooted begonias. Some of the achimenes and gloxinias may be placed in the bush-house, which should also be the home of coleus now. Crotons and dracenas that have become leggy should now be cut down, and cuttings propagated. Do not remove a leaf from croton cuttings when putting them in to strike, as they strike more freely with their leaves on. As soon as the old plants break, they should be repotted, removing as much of the old soil as possible without breaking the ball. Look after mealy-bug and the scale insect, as they are apt to attack cissus discolor, allamandas, stephanotus, &c. Keep these in a free state of growth, and syringe freely. Shade, water, and give air liberally.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Budding of all sorts of fruit trees may be done now, and any budded last month should be looked over, the ligatures loosened, and any that have been missed should be rebudded. Young trees that have been budded, when the buds have taken, may be partially headed down, and if the bud starts a vigorous growth, the stock may be subsequently cut back to where it was budded. In the case of older trees, it will be better not to head them down till late winter, or when the sap begins to rise freely. Many old trees that are not worth the ground they occupy may be made to pay by being budded with sorts known to bear well in the district. Grape vines: See remarks of last month. Thin over-abundant crops of fruit, and rub off superfluous shoots as they appear.

FIELD.—The sowing of maize for grain should be finished without delay. Sorghum and imphee may be sown for grain, or green-feed; maize may also be sown for the same purpose. A sowing of Cape barley may be made at the end of the month for an early crop of green-feed. Harvest buckwheat and other crops as they ripen. Onions should be taken up as they ripen, and dried a few days in the sun before putting into bags for market. Tobacco will now be fit to cut. It should be left on the ground for an hour or so to wilt before being gathered, and taken to the drying shed. If, after cutting, the ground be stirred about the plants, they will produce another crop before the end of the summer. Lucerne and other hay crops should be cut when in flower, and not allowed to dry too much on the ground. Hay made in cocks keeps its leaves much the best.



TOWNS & BUSINESS DIRECTORIES

OF THE

DARLING DOWNS.

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Toowoomba.

THE town of Toowoomba, the capital of the great plateau of the Darling Downs, is situated on the summit of the Great Dividing Range, at an elevation of 1921 feet above the level of the sea. It was not originally intended for, or surveyed as, a site for a town. Owing to the hostility manifested by the early pioneers in the "forties" and "fifties" to any encroachment on their runs for townships or other purposes, the few persons who were anxious to do business with the men on the stations were obliged to settle down at what is now known as Drayton, then known as "The Springs"—from the beautifully clear springs of water there, and which were permanent in the driest seasons. At one time Drayton was a place of considerable importance. It possessed a court house, built of the most primitive materials, and on court day, which was generally held once a month, the town was full of country justices and visitors, and a very large amount of business was transacted. In 1855, Toowoomba, which is an aboriginal name, signifying "*Gathering of the Waters*," while by others it is considered to mean "*Great in the Future*," began to attract attention, and in that year a large quantity of land was sold by the New South Wales Government in farm lots as suburban to the town of Drayton. As Toowoomba was the point of ingress and egress over the Main Range, a large amount of traffic necessarily passed through it, passing out to the Western and South-Western districts then in process of development, and occasionally as many as thirty or forty bullock teams have been seen in one encampment on what is now known as the Mort Estate, behind the present Royal Hotel. In 1858 the population of Toowoomba was considerably increased, and farming on a small scale was carried on by several persons. On the proclamation of the separation of the colony on the 10th of December, 1859, Drayton and Toowoomba and the surrounding suburbs extending northerly as far as Crow's Nest and west to Cambooya were formed into an electoral district, returning one member to Parliament. The number of electors on the roll at the first general election was 243. It now returns two members to Parliament, and has an electoral roll of 3,043 electors. In 1860 the population had increased to such an extent as to justify the inhabitants in applying for incorporation under the New South Wales Municipal Institutions Act of 1858. The town was accordingly proclaimed incorporated on the November 24, 1860, and Mr. W. H. Groom, M.L.A., was elected first mayor. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for election as aldermen at the first Municipal election, of whom nine were elected. Mr. Groom heading the poll. The area comprised within the Municipality is 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The Municipal Council consists of nine aldermen, three for each Ward, one of whom is annually chosen as Mayor. One alderman retires from each Ward annually, so that the ratepayers have ample opportunities of infusing new blood into the management of their local affairs. The increase of population rendered a recast of the Wards necessary, and the three Wards are known as South Ward, East Ward, and West Ward. The number of ratepayers on the roll is as under: South Ward, 474; East Ward, 335; West Ward, 432.

The population of Toowoomba, according to the census of 1891, was 10,764, and that of the suburbs, including Drayton, Highfields, Goombungee, Crow's Nest, Plainby, Westbrook Homestead Areas, Beauvaraba, Umbirom, Pittsworth, Greenmount, Gomoran, Meringandan, and Ennu and King's Creeks, and the various agricultural areas, at about 19,000—making a total of 29,764—an increase of over 11,000 since the census of 1881. The increase of population since 1881 in town and

suburbs may safely be estimated at 12,000, with that the population now approximates 40,000. The properties that were sold by the Crown near the town in large blocks have been mostly subdivided, and the town now presents the appearance of a bustling, active place of business. The climate is, without exception, the finest in Queensland, and with railway communication with the metropolis three times a day, Toowoomba has become a favorite place of resort to those desirous of leaving the rather warm climate of Brisbane to enjoy the cool, invigorating breezes of the Downs. His Excellency the late Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy selected Toowoomba as a locality for a summer residence, and every year rented a large brick building on the summit of the range for the purpose. In 1892 Sir Henry Wylie Norman rented a portion of the Blue Mountain Hotel for the summer months, and he and his family enjoyed the change, and spoke in high terms of the exhilarating climate, and of the charming scenery everywhere to be found among the mountains. In 1896 his Excellency Lord Lamington rented Westbrook Hall from November to April, 1897, and rented the Blue Mountain Hotel for the summer of 1898. Ten acres of land have been reserved on the Main Range as a site for a summer residence of the future governors of Queensland. As residence sites, for nine months out of the twelve, the eastern slopes of the Main Range are unequalled in any part of Australia. Protected from the westerly winds, the climate is perpetual spring. Frosts are unknown, and garden produce of all kinds can be grown all the year round.

Perhaps in no part of Queensland is agriculture, outside sugar cane growing, advancing more steadily than in the Toowoomba district, and the scenery along the Highfields Road, and on the roads branching off to Cawdor, Meringandan, and Glencoe, is beautiful in the extreme—the well cultivated farms as far as the eye can extend affording every indication of progress and prosperity. The dairying industry is extending in all directions, and it is quite a sight to see, in many districts, scores of milk carts daily wending their way to the creameries.

Toowoomba has thirteen places of public worship—the Church of England (2), the Church of Rome, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist (2), Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, and Independent German Church (3). A Jewish Synagogue has also been erected.

In schools the town and district are well provided for. There are fourteen primary schools, and two conducted in connection with the Roman Catholic Church. On the 1st of January, 1876, the new Education Act came into operation, and from that date the teaching in all State schools has been purely secular; State aid to non-vested schools ceased at the end of 1880. There are several private schools for young ladies of a high class character, and private Grammar Schools for boys, conducted by gentlemen of high intellectual attainments. A State Grammar School has been erected at a cost of £17,000, and is now the chief educational establishment of the western districts. Mr. C. C. Corfe is the head master. A Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts has long been established, and a new building, comprising a Town Hall, School of Arts, Technical College, and large Public Hall, is shortly to be erected; the ratepayers, on a poll, having authorised the Municipal Council to borrow £6000 for the purpose. The School of Arts property, which was formerly held in trust for the town by Messrs. James Taylor, W. H. Groom, and Martin Boulton, was handed over in trust by deed to the Municipal Council by the expressed wish of the Trustees, subscribers, and general ratepayers of the Municipality for educational purposes only. A Technical College has been established in connection with the School of Arts, and is the means of imparting technical knowledge in various branches of industry to a large number of students.

The commercial importance of the town is recognised by the banks. The following banking institutions have branch establishments in Toowoomba:—Bank of New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Union Bank of Australia, Queensland National Bank, Royal Bank of Queensland, and Bank of Australasia. The Toowoomba Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society is one of the oldest and most valuable institutions of the town, and has been the means of enabling hundreds of workmen and others to erect their own homes and become their own landlords. In this Society thousands of pounds of local

money have been invested which return good interest to the investors. It is well and ably conducted, and commands general confidence. A second society has been formed, called the Darling Downs Permanent Benefit and Building Society, and will, no doubt, prove useful to the district.

The town is tolerably well supplied with water, which is laid on to most of the streets of the Municipality. The cost of the waterworks was £20,000. The money for the works was obtained on loan, and is repayable in annual instalments extending over 40 years. The water rate covers the cost of management and maintenance, and provides the money for the annual payment of interest and principal. A further loan of £6000 has been obtained from the Government to extend the Waterworks, and increase the supply. £1000 was voted by Parliament as a loan to the Municipality for the erection of swimming baths. A handsome and commodious structure has been erected, and the baths are now open to the public.

The public hospital is at present under the dual control of the Government and the subscribers. It is supported by voluntary contributions, and partly by State aid. It has accommodation for 30 male patients, 12 female patients, and 8 children. The number of admissions during the year is 600. The average number of patients in daily during the year is 45. It is managed by a committee of eight members, four chosen by the subscribers and four nominated by the Government, and is under the superintendence and management of Dr. Freshney, as resident surgeon, and all the medical practitioners of the town are honorary surgeons of the institution. There is also a complete staff of trained female nurses. The average amount of voluntary contributions is £900 per annum. The old hospital buildings were converted into a public school, and a new hospital erected at a cost of £9,500, exclusive of £1000 paid for the site. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the fine collection of ornamental trees give the institution a bright and cheerful appearance. The hospital is built with an easterly aspect, and has 30 acres of land attached to it. It is one of the finest sites in the town. There is a separate residence for the house surgeon, and patients can be privately treated in private wards if they so desire on payment of prescribed fees. Complete quarters for the trained nursing staff have been erected, and the whole establishment has been thoroughly equipped and renovated. In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, a new wing, named "The Victoria Wing," has been erected at a cost of £2,300, and which will still further increase the usefulness of what is now the largest hospital west of the Main Range.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society is one of the standard institutions in Toowoomba. It is well managed by a committee of ladies who bestow much time and labour on their work. In order to enlarge the scope of their usefulness, the Society have built a "Home" for old people, called the "Brodrigg Home," and the Government donate £250 per annum towards its maintenance.

The industries of the town and district are progressing most satisfactorily. There are four flour mills, four steam saw-mills, one foundry, two large and extensive breweries, with malting-houses attached, tin-plate working establishments, boot factories, cordial and steam aerated water manufactories, coach-building establishments, wheelwrights, four tanneries, two extensive fellmongering establishments, four printing offices, two soap factories, while several large Brisbane commercial houses have resident agencies. A new malting house, with brewery attached, has been erected, and gives promise to extend the barley growing industry of the Downs to an unlimited extent.

At Oakey, on the Dalby railway line, are situated the works of the Hogarth Meat Preserving Company, whose meats and meat extracts have obtained a high repute in the European as well as in the colonial markets. This is one of the largest establishments in the colony, and employs a large number of hands.

The Gowrie coal mines are situated near the Gowrie Crossing, on the Western line of railway. The output of coal is over 16,000 tons per annum.

Toowoomba is also the central depôt of the Southern and Western railway lines, and trains leave daily for the south-western, western, and north-eastern districts. The Sydney express mail train also passes each way through Toowoomba daily, Satur-

days excepted. Trains leave daily for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Ipswich, Warwick, Dalby, Roma, Mitchell, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Pittsworth, Crow's Nest, Cabarlah, Oakey, and Jondaryan. Through trains from Toowoomba to Cunnamulla leave every Tuesday and Friday at 10.50 p.m., calling at all the intermediate stations. There is an excellent and well provided refreshment-room at the Toowoomba station.

A branch railway from Toowoomba to Crow's Nest runs for a distance of 30 miles. This line has opened up a large agricultural district, and also assisted the development of our timber resources. In the Crow's Nest district there are thousands of acres of the finest pine forests to be found in all Queensland. The climate of Crow's Nest is exceptionally beautiful, being situated on the eastern watershed, and is sheltered from the westerly winds. A few miles from Crow's Nest is a beautiful waterfall, while the country around comprises some splendid scenery. Game is in abundance, and the district is one of the best shooting preserves in the colony. Frosts are seldom experienced, and the result is that garden produce in the eastern slopes can be grown all the year round. Here also the dairying industry is rapidly extending, and butter and cheese sent regularly to Brisbane.

Another branch line from the Overall Bridge on the Warwick line to Pittsworth, a distance of 17 miles, has been constructed. This connects another large agricultural area with Toowoomba. Pittsworth is steadily growing into an important inland town: possesses some of the finest hotels in the colony, has several stores and receiving depôts, and is fast assuming the proportions of a prosperous district. Being in the centre of a large grazing district, monthly sales of stock are held, and buyers come from all quarters to make purchases. Quail are in abundance, and there is a large field for sportsmen.

The public institutions of Toowoomba are the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Land Office, Railway Offices, Works Office, Court House, Gaol, and Industrial School for young girls. A large and handsome two-storey block of public buildings has been erected in Margaret-street. The ground floor is occupied by the Public Lands and Defence Force Departments as offices for the various officers; and the upper storey for the holding of the Assizes, the District Court Sittings, and the ordinary police business. There are also offices and retiring rooms for the judges, counsel, magistrates, jury, witnesses, and the various officers of the court. The whole block is surmounted by a clock tower, sixty feet in height, in which is fitted a large four-faced clock, purchased in London at a cost of £250, which chimes the quarter hours, and the striking of the hours can be heard all over the town.

An Asylum for the Insane is in course of erection at Toowoomba at an ultimate cost of £100,000. The first section, including the administrative block, is completed, the contract price being £28,750, and is occupied, and three additional wards have been erected at a cost of £20,000. Generally it contains from 400 to 450 male and female inmates. Dr. Nicoll is the Medical Superintendent, and he is peculiarly well qualified for the office. The Asylum grounds comprise 160 acres, and an additional 100 has been purchased as a grazing area for the cows of the establishment. A kitchen and laundry, worked by steam power on the most approved modern principle, has been erected, at a cost of £7,000. A handsome brick residence has also been erected for the Medical Superintendent.

A Town Hall has been built and furnished at a cost of £4100. The hall is one of the most commodious in the town, and has a gallery on the northern end. Suites of rooms have been supplied for all the officers of the Corporation, and there is a special room for the Municipal Council meetings, and a strong-room for the preservation of all deeds, books, and papers. An Act has been passed by Parliament empowering the Municipal Council to sell this land and building, and devote the proceeds to the erection of another Town Hall in a more central situation.

Toowoomba has a public park of 70 acres, and a portion of it is now laid out as a Botanical garden, and made a healthy place of recreation from funds supplied partly by the Legislature, and partly by the Municipality. It is now vested in the Municipal Council, who have now the management of it. There has also been reserved a most beautiful spot on the Main Range, under Picnic Point, containing 32 acres 2

roads, for recreation purposes. It commands one of the grandest mountain views to be seen in Australia.

There are three Masonic Lodges, three lodges of Oddfellows, A. O. Foresters, a Rechabite Society, several Blue Ribbon Societies, and two other benefit societies. The Caledonians and Hibernians have each a society. There is also an excellent Fire Brigade, managed by a Board, consisting of representatives of the Government, the Municipal Council, and the fire insurance companies, and maintained from funds contributed in equal amount by the governing authorities.

Toowoomba has three newspapers—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, of superdouble royal size, published on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and has a large and rapidly increasing circulation. It is the recognised leading journal of the Darling Downs and Western districts, and circulates largely in all these districts, and is considered the best medium for advertising, as it circulates among subscribers of large purchasing power. The *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer* is a weekly newspaper, published every Friday at noon, and circulates among the farming population in all parts of the districts. The *Settler* is the only weekly newspaper of large size published in Toowoomba. The *Darling Downs Gazette*, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

In addition to the Waterworks, a Gas Company is in active operation and light the streets, the stores, and all the public offices with gas. The company has been a marked success, and never fails to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum.

There are two agricultural societies in Toowoomba; one holds its exhibition in August, when live stock is chiefly exhibited—the other in January, when grain, vegetables, fruit, flowers, and wines are exhibited. Each society is assisted by the Legislature, to the extent of 10s. for every £ raised by private subscription to the extent of £125. There is also an Horticultural Society, for the exhibition of flowers, &c.

The present Mayor of Toowoomba is H. C. Pointer, Esq., and the Aldermen are Messrs. Henry Webb, M. Keefe, Walter Trapp, William Thorn, R. Sinclair, John Fogarty, C. Rowbotham, and A. Munro. Mr. A. Merritt is Town Clerk; Mr. John Walton, Rate Collector; Mr. Thomas Stockham, Inspector of Nuisances; Mr. E. Corr, Foreman of Works.

The Toowoomba Municipality comprises an area of 2733 acres, and is divided into three Wards. The estimated population is over 10,764, and the estimated number of dwellings 1,710. The assessed capital is £592,516. The amount of rates levied at 1½d. in the £ on the unimproved value of the land and lighting rate was £3869 13s. 6d. The Endowment from the Consolidated Revenue of the colony is about 6s. 8d. for each £ of rates actually received. The water rates levied last year amounted to £3105 9s. 2d. The endowment, however, is payable at the will of the Legislature.

The Parliamentary representatives of Toowoomba are W. H. Groom, Esq., and John Fogarty, Esq.; of Aubigny, William Thorn, Esq.; of Cambooya, Donald Mackintosh, Esq.; and Cunningham, Francis Kates, Esq. The district, formerly known as Drayton and Toowoomba, has been subdivided, and now comprises three electorates, returning four members to the Assembly. The electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba has an historical record, Mr. W. H. Groom, on the 11th August, 1899, completed 37 years of consecutive representation of the town in the Legislative Assembly. He has now entered upon his thirty-eighth year. No other member of Parliament in Australia can show such a record of continuous Parliamentary services.

The Police Magistrate is Major Moore, and the Clerk of Petty Sessions, Mr. Galloway. Mr. Inspector Durham is in charge of the Police Department.

In whatever view Toowoomba is regarded, situated as it is in the centre of a rich pastoral and agricultural district, possessed of natural and climatic advantages unexcelled, and railways branching from it in all directions, it is impossible not to be impressed with the promising future that lies before it. Within the past thirty-nine years it has grown from a village, with a population of two hundred souls, to its present large dimensions. In the next ten years, if its growth is as steady and continuous as in the past, it must become—as in fact it may be said to be now—the

most important inland town in Queensland. Commercially, it is regarded as the soundest, financially, of any town in Queensland.

The suburbs of Toowoomba, including the populous district of Highfields on the north, and the prosperous settlements of Clifton, Emu and King's Creeks to the south, and on the Westbrook and Eton Vale Homestead Areas, are occupied chiefly by a farming population. In the suburbs are very beautiful gardens that would do no discredit to any country in the world. Here will be found growing in abundance apples, pears, apricots, peaches, nectarines, mulberries, oranges of all descriptions, plums of all varieties, loquats, quinces, and other fruits of all kinds. The grape grows here in abundance, and is cultivated with great care and attention by several German colonists, who have also manufactured wine of excellent quality. The wines of Mr. Hertzner, of the Middle Ridge, received high commendation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London, in 1887, and those of Mrs. Beh and Mr. Herzer were not only highly commended, but were awarded a certificate at the Centennial Exhibition at Melbourne. Some of the gardens are places of public resort, and are a sort of Baden Baden on a small scale.

Along the Warwick railway line, and at a short distance from it, is Greenmount, one of the most flourishing of our agricultural settlements. It is noted for its splendid butter, which is made in large quantities, and attains the premier prices in the metropolitan market. A large cheese factory has been established here, and the cheese manufactured is pronounced of excellent quality, and commands a ready sale. Dairy farming is conducted on a large scale, and one of the largest and most successful dairies is that of Mr. Thomas Allen, one of the pioneers of this industry, who milks daily 150 cows, and who has shown what steady, persevering industry and indomitable courage, in the face of difficulties, can do. A visit to Greenmount will amply repay the visitor. There is an excellent and well conducted hotel, under the personal management of Mr. Charles Bell. A few days can well be spent here, not only in viewing the beautiful scenery and farms and dairies, but also in fishing and shooting. King's Creek, full of fish, and with large and well-filled waterholes, is only a short distance from Greenmount. Fishing excursions can easily be arranged at Mr. Bell's hotel. West from Greenmount is Clifton, which is steadily growing as a town, and possesses four public-houses, some of them two stories, several stores, a State school, two banks, a School of Arts, and places of worship. The subdivision and sale of the Clifton Estate has not only largely increased the traffic returns of the railway, but has led to the formation and growth of the Clifton township, and added value to all the surrounding property.

The Government purchased Headington Hill, under the provisions of the Agricultural Land Purchase Act, and this beautiful estate, 32,000 acres in extent, has been all selected and improved. It will form another important agricultural centre, and give the town of Clifton, which it adjoins, a large accession of business and increase its importance.

Jondaryan township is situated on the main Dalby line, about 30 miles from Toowoomba, and is a steadily improving locality. It is the outlet for all the surrounding farming and grazing selectors, and contains hotels, stores, and other business places. Within a short distance is Jondaryan head station—one of the largest sheep-rearing properties in Queensland. Dairy farming and wheat-growing are increasing rapidly in the Jondaryan districts.

Highfields, in addition to its agricultural resources, has vast quantities of timber, which gives employment to a large number of hands. It has four steam saw mills, and supplies the district for miles around with the most valuable timber. A branch railway from Pengarry Junction to Crow's Nest, via Meringandan and Geham, has been constructed. The traffic on this line is fairly satisfactory, and, as population increases, it must prove of great value to all the surrounding localities. It is now more than paying all its working expenses and maintenance.

Wyreema, on the Warwick line, is the outlet for the recently-purchased Westbrook lands, and will soon become a station of considerable importance.

Emu, King, and Spring Creeks, Back Plains, North Branch, Beauaraba, Pittsworth, Southbrook, Crosshill, Clifton, Umbirom, Meringandan, Gomoran, and the various Homestead Areas, form the most prosperous agricultural settlements in

Queensland, and the same may be said of the districts south of Warwick. Wheat, barley, oats, and lucerne are grown here in large quantities, and the hay, when pressed in bales, is sent by rail to the Brisbane markets. It is here that the cross-bred Leicester sheep and lambs are placed in lucerne paddocks, and, when in condition, are despatched by rail to the markets of Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Brisbane, where they realise sometimes exceptionally high prices. It is now recognised that the full development of such magnificent lands as we have on the Darling Downs, will be a great factor in restoring prosperity to the colony. The increased price of wheat has given a great stimulus to the wheat industry, and double the area of land is this year placed under that cereal. Last year, although an unfavourable season through drought, the returns show that 610,000 bushels of wheat were harvested. More attention has also been given to the growth of malting barley for the use of the local malting-houses. The area under malting barley this season is the largest yet sown, and good returns are expected.

The Agricultural Land Purchase Act of 1894, which enables the Government of the day to purchase land, suitable for close settlement, to the extent of £100,000 per annum, has been put in force on the Darling Downs, and several large areas at Headington Hill, Westbrook, North Toolburra, Pittsworth, Clifton, Pinelands, and Glengallan have been purchased. These areas, amounting to about 140,000 acres, have been surveyed, and thrown open for selection, and have nearly all been taken up. Other purchases are to follow, so that it will not be long before the whole of the magnificent Darling Downs are covered with smiling homesteads and a prosperous rural population.

Local Government Offices.

LANDS AND SURVEY.—Lands Commissioner—J. R. Warner; Land Agent—J. R. Warner; Clerk and Draftsman—T. W. Davison; Crown Bailiff and Crown Lands Ranger—J. B. O. Evans.

POLICE OFFICE.—Police Magistrate—Major Moore; Clerk of Petty Sessions—F. W. Galloway; Sub-Inspector of Police—H. R. P. Durham; Assistant C.P.S. and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Drayton and Toowoomba, Highfields, and Darling Downs Central—Essex Evans.

TOOWOOMBA LICENSING BENCH.—Major Moore, P.M., J. T. Smith, M.L.C., Jas. Stirling, Charles Campbell, Duncan Munro, S. G. Stephens, R. Filshie, B. J. Beirne, S. H. Whichello, and the Mayor of Toowoomba, G. F. Reithmuller, (Drayton Shire Council), E. Pillar (Middle Ridge Division), M. Hinz (Clifton Board), F. A. Primrose (Gowrie Board), D. Munro (Highfields Division), C. Campbell (Jondaryan Division), F. Wockner (Rosalie Division), W. J. Hooper (Waggamba Division). Licensing meeting the first Wednesday in every month.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Officer in Charge—F. Cosgrove; First Assistant—Louis Sawyer; Assistants—T. J. Elliott, W. Sexton, S. McCullagh, J. Darwen, R. Hazard, J. Woods, J. Rollston, I. L. Murdock; Line Repairer—D. Welsh; Letter Carriers—R. J. Moore, J. Scanlan, S. Anthony, P. J. Hogan; Messengers—M. Jasse, H. Gratton, Ernest Cooling; Switchboard Attendants (Telephone Exchange)—A. Wilson and S. Nagel. Government Savings Bank—Officer in Charge—F. Cosgrove. Open every day from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon, and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.

SHERIFF'S BAILIFF.—G. N. Walker.

CURATOR OF BOTANICAL GARDENS.—R. R. Harding.

POUNDKEEPER.—Mrs. H. Lloyd.

INSPECTOR OF STOCK AND BRANDS.—A. F. Evans.

RETURNING OFFICER—Toowoomba.—S. G. Stephens.

RAILWAYS.—District Traffic Manager—J. Stark; Stationmaster and Assistant Traffic Manager—A. P. Lloyd; Assistant Stationmasters—Tottenham and J. Cathcart; Chief Clerk—G. Waldon.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Superintendent and Medical Officer in Charge—Dr. Nicoll; Matron—Miss Law.

STATE SCHOOLS.—West Ward: Head Male Teacher—J. M. Hutcheon; Assistant Teachers—W. Thompson, Miss J. M. McMahon, D. J. Adams; Pupil Teachers—Ernest Kenyon, A. F. Gilkeson, Alfred Hodges, James Barnes. West Ward

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NEWSPAPERS.—The *Toowoomba Chronicle*, published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the *Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*, published every Friday; the *Darling Downs Gazette*, published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—President, R. W. Scholefield; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Munro and J. H. Robertson; Secretary, G. A. Leichney; Treasurer, C. Wardrop; Committee, F. J. Paterson, W. C. Peak, G. G. Cory, H. A. Holden, W. R. Robinson, J. H. Jones, R. Sinclair, D. Munro, T. K. Lamb, C. Rowbotham.

Agricultural Societies.

DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA A. & H. SOCIETY.—(Estab. 1863).—President, W. H. Groom, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. Thorn, M.L.A., W. C. Peak, G. R. Harrington; Treasurer, Manager, A.J.S. Bank; Secretary, H. Symes; Committee, W. S. Brown, E. Corr, M. Laracy, H. Hopkins, F. Hooper, D. McMahon, H. Webl, H. Franke, R. Handley, A. McShane, J. Fogarty, M.L.A., J. R. Martin, J. W. McIntosh, A. R. Trost, S. G. Stephens, J. Morgan, J. Rowe, G. Searle.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—(Estab. 1861).—President, W. B. Slade; Vice-President, Chas. Williams; Committee, Messrs. E. W. O. Hill, H. V. King, G. G. Cory, F. A. Gore, M. F. Ramsay, R. W. Scholefield, G. C. Clark, David Mott, J. G. Palethorpe, Alex. McPhie, James Taylor, and W. R. Robinson; Treasurer, G. G. Cory; Secretary, Frank Burt (Margaret-street, Toowoomba); Finance Committee, G. G. Cory, R. W. Scholefield, W. R. Robinson; Ground Committee, G. G. Cory, R. W. Scholefield, W. R. Robinson, J. G. Palethorpe; Auditors, Messrs. Marwedel and Sinclair.

Sporting Clubs.

TOOWOOMBA TURF CLUB.—President, F. C. Brodribb; Vice-Presidents, John Scully and James Taylor; Committee, Messrs. J. F. Jennings, G. G. Cory, W. R. Robinson, F. I. Taylor, G. A. Godsall, M. Keffe, R. W. Scholefield, F. Marwedel, F. Snell; Judge, G. G. Cory; Starter, W. R. Robinson; Auditor, F. W. G. Annand; Secretary, W. Clark, junr.; Treasurer, W. R. Robinson; Handicapper, W. Richardson.

AMATEUR TURF CLUB.—President, M. F. Ramsay; Vice-Presidents, J. Taylor and P. S. Cunliffe; Hon. Treasurer, J. S. Nolan; Hon. Secretary, F. Taylor; Committee, A. H. T. Beebe, H. Gordon, N. Caswell, A. Longbourne, Dr. Freshney.

HALF-HOLIDAY CRICKET CLUB.—Patron, D. Mackintosh, M.L.A.; President, W. C. Peak; Vice-Presidents, M. L. Ross, H. E. Porter, E. J. Godsall, J. F. Moloney, W. B. Taylor; Captain, C. Kemp; Secretary, E. Peak; Committee, C. Kemp, J. Provan, G. Jones, W. Ross, E. Cunningham, J. Carrigg, A. R. Cameron; Treasurer, C. Kemp.

HALF-HOLIDAY TENNIS CLUB.—President, J. H. Munro; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Jones and W. C. Peak; Committee, W. J. Day, J. D. Annand, F. Booth, H. S. House; Secretary, F. Booth.

DARLING DOWNS LAWN TENNIS UNION.—Patron, Sir H. M. Nelson; President, W. H. Groom, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, H. A. Holden, W. C. Peak, R. Sinclair, G. A. Godsall, and E. J. Metcalfe; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. Thomas.

TOOWOOMBA AND BANKS CRICKET CLUB.—President, M. F. Ramsay; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Taylor and W. S. Clendinning; Committee, H. A. Holden, A. H. T. Beebe, R. Sinclair, F. N. Robinson; Secretary, R. Sinclair; Treasurer, F. N. Robinson.

GORDON CRICKET CLUB.—President, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe; Selection Committee, E. Pascoe, H. Renwick, E. Kenyon; Captain, E. Pascoe; Hon. Secretary, E. Kenyon.

CRICKET UNION.—President, W. H. Groom, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Canon Warner, Dr. Nicoll, F. Snell, P. Rocks, F. I. Taylor; Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, F. N. Robinson.

TOOWOOMBA CYCLING CLUB.—Patron, His Excellency the Governor; President, W. H. Groom, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, C. S. Quinlan, James Tolmie, Charles Hennessy, W. Trevelhan; Secretary, Frank Hennessy; Treasurer, J. Rolleston; Committee, J. D. Annand, J. C. Robertson, H. Stephens, D. Jack, O. Rosenstengel, H. A. Nesbit.

TOOWOOMBA POLO CLUB.—Patron, F. C. Brodribb; President, R. W. Scholefield; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Taylor, Dr. Falkner; Hon. Treasurer, J. S. Nolan; Hon. Secretary, A. McPhie; Committee, J. F. Jennings, N. H. Caswell, E. J. Godsall, Jas. Taylor.

HALF-HOLIDAY POLO CLUB.—Patron, Dr. McDonnell; President, W. Thorn, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, G. A. Godsall, F. Marwedel, R. G. Wonderley; Committee, W. C. Peak, W. Trevelhan, R. T. White, H. Golden, W. Beit; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Robertson; Selection Committee, W. C. Peak and J. C. Robertson; Representative to Q.P.A., W. Thorn, M.L.A.

DARLING DOWNS RIFLE CLUB.—President, Geo. Black; Vice-President, T. K. Lamb; Secretary, C. W. Robinson; Treasurer, W. Lane; Committee, S. Lovell, Wm. Annand, W. H. Martin, F. W. G. Annand, E. Marshall, P. Lightbody.

WESTERN DISTRICT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—President, Geo. Black; Vice-Presidents, Jas. Goddes and J. Hill; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, K.C.M.G., Dr. McDonnell, W. Thorn, M.L.A., J. Fogarty, M.L.A., W. B. Taylor, J. Renwick, Dr. Hogg, W. H. Groom, M.L.A., F. C. Brodribb, J. Laidlaw, M. Laracy; Executive Committee, Geo. Black, J. Hill, B. French, Sergeant-Major McLennan; Treasurer, Wm. Lane; Secretary, Lieut. F. W. G. Annand.

TOOWOOMBA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—President, F. C. Brodribb; Vice-Presidents, H. A. Holden and A. McPhie; Committee, W. Hodgen, C. R. Thomas, M. J. O'Sullivan; Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. Thomas.

TOOWOOMBA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—President, W. H. Groom, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, E. J. Metcalfe, M. F. Ramsay, J. H. Munro, F. W. North, and Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe; Hon. Treasurer, H. R. P. Durham; Hon. Secretary, E. R. Thomas (Margaret-street, Toowoomba).

GORDON GYMNASIUM AND ATHLETIC CLUB.—Patron, F. C. Brodribb; President, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe; Superintendent, W. G. Searle; Assistant Superintendent, L. Symes; Hon. Treasurer, J. R. Warner; Committee, F. Hooper, N. De H. Rowlands, J. M. Walker, G. Jones, I. Symes, W. G. Searle, B. Joseph; Secretary, Frank Burt.

COLLEEN BAWN DRAMATIC COMPANY.—Patron, T. Lane; President, F. W. North; Vice-Presidents, A. Mayes and H. L. Groom; Stage Manager, E. J. Godsall; Secretary, W. Stevens; Treasurer, V. C. Redwood; Business Manager, J. E. Stone.

TOOWOOMBA ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Committee, W. Jarrott, C. W. Hamilton, W. Hibbert; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. F. Moloney; Conductor, W. Hibbert.

TOOWOOMBA LYRIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, E. J. Dann; Secretary and Treasurer, H. S. House; Committee, F. W. G. Annand, J. D. Annand, W. Cran, F. Gratton, E. Blomgren; Deputy Conductor, W. Maxwell.

Debating Society.

TOOWOOMBA PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY.—Speaker, Rev. Geo. Hervey; Premier, R. Sinclair; Leader of Opposition, D. M. Cameron; Treasurer, E. Smart; Secretary and Clerk of the House, A. H. Hoskin.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—St. James's, Rector, Rev. T. D. Warner; St. Luke's, Rev. T. St. J. P. Pughe and Rev. Lawrence.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Resident Priests, Rev. D. Fonhy, Rev. P. J. Bailey, Rev. T. Leane.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH.—St. Stephen's—Rev. J. Lundy.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Neil-street).—Rev. T. Warham.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH (Raff-street).—Rev. T. Brassington.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. G. Hervey.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—

GERMAN LUTHERAN.—Rev. T. Langebecker.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.—(Vacant).

Sunday Schools are established in connection with all of the above churches.

Business Directory.

The following form a list of the principal business establishments of Toowoomba, and the profession and trade of each of them:—

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS.—Marwedel and Co., Stevens and Co., Allan and Stark, T. K. Lamb and Co., Powell and Palethorpe, R. Renwick, Laidlaw and Peak, J. P. McLeish and Co., J. Atkinson, Archibald Anderson, J. Fogarty, Pigott and Co., P. O'Brien, J. Giles, McCook Bros., H. F. Elliott, J. Troy, J. McStay, Carew, Gardner and Billington, M. McGovern, J. Nihill, Lightbody and Brazier, J. Anderson, E. Murphy, G. P. Merry, Connole Bros., W. White, Bain and Sydenham, Mrs. White, T. Wood, T. Price, B. Gibson, D. Sheedy, Kwong Sang and Co., G. Morton, W. J. Solley, W. L. Penfold, C. Newman, F. E. Driver, J. French, I. Daly, T. J. Higgins and Co., J. Moloney.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS.—Allan and Stark, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. McStay, Misses Lynch, Misses Cahill and Thompson, Miss Cunningham.

HOTELKEEPERS.—Mrs. Thompson, C. E. Perkins, M. Loveday, C. W. Mellor, Mrs. J. Collins, T. Welsch, Mrs. Hennessy, M. Heffernan, A. McShane, D. Schultz, J. Scully, E. Pierce, W. Brosnan, R. Kirk, M. Laracy, M. Keefe, G. A. Godsall, Mrs. O'Brien, T. Meagher, A. Strohfeldt, Mrs. Talty, J. F. Moloney, A. McGoldrick, G. Feldmann, J. Oelkers, D. Creedy, R. Lendrum, W. Gentle, P. McHugh, Mrs. Hogan.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—Marwedel and Co., S. R. Nagel.

MUSIC WAREHOUSES.—Harston and Co., Burnell and Co., Müller Bros.

AUCTIONEERS, &c.—T. G. Robinson and Co., R. Sinclair and Co., Kennard and Co., Scholefield and Godsall, McPhie and Co., Taylor and Clark, E. J. Dann and Co., Thos. J. Allen and Co. Commission Agents—J. W. Mattinson, J. S. McIntyre, S. G. Stephens, Annand and Leichney, Frank Burt.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, New York Insurance Company, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., F. Burt; Victoria Insurance Company, T. G. Robinson and Co.; Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, B. J. Beirne; New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, New Zealand Accident and Plate-glass Insurance Company, R. Sinclair and Co.; Commercial Union Fire and Marine Assurance Company, Australian Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, Queensland Mutual Insurance Company for Fidelity Guarantee, Plate-glass, Accident, and Employers' Liability, Palatine Insurance Company, Scholefield and Godsall; Royal Fire Insurance Company, North China Marine Insurance Company, Universal Plate-glass Insurance Company, Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society (Sydney and Edinburgh), Kennard and Co.; Royal Insurance Company (Queen Branch), National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd., J. Melvin; Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, Union Marine Insurance Society of Canton, E. J. Dann and Co.; Northern Fire Assurance Company, J. Rowe; Manchester Fire Assurance Company, H. Stephens; London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Taylor and Clark; North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, F. A. Primrose; Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company, Annand and Leichney; Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, and South British Insurance Society, S. G. Stephens; Alliance Assurance Company of London, Mutual Life of Australasia, Marwedel and Co.; A.M.P. Society, A. H. Hoskin, District Secretary; Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance, R. C. Laking; Phoenix Fire Office, Alliance Marine Company, McPhie and Co.; National Mutual Life Assurance, Lion Insurance Company, Thomas J. Allen; Citizens' Life Assurance Society, G. T. Bennett;

Sun Office, Taylor and Clark; Auchen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, J. and E. Roessler; Caledonian Company, J. W. Mattinson; North Queensland Company, H. A. Nesbit; Royal Exchange Insurance Co., H. Stephens; The United Insurance Company, L. Burt; Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, H. J. Symes.

SOLICITORS.—C. W. Hamilton, R. Dodd, C. H. B. Mackay, J. V. Herbert, A. C. S. Eden, M. J. O'Sullivan, C. Hennessy, MacPherson and Dods, Bernays, Osborne and Co.

SADDLERS.—McDonald and Quinn, J. Blackburn, A. Gaydon, M. O'Connell, W. Hamwood, J. Gleeson, T. Barr, Callaghan and Gilbert.

COLLAR MAKER.—W. R. Wilson.

FURNITURE DEALER.—J. Rowe.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—H. Walker, E. Blomgren, P. Chrissen, W. J. Snow.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—J. H. Robertson and Co., Ltd., Geo. Black, A. Provan and Co., J. E. Stone, L. Fitzpatrick.

TIN PLATE WORKERS.—R. Filshie, James Paton, E. Smart, F. Hutchinson, Patridge and Co., T. R. Roberts, Geo. Katting.

BOOTMAKERS.—C. Mengel, C. T. Edwards, Rowbotham Bros., P. Field, A. R. Cameron, H. Alke, B. Virgin, W. Ewen, J. Finn, L. Brandis, H. Stuart, A. E. Goodwin, F. Amos and Co., J. Dunn, P. N. Svenson.

SURGEONS.—Dr. E. Roberts, Dr. Falkner, Dr. Armstrong, Dr. Garde, Dr. McDonnell, Dr. Nolan, Dr. Elliott. Surgeon Dentists.—I. L. Hodgson, W. A. Noble, W. R. Hodgson, H. A. Boys, J. Stanley Nolan, J. Sunderland, W. Cran.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—M. Roggenkamp, E. Müller, J. Bain, W. E. Perroux.

FRUITERS.—J. Tucker, T. Farnell, T. Clark, J. Ingram, M. S. Goodsell, Mrs. McDonald, R. Pember, H. Roessler, Mrs. White, J. Anderson, Mrs. Karl, Mrs. Dale, J. Carey, N. Puie, Mrs. Ewen, Miss Marshall, Miss M. Bristow, W. Organ, W. Gardner.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.—P. Thompson, junr., J. Prouton, H. Prouton, R. Müller, W. Wheatcroft, Blake and Long, G. W. Westwood, A. Bowdler.

NURSERY GARDENERS AND SEEDSMEN.—Range Nursery, Henry Roessler, S. Horsfall, P. Field, A. R. Cameron, G. Searle, M. S. Goodsell, Wooldridge Bros., Anderson and Co.

TAILORS.—Queensland Woollen Company, Allan and Stark, T. Hillies and Co., Padget Bros., T. Jefferson, I. Abrahams, J. A. Clark, B. Myers, W. A. Polglass, H. New, Wiemers and Son.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—M. L. Ross, P. MacNamara, F. and G. Hooper, J. Goggins, F. Fogarty, Campbell Bros., G. McKnight.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS.—W. H. Groom and Sons (*Toowoomba Chronicle* and *The Settler and South Queensland Pioneer*), Robinson, Tolmie and Co. (*Darling Downs Gazette*), W. Lister (*Biz*), J. H. Robertson and Co., Limited, J. E. Stone.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Lamb and Co., C. Newman, T. W. Webb, J. Webb, A. Anderson, J. Anderson, J. Giles, Gill and Ireland, H. Stodley, H. Webb, J. Sprenger, Misses Dobbin and McCawley.

LOLLIE MANUFACTURERS, &c.—C. Copp, P. Greenbury.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—W. Hodgen, W. Williamson, Broadfoot and Cooper, J. Renwick, H. Andrews, G. Garner, Doyle and Gilbert, W. Trapp, F. Müller, D. Meisenhelter, A. Davis, J. France, W. T. Smith, J. Smith, F. C. Olsen, W. Dunbar, J. Lee.

TYPEWRITER AGENTS.—H. Stephens, Miss Williams.

CYCLE AGENCIES.—Trevethan Bros., E. Clark, F. W. G. Annand, Smith and Sons, J. McGoldrick.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer Company, Beale and Co., F. Driver.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.—John Roessler, J. E. Hamilton, G. A. E. Allom.

ARCHITECTS.—J. Marks and Son, W. Hodgen.

TIMBER MERCHANTS (with Steam Mills).—E. W. Pechey, Filshie, Broadfoot and Co., A. and D. Munro, Toowoomba Foundry Co., Ltd., Campbell and Sons.

COACH BUILDERS.—Thomas Trevethan, W. W. Hurford, O'Sullivan and Weimers, Golby and Charlton.

COACH PAINTERS.—H. Harrold, Geo. Hurford.

CABINETMAKERS.—T. S. Burstow, Keogh and Co., Rosenstengel and Kleimeyer, F. Müller, J. G. Primrose, A. Davis.

UNDERTAKERS.—Rosenstengel and Kleimeyer, R. Cobb, J. G. Primrose.

HAIRDRESSERS.—J. McKinney, M. Campbell, A. E. Hooper, Federal Hair-dressing Saloon, H. Cooper, K. V. Washington.

BRICKMAKERS.—James Renwick, W. Trapp.

WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS.—Frederick Robinson, O'Reilly Bros., Lovell and Wensley, F. Snell, M. Kilmartin, J. P. Barlow, A. Ellis, J. Macguire, P. Nolan.

IRONMONGERS.—R. Aland, W. M. Tanner, H. G. Wyeth.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—I. L. Hodgson, W. A. Noble, W. R. Hodgson.

FOUNDERS AND IRONMONGERS (with Steam Power).—Toowoomba Foundry Co., Limited.

MONUMENTAL STONE-CUTTING WORKS.—W. Bruce, Geo. Bailey, H. Wagner.

BUTCHERS.—Campbell Bros. and Co., Boland and McHugh, Pobar Bros., C. Warneke and Co., Wagner Bros., Boland Bros., J. W. Giles, J. Giles, Feuerriegel and Warneke.

BREWERS.—Perkins and Co., Limited.

MALTSTERS.—V. C. Redwood, Paterson, Redwood and Co., Perkins and Co.

TANNERS.—S. H. Whichello, J. Blackburn, P. Field, T. Hicks, J. Coonan.

SOAP FACTORIES.—Jas. Hampson, F. and G. Hooper.

FISH AND OYSTER RESTAURANTS.—T. Farnell, R. Pember, J. Ingram, D. Deller, Geo. Marler.

FELLMONGERS.—S. H. Whichello, Campbell Bros. and Co., T. S. Hawkins.

NIGHTMEN.—J. Buchan, J. Horn, Toowoomba Sanitary Company.

TOBACCONISTS.—M. Campbell, T. Farnell, J. McKinney, J. H. Robertson and Co., Ltd., A. E. Hooper, J. Ingram, S. White, K. V. Washington, L. Fitzpatrick.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.—R. C. Laking, H. Symes, F. Burt, Anland and Leichney, H. A. Nesbit, J. Melvin, L. Burt, R. H. Dodd, S. G. Stephens, D. Desmond, H. Stephens.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOTS.—R. Aland, J. E. Stone.

BOARDING HOUSES.—F. Schaffer, Russell-street; Mrs. Bunning, Russell-street; Mrs. Moran, Russell-street; Mrs. Anderson, Bell-street; Mrs. Carseldine, Margaret-street; Mrs. Care, Campbell-street; Mrs. Brotherton, Russell-street; Mrs. Cowled, off Russell-street; Mrs. Tolmie, Campbell-street; W.; Mrs. Gratton, Neil-street.

VAN PROPRIETORS.—J. Bailey, M. M'Govern, J. Morrison, J. H. Dahlin, J. E. Pomfret, J. M'Kay, J. Rowe, J. Henderson, T. M'Kay, J. Schaffer, H. Heads, J. Moore, S. Fox, M. Zeller, J. Symes, R. Butcher, The Downs Express Delivery Co., G. Soden's Parcel Delivery.

LIVERY STABLE PROPRIETORS.—Alex. Mann, D. Loch.

CHIMNEY SWEEPERS.—W. Andrews, W. Webb.

GUNSMITH.—C. Lippold.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSES.—R. Harper and Co., Scott, Dawson and Stewart, Thomas Brown and Sons, Stewart and Hemmant, A. M. Hertzberg, Hoffnung and Co., G. Myers and Co., Geo. Hiron.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—Miss Pennie, Ivanhoe; Mrs. Dann, Misses Mason and Billing, D. Horn, T. Joy.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC AND SINGING.—Miss Keane, Miss Schmidt, Miss Marlay, Miss O'Byrne, W. Hibbert, R. E. Davies, W. Dutton, G. Müller, S. Hobson, Herr Schliebner.

TUNERS.—Harston and Co., Burnell and Co., W. Dutton.

GARDENERS (Jobbing).—M. S. Goodsell, T. Barrett, Geo. Searle, G. C. Smith, T. Price, A. Saunderson, J. Knight.

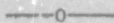
FENCING MATERIAL DEPOTS.—Thos. Sims and Son, Hampson Bros.

LICENSED CAB PROPRIETORS.—J. Horn, G. Irwin, F. Stratford, W. Ellis, Alex.

Mann, C. Williams, G. Wall, P. Cleary, R. White, D. Loch, W. Stevenson, J. P. Butler, G. Hammond, Ben. Ship, T. Miles.

'BUS PROPRIETOR.—G. Soden.

FLOUR MILLS.—Dominion Flour Milling Co., Gisler Bros., Crisp, O'Brien and Co.



Drayton.

THE town of Drayton is one of the oldest on the Darling Downs, and at one time was the emporium of the trade of the whole western country. It is in the centre of a large agricultural district, and contains some of the finest building sites to be found in the colony. When the Drayton Deviation is constructed—as it will be some day—these sites will be surely occupied with villa residences. The population of the town proper is almost 800, but it is surrounded by a large settled agricultural population. The number of ratepayers on the roll is 235. Drayton has a Shire Council to manage its local affairs, whose meetings are held on the first Wednesday in every month. Rates, £411 18s. 4d. Endowment, £162 0s. 5d. Number of rateable properties, 420. Capital value, £103,128.

SHIRE COUNCIL.—President—G. F. Reithmüller; Councillors—W. J. Peak, R. Handley, Jas. Brown, R. Harvey, D. Cullen, G. Cullen, P. McHugh, J. Shepperd; Clerk and Overseer, R. H. Dodd; Auditors, W. C. Peak and W. H. Lynch.

TOWN COMMONAGE.—Ranger—T. Hill, junr.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Dr. J. K. Black; Roman Catholic Church—Rev. Father Bailey, service monthly; Wesleyan Church—Rev. T. Warham, once a fortnight; Presbyterian—Rev. R. Alden, service monthly.

STATE SCHOOL.—Inspector—R. N. Ross, Esq.; Head Teacher—Mr. E. Pascoe; Assistants—Miss A. Kennedy, Miss M. Lawton. Attendance, 125.

Business Directory.

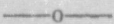
SADDLER.—R. S. Lynch.

BOOTMAKER.—C. Woods.

STOREKEEPER.—W. H. Lynch.

POSTMISTRESS.—Mrs. Lynch.

HOTELKEEPERS.—G. Cullen and D. Cullen.



Pittsworth.

PITTSWORTH, the present terminus of the Beauaraba Branch Railway, is situated in the centre of an important agricultural and pastoral district. It is 25 miles by road, in a W.S.W. direction from Toowoomba, and 36 miles by rail. Twenty years ago it formed a part of the Felton sheep run, owned by the late Mr. Jas. Tyson, and since the opening of the railway its progress has been rapid. It is surrounded by the farming settlements of Southbrook, Umbirom, Broxburn, Beauaraba Scrub, Gentleman's Seat, North Branch, Kincora, and the Hermitage. A large and increasing amount of cultivation is being carried on within the area of these settlements, the produce from which, together with sheep and wool from the outlying stations, keep the Beauaraba Branch pretty busy. There is known to exist, all through the district, large deposits of excellent coal. The educational requirements of the district are provided for by seven State Schools and six Provisional Schools, at which there is a large and increasing attendance. Wool is also brought from Goondiwindi and surrounding stations thereto into Pittsworth. Wool, &c., is taken to Pittsworth for transmission to the port of Brisbane from the following stations, viz.:—Yandilla, Condamine Plains, Kurrowah, Pine Creek, Lemon Tree, Brookstead, Tandawanna, Kyawonna, Brookfield, Yarrandine, St. Helens, Porter's, North Branch, Balgownie, Western Creek, and from a large number of smallsheep owners. Auction sales of stock, which are becoming very popular, are held once a month. There is a considerable amount of settlement and a large quantity of first-class

agricultural land at Back Creek, 25 miles west of Pittsworth. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended to that place in the near future. The mail coach leaves Pittsworth for Pine Creek twice a week, Sundays and Wednesdays, via Brookstead, Yandilla, and Millmerran, also running to Inglewood on Sundays. There is a nice building there, belonging to the Church of England denomination; the minister from Pittsworth officiates. Also, a new hotel, known as the Domville Hotel, and is kept by Mr. G. Dowling. A police station has been erected there during the year, and is in charge of Mounted-constable Crampton. The township is growing fast. Population of Pittsworth, 650; census district, 10,500. Several new buildings being lately erected, and others in course of erection. Pine Creek, which is known as Turallin, is six miles distant from Millmerran, and is also growing steadily. There is one hotel there, known as the Royal Oak, and is kept by Mr. P. J. Bolger, in conjunction with a store. There is also a store and butcher's shop, kept by Mr. J. Moloney. Mrs. W. Bacon is postmistress at the latter, and Mr. E. Walpole is postmaster at the former township. Mr. T. Johnson runs a coach bi-weekly to Back Creek, leaving Pittsworth on Tuesday and Saturday mornings.

Government Officials.

ACTING CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS AND ELECTORAL REGISTRAR.—Senior-constable Knox. Police.—Senior-constable Knox, Mounted-constable Kean.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER, SAVINGS BANK OFFICER, AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—Wm. Gargett.

STATION MASTER.—T. H. H. Maitland.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Wm. Brocklebank, D. Mackintosh, James Porter, A. E. Porter, P. Connor, J. Wiemers, F. A. Gore, G. R. Gore, J. Moloney, John Sullivan, John Von Pein, D. McE. Hunter, Robt. Willson, S. F. Clarke, W. B. Nutting, T. J. Daniel, E. Walpole, W. Pierce, T. J. O'Carroll, F. T. Trimble, A. J. Harvey, R. W. Bailey.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. W. S. Marshall and Rev. H. R. Philpotts.

CHURCH OF ROME.—Revs. Fathers Bailey, Lane, and Fouby visit.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. T. Brassington.

LUTHERAN.—Rev. M. Doblies.

Public Institutions.

STATE SCHOOL.—R. L. Jackson, Head Teacher; Miss Martin, Assistant; two pupil teachers. Average attendance, 150.

RACECOURSE.—Secretary to Trustees, Geo. J. Allport.

CRICKET CLUB.—Pittsworth C.C.: Secretary, A. A. Henderson.

COURSING CLUB.—Secretary, W. Tindale.

TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB.—Secretary, A. Henderson.

ORCHARDS.—John Schmidt, C. H. Hartmann, G. J. Allport, Verney and Sons.

CEMETERY.—Trustees, F. West, J. Trott, G. Stumm, J. Daniels, P. Connor; Secretary, G. J. Allport.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—Secretary, R. Willson.

BAND OF HOPE SOCIETY.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

RECHABITES.—Secretary, S. Holmes.

PITTSWORTH MASONIC, S.C.—Secretary, G. B. V. Tillett.

BEAUARABA MASONIC, E.C.—Secretary, Wm. Brocklebank.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—Secretary, Wm. Green.

H.A.C.B.S.—President—D. Mackintosh, M.L.A.; Vice-President—T. Dwyer; Secretary—J. D. Lynch; Treasurer—Thos. Donovan; Warden—W. Scanlon; Guardian—C. Costello; Trustees—T. Mahoney, D. A. Gallagher, Thos. Donnellan.

Business Directory.

BANKS.—Queensland National Bank—Manager, T. J. O'Carroll; Accountant, J. P. Atkinson. Union Bank—Manager, F. T. Trimble; Accountant, A. Henderson.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS, AND STOREKEEPERS.—F. Marwedel and Co., Willson and Co., A. J. Harvey, C. Lindenberg.

- CHEMIST and DENTIST.—T. F. Hall, Ph.C.
 ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Lessee, E. Everingham.
 ACCOUNTANT.—Geo. B. V. Tillett.
 HAIRDRESSERS.—H. Wiemers, H. Baxter, T. J. Whittaker.
 IRONMONGERS.—W. P. Copp, F. Marwedel and Co., Willson and Co., C. Lindenberg, A. J. Harvey.
 SOAP FACTORY.—T. Barnes.
 TOBACCONISTS.—Geo. Tillett, H. Baxter, H. Wiemers, T. J. Whittaker.
 MEDICAL MAN.—Dr. Edmonds.
 HOTELS.—Beauraba Hotel, W. Bowden; Royal, H. Pohlman; Railway, D. Gallagher; Union, J. Barrett; Grand, E. Everingham.
 PAINTER.—E. J. Chilton.
 SIGNWRITER.—E. J. Chilton.
 GALVANISED IRON WORKERS.—R. C. Verney and Sons, J. Gray.
 BUTCHERS.—T. Donovan, Thos. M. Pitt, Barry and Dore.
 FRUITERERS.—G. Tillett, F. P. Brawley, Low Yick, L. Von Harten, C. G. Ashmead.
 AUCTIONEERS.—B. W. N. Yorston, H. Moes, Scholefield and Godsall.
 WATCHMAKER.—H. Baxter.
 FANCY GOODS.—H. Baxter.
 BOOTMAKERS.—Rowbotham Bros., Peter Field.
 TAILOR.—J. Brady.
 FISH AND OYSTER SALOON.—C. Hibberd.
 NEWS AGENTS.—G. Tillett, H. Baxter.
 SADDLERS.—T. Moloney, and P. G. Dore, J. Whittle.
 DRAPERS.—Marwedel and Co., Willson and Co., Pigott and Co., Donnellan and Co., T. K. Lamb, Overell and Co.
 SOLICITOR.—C. Longland.
 BOARDING HOUSE.—Miss Gannon.
 BLACKSMITHS.—Oliver Harding, Wiemer Bros., T. J. Hill, James Box.
 TIMBER MERCHANTS.—A. Rickardt, F. Steinohrt, A. and D. Munro.
 CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—W. P. Copp, J. Gray, T. Postle.
 WHEELWRIGHTS.—Wiemer Bros., James Box, O. Harding.
 BAKER.—C. G. Ashmead, R. Barnes.
 CARPENTERS, JOINERS, AND CABINETMAKERS.—W. P. Copp, T. Gray, D. S. Greenslade.
 CORDIAL AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURER.—Thos. Barnes.
 COMMISSION AGENTS.—Willson and Co., F. Marwedel and Co., Scholefield and Godsall, H. Moss, W. Yorston.
 PASTURE DAIRYING COMPANY.—Manager, W. T. D. Yonge.
 PITTSWORTH DAIRY COMPANY.—Secretary, G. J. Allport.
 IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSES.—Willson and Co., C. Lindenberg, F. Marwedel and Co., Scholefield and Godsall.
 DRAYMEN.—E. Addicott, F. Brawley.
 FORWARDING AGENTS.—F. Marwedel and Co., Willson and Co., H. Moss.
 DRESSMAKERS.—Mrs. Maloney, Miss Houston, Miss Scanlon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. R. Barlow.
 MUSIC TEACHERS.—Miss Ryan, Miss M. Joyce.

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Millmerran.

MILLMERRAN is a pastoral township on the Back Creek, 165 miles west from Brisbane, 28 from Pittsworth, 7 from Yandilla, and 8 from Pine Creek (Turallin).

Population of district about 300.

Coaches leave Pittsworth every Wednesday at 7 a.m. and Sunday at 5 a.m., returning Monday at 2 p.m. and Friday at 7 a.m. A mail coach leaves Pittsworth

via Millmerran once a week for Inglewood. It is anticipated that the railway will be extended to that place shortly, as the survey has been completed. Telephonic communication is now established, thus bringing the place in closer touch with the Toowoomba and Brisbane markets. There is a considerable amount of settlement, and a large quantity of first-class agricultural land at Back Creek. The village settlement at Koorongara, 18 miles south of Millmerran, is steadily increasing, and has now a bi-weekly mail service with the latter place. In the surrounding district, agriculture is making rapid strides.

Government Officials.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—F. A. Gore, G. Gore, J. Maloney, W. Pierce, E. Walpole.

POLICE STATION.—Officer in charge, Constable Edward Crampton.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Revs. W. S. Marshall and H. Phillpotts.

Public Institutions.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOL, No. 176.—H. L. Walker, Head Teacher. Attendance, 30.
Provisional School.—Teacher, ———. Attendance, 17.

POST OFFICE.—Postmaster—E. Walpole.

RACE CLUB—Millmerran Race Club.—President—E. J. Metzalf; Vice-President—R. Grieves; Treasurer—G. Elborne; Secretary—John O'Neill; Committee—M. Hegarty, R. Grieve, Geo. Summers, senr., Geo. Summers, junr., G. Elborne, J. Walpole, J. Jones, J. Conway, Thos. Callaghan, C. Keefer.

RIFLE CLUB.—Secretary—Albert Evans.

CEMETERY.—Trustees—G. Elborne, J. P. Purcell, E. Walpole, J. Murphy.

CRICKET CLUB.—Millmerran.—Secretary—Geo. Moore.

Business Directory.

STOREKEEPER.—E. Walpole.

SADDLER.—F. Gillespie.

HOTELKEEPER.—Geo. Moore (Donville Hotel).

BUTCHER.—E. Walpole.

TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Mabbett and Silver.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—Silver and Mabbett.

DRESSMAKER.—Mrs. Schuamberg.

INSURANCE AGENT.—E. Walpole (South British).

CHEESE FACTORY.—Geo. Trott.

BLACKSMITH.—J. P. Purcell.

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Turallin.

The **PASTORAL** township, on the Darling Downs, 29 miles from Pittsworth, on the main stock route to New South Wales, and 10 miles from Yandilla. Population of the district about 340. It has a mail coach service on Wednesdays and Sundays from Pittsworth, leaving Turallin on Mondays and Fridays, via Millmerran, Yandilla, and Brookstead, for Pittsworth; also a private coach, run by Mr. J. Johnston, on Saturdays and Tuesdays, in time to catch the mail train to Brisbane, returning Sundays and Wednesdays.

It is understood that a branch of the railway line will be extended to Turallin in a short time, as it is the most direct and cheapest route, and in touch with the New South Wales traffic.

There is a large quantity of first-class land surrounding Turallin, consequently farming is making rapid strides about here.

A mail service is received here from Dalby, Goondiwindi, Yaggabone Junction, Dunmore, Western Creek.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—W. Pierce, F. A. Gore, J. Moloney, E. Walpole.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—W. S. Marshall. Catholic Church—Rev. J. Horan and Father Potter.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOL.—Miss Nora O'Connell, head teacher; attendance, 28.
STOREKEEPERS.—P. J. Bolger, J. Maloney.
HOTELKEEPER.—P. J. Bolger.
SAW MILLS.—Punch's Creek and Kurrawah.
BLACKSMITH.—J. P. Parcell.
CARPENTER.—I. Curry.
DRESSMAKER.—Mrs. G. Ezzy.

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Leyburn.

A PASTORAL township on the Darling Downs, 42 miles from Toowoomba, 28 miles from Cambooya Railway Station, 36 miles from Warwick, and 110 miles from Goondiwindi. Has a mail running three times a week to and from Cambooya, and once a week to and from Warwick, and twice a week from Yandilla. This town is in telephonic communication with Ellangowan, Tummaville, Yandilla, Millmerran, and Condamine Plains, also in telegraphic and telephonic communication with Warwick, and telephone to Pratten. The population of the district is about 590.

The following stations are the nearest to Leyburn:—

Ellangowan, E.S. and A.C. Bank ..	distant 7 miles
Talgai and Canal Creek, Queensland Investment Land Mortgage Co., Brisbane; V. O. Fletcher	distant 13 miles.
Balgownie (selection) Mrs. Hogarth	14 "
Felton, J. Tyson	16 "
Stonehenge, Bank	18 "
Yandilla, Gore and Co.	23 "
Tummaville, Gore and Co.	12 "

Police Magistrate of Warwick visits Leyburn.

ACTING CLERK PETTY SESSIONS.—Acting-Sergeant Daly.

MAGISTRATES.—James Mahoney, J. D. Harris. Magistrates authorised to consent to the marriage of minors—J. C. Snell (at present residing at Salisbury, in the Toowoomba Police District), and J. Macandrew, Police District of Inglewood.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, also, agent for Colonial Mutual Assurance Society, Ltd., James Mahoney.

POSTMASTER, &c.—J. D. Harris.

PRIMARY SCHOOL (No. 70).—J. Joseph and one Pupil Teacher.

POUNDKEEPER.—J. H. Batham.

Business Directory.

BOOTMAKER.—F. Buttner.

BUTCHERS.—M. Liddy, J. Butsch.

HOTELKEEPERS.—P. Tighe, J. H. Batham.

BLACKSMITH.—Auton Schwemb.

STOREKEEPER.—James Mahoney.

CARPENTER.—William Lewis.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCHES.—St. Augustine—Rev. Marshall and H. Phillpotts.

CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—Rev. Father Potter visits.

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Crow's Nest.

CROW'S NEST (native name Toobogindamby), is situated 30 miles north of Toowoomba, on the eastern slope of the Main Range. It was surveyed as a township in the year 1876, by Mr. de Lisser. At this time only a few persons had selected land, since then every bit of available land has been taken up. It has one

of the best timbered districts in the colony—pine, blackbutt, stringybark, turpentine, ironbark, and other timbers being very plentiful, and growing to a great size. There is some splendid agricultural land, about 200 selections taken up in the parishes of Djuan and Emu Creek, and 25 selections taken up in the parish of Anduramba, resumed part of Eskdale run, about six miles from Crow's Nest, but the greatest and best portions are held by the neighbouring mill proprietors, and at present are only used for timber purposes. Tin and gold have been found in small quantities a few miles from the township. Fifteen years ago a mail once a week by horse was sufficient to meet the requirements of the district, at present a train runs daily from Toowoomba. A mail three times a week by horse runs from Crow's Nest to Plainby and Bergen, agricultural districts, nine miles in a westerly direction. Also twice a week to Emu Creek cattle station, and Mr. H. Graham's, Djuan. Mail to Emu Creek and Bun Bun Creek. There are three cattle stations adjoining the district. Emu Creek, 15 miles to the north, owned by P. McKillop, Esq., of Victoria. Nukeninda, 18 miles N.E., Thorn Bros., owners. Eskdale, 15 miles east, Lord Bros., owners.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Court House, Police Barracks, Railway Station Buildings, Telegraph and Post Office.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—Rev. C. Wesley.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Service held monthly in Court House by Revs. H. Bailey, Fouhy, and Lane.

SCHOOLS IN THE POLICE DISTRICT OF CROWS NEST.—State Schools—Crows Nest—Wm. Jno. Hendy, Head Teacher; P. Gleeson and Maggie Lalor, Pupil Teachers; No. on roll, 71. Merritt's Creek—W. Hebden, Teacher; No. on roll, 65. Gomorron—P. Guerin, Teacher; No. on roll, 36. Provisional Schools—Plainby—J. H. Littleton, Teacher; No. on roll, 39. Pechey—Guymer, Teacher; No. on roll, 25. Djuar—Teacher; No. on roll, 40. Glenhaven—Holden Browne, Teacher; No. on roll, 24. Bergen—A. T. Littleton, Teacher; No. on roll, 66. Ravensbourne—Judith Malone, Teacher; No. on roll, 20. Perseverance—P. Frawley, Teacher; No. on roll, 25. Whichello—Wm. Gleeson, Teacher; No. on roll, 40. Moss View School (Emu Creek)—Mrs. Hunt, Teacher; No. on roll, 34.

STATION MASTER, TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, AND POSTMASTER.—A. Martin.

STOREKEEPERS AND BUTCHERS.—J. T. Littleton, Williams Bros., J. White.

HOTELKEEPER.—Royal Hotel, Matthew Gleeson; Commercial, C. Aldridge.

BLACKSMITH.—J. Gould.

CARPENTERS.—W. Gunter, and A. Colthorp.

GARDENERS.—C. Barnes. F. Greenslade, and J. Barnes.

WOOLCLASSER.—C. H. Sutcliffe.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—J. T. Littleton, E. W. Pechey, W. Wilcox, J. Cleary, T. McGrath, H. Graham, W. J. Case.

MAGISTRATE AUTHORISED TO CONSENT TO THE MARRIAGE OF MINORS.—J. T. Littleton.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—Senior-constable Stewart.

Societies.

CROW'S NEST CRICKET CLUB.—Secretary and Treasurer—A. Williams.

CROW'S NEST DEBATING SOCIETY.—President—J. H. Littleton; Vice-President—H. S. Browne; Secretary—John Nolan; Treasurer—J. Nairn.

CROW'S NEST JOCKEY CLUB.—Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—M. Gleeson.

TRUSTEES CROW'S NEST RECREATION AND RACECOURSE GROUNDS.—Chairman—J. Maddern; Secretary—J. H. Littleton; Treasurer—T. Williams; M. Gleeson, senr., and J. Gleeson.

CROW'S NEST PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.—President—J. T. Littleton; Vice-Presidents—Matthew Gleeson, J. H. Littleton, and S. Jackson; Secretary—James Gleeson; Treasurer—A. Williams.

Clifton.

THIS rising and progressive town is in a central position on the Downs, and is on the main line of railway to Warwick. It is surrounded with the finest agri-

cultural land in Australia, and the official returns of agricultural produce sent by rail supply abundant evidence of the productiveness of the soil. It has several large stores, a number of well-managed hotels, some of them two-storey buildings, Post and Telegraph Offices, State school, School of Arts, churches, Divisional Board Hall, Masonic Hall, and a number of private residences, some of them with well-laid out gardens. The trade of the town is considerable, and is steadily increasing. The bulk of the land surrounding the town is in the hands of *bona-fide* selectors, and farming, combined with grazing, is carried on with success and profit.

CLIFTON DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—M. H. Hinz; Members—J. Keleher, J. W. Armstrong, J. Logan, J. Bourke, G. C. Clark, E. Harvey, B. McGovern, J. Collins; Clerk and Inspector—H. Mott; Auditors—J. Dougall and H. Bailey.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—C. Freeman.

STATION MASTER.—C. Freeman.

BANKS.—Queensland National—Manager, A. D. Guthrie; Australian Joint Stock—Manager, P. Dalton.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President, J. Logan.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher, W. Beer.

CHURCHES.—Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Roman Catholic Church.

STOREKEEPERS.—J. Logan, John Mowen, Warren and Co., J. Dean, Pigott and Co., H. Von Alpine, W. Cunningham.

TINSMITH.—E. Chatwood.

HOTELKEEPERS.—John Hurley (Clifton Arms), E. Gallagher (Australian Hotel) J. B. Smith (Club Hotel).

BUTCHERS.—John Mowen, H. Stewart, J. Stewart and Co.

BLACKSMITHS.—E. Marshall, J. Imhoff.

SADDLERS.—D. Twomey, J. Hackett.

BAKER.—D. Connolly.

DRESSMAKER.—Miss McCauley.

BOOTMAKERS.—C. Gillam, Rowbotham Bros.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—Wallcott and Co.

BOOKSELLERS.—Provan and Co.

CHEMIST.—W. Just.

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Allora.

DALRYMPLE CREEK takes its rise from the western slopes of the Main Range, north of Cunningham's Gap, and empties into the Condamine, a short distance below West Talgai head station, in length about 49 miles. Dalrymple Creek was named after Ernest Elphinstone Dalrymple, Esq., he being the first squatter that settled on Goomburra. Mr. Dalrymple disposed of it to the Rosenthal Company for the small sum of £350 in the year 1844, and the late and much respected John Deuchar was placed in charge. The company sold it to Patrick Leslie, Esq., in 1847, for the sum of £1400. It was subsequently sold on behalf of Mr. Leslie, by Messrs. Mort and Company, in the year 1855, to Mr. F. Tooth, of Sydney, with 21,000 sheep, at 21s. 6d. per head, and 50s. per head for cattle, land taken at cost price, stores, &c., at valuation, amounting in all to £39,000.

Allora, the town proper, is situated on the south side of Dalrymple Creek. The soil is classed as rich, black soil, with a depth of from 4 to 20 feet. Good water is procurable at a depth of from 33 to 36 feet. During the last few years the town has made rapid progress, and some large and creditable buildings have been erected. Much of the surrounding land was resumed by the Government from the owner of Goomburra, and sold in small farms. It is now peopled by a sturdy class of farmers, who are cultivating the most of it, and are fairly prosperous. Wheat is largely grown, and, in favourable seasons, some magnificent returns are obtained. Maize and lucerne are also extensively cultivated, and heavy crops are the rule.

The population of Allora at the census of 1891 was 969.

Allora is a municipality, which is well managed by the local aldermen, and the revenue judiciously expended. A branch line of railway constructed under the

provisions of the Railway Guarantee Act connects the town with the main line at Hendon.

CHURCHES.—Church of England—Rev. C. Kingsley Cole; Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. Smilie; Roman Catholic Church—Rev. J. J. Horan (Warwick); Wesleyan Church—Rev. J. Bowes (Warwick); Mr. A. D. Baker, Home Missionary, Allora.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—Andrew Gordon; Aldermen—A. Shannon, J. Kelly, J. C. Kennedy, I. Holmes, J. Reid, W. Deacon, James Dean, Robt. Cooke; Town Clerk—J. Stay; Auditors—P. Donovan and A. McMillan; Ranger—J. Munro.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—A. E. Exley, head teacher; Miss M. Deacon and Miss E. Harrison, assistants; C. Buxton, M. Dougall, pupil teachers. Children on roll—129 boys and 121 girls; total, 250; average attendance, 205.4.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.—J. G. McDonald visits from Warwick.

POLICE.—Sergeant Gunn, Constable Johnson.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—G. C. Clark, R. Cooke, T. Kennedy, J. C. Snell, W. B. Slade, T. Grimes, F. C. Easton, W. Deacon, E. Harvey, J. Logan, J. Collins, H. Mott, A. Gordon, P. Donovan, J. Dougall, H. Bailey, N. P. Jorgensen, J. H. Dickey, James Dean, James Mowen, John Gillam, John Gilmore, J. C. Kennedy, W. Ernst, Allen Simpson, J. McLean Corsin, T. C. Davies.

POLICE COURT.—Sergeant C. E. Gunn, Acting C.P.S., Registrar of Small Debts Court, and Electoral Registrar.

POUNDKEEPER.—James Stewart.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank (estab. 1879)—J. H. Dickey, Manager; Queensland National Bank, T. C. Davies, Manager.

ASSOCIATION.—Central Downs Agricultural and Horticultural Association.—President—G. C. Clark; Vice-Presidents—W. Deacon, E. Harvey, T. Kennedy, T. C. Davies, A. Dowling; Secretary—J. H. Buxton; Treasurer—J. H. Dickey; Committee—J. Kelly, P. Donovan, C. Bourne, M. Eickert, J. Nemeth, A. Rickert, G. Moulday, W. J. Abernethy, J. Gilmore, M. Geaney, H. Weyuand, J. C. Kennedy, G. Tickle, R. Cooke, E. Cowley, J. Dougall, C. Y. Gillam, C. Hardwick, H. Imhoff, M. Henriksen.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Oddfellows, M.U.I.O.O.F.—Secretary, F. R. Kinnister.

HOPE MASONIC LODGE, 2419, E.C.—W.M., J. H. Dickey. Meetings held Friday on or before full moon.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—"Star of Allora."—Secretary, R. Williams.

ST. KEVIN'S BRANCH H.A.C.B. SOCIETY.—Secretary, K. Dank.

ORANGE LODGE.—"Royal Purple Heart."—Secretary, W. Cameron.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR TENNIS CLUB.—Secretary, Miss E. Holmes.

ALLORA TENNIS CLUB.—Secretary, D. A. Kennedy.

FEDERAL CRICKET CLUB.—Patron, T. C. Davies; President, H. G. Deacon; Vice-President, D. A. Kennedy; Secretary, C. E. Deacon.

INSTITUTION.—School of Arts (estab. 1872)—President, W. Deacon; Vice-President—J. Dougall; Treasurer—O. E. Christensen; Secretary—J. H. Buxton; Committee—J. H. Buxton, T. C. Davies, H. Webber, M. O'Connor, Rev. J. Smilie, J. Dean, J. Nemeth.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE.—President, E. Exley; Treasurer, H. J. Girdlestone; Secretary, Miss M. Erhardt.

PRESBYTERIAN BAND OF HOPE.—President—Rev. J. Smilie; Treasurer—John Birkett.

DARLING DOWNS COURSEING CLUB.—Patron, F. Kates, M.L.A.; President, W. B. Slade; Vice-Presidents, A. Dowling, W. Deacon, G. C. Clark, and Father Potter; Secretary, H. G. Deacon; committee of 17 members.

ALLORA JOCKEY CLUB.—President—F. Kates, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—R. Cooke and E. Harvey; Secretary—J. B. Munro.

ALLORA CRICKET CLUB.—President—W. B. Slade; Captain—W. Nemeth; Secretary—T. Buchanan.

CEMETERY COMMITTEE.—W. Deacon, R. Cooke, J. Dean, J. Nemeth, Theo. Kennedy, J. Dougall, T. C. Davies; Secretary—J. Stay.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT REGISTRAR—for Births, Marriages and Deaths.—Mrs. Gwynne.

POST OFFICE, &c.—H. Jeffries.

Business Directory.

CONTRACTORS.—J. Powell, Sharp and Leggatt, H. W. Stay, D. Stoddart.

BAKERS.—H. Reppel, P. Rooney.

BUTCHERS.—Gordon Bros., Holmes Bros., W. Lambley.

SURGEON.—F. Pain.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—J. Powell, A. M'Millan, Sharp and Leggatt, H. Webber, T. Flynn, W. H. Stay, J. M'Millan, C. Dank.

CORDIAL MANUFACTURER.—E. Holmes.

BOARDING HOUSES.—H. Reppel, Mrs. Erhardt.

FRUITERERS.—H. Reppel, Mrs. D. Holmes, P. Rooney.

BLACKSMITHS.—C. Wright, H. Weynand, A. Lumsden.

STOREKEEPERS.—Kennedy Bros., W. Deacon, Barnes and Co., J. Hyslop, Mrs. D. Holmes, P. Rooney.

ALLORA CREAMERY COMPANY.—Secretary, P. Donovan.

INNKEEPERS.—F. R. Kilminster (Commercial), J. Copelin (Tattersall's), E. H. Morgan (Royal), S. Gordon (Princess of Wales), J. Pass (Club), J. Jackson (Railway).

INSURANCE AGENTS.—Fire—W. Deacon (New Zealand), E. Harvey (Manchester), Kennedy Bros. (Royal, Alliance, and Atlas), Barnes and Co. (South British, The Caledonian), J. Hyslop (National), J. Stay (United), I. Holmes (Victoria), H. Buxton (Liverpool, London and Globe), P. Donovan (London and Lancashire). Life—P. Donovan (Colonial Mutual), J. Dean (City Mutual).

SADDLERS.—Nemeth Bros., W. Burge.

STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—Kennedy Bros., Kates and Co.

STEAM SAW MILLS.—A. Gordon and Co.

TIMBER YARDS.—Sharp and Leggatt, H. W. Stay.

WHEELWRIGHTS.—H. Weynand, C. Wright.

AUCTIONEERS.—J. H. Buxton, P. Donovan.

NURSERYMAN AND FRUITGROWER.—Geo. Moulday.

CHEMIST AND DENTIST.—D. W. Clarke.

UNDERTAKER.—J. Powell.

WATCHMAKER.—R. Williams, Appel Bros.

PLUMBERS.—Sharp and Leggatt.

NEWSPAPER.—*Allora Guardian*, E. Harvey, proprietor.

BOOTMAKERS.—J. Petry, T. Wright.

ACCOUNTANT AND AGENT.—P. Donovan.

TAILOR.—A. D. Siebenhausen.

BARBERS.—T. Wright, H. Reppel.

SOLICITOR.—G. V. Jenkins.

NEWS AGENTS.—W. Deacon, Barnes & Co., Kennedy Bros.

Warwick.

ON the Condamine, about 30 miles from its source in the Killarney Mountains, is the centre of one of the most important agricultural districts in Queensland. It occupies a pleasant and healthy site, commanding a distant view of the Main Range, and almost surrounded by the river on which it is situated. The streets are broad, well formed, and remarkably clean. Two public squares, occupying a central position, are tastefully laid out and planted with flowers, ornamental trees, and shrubs. Warwick contains many handsome and substantial public buildings, mostly of stone, of which a plentiful supply is obtainable in the neighbourhood. There are four churches—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—all built of stone: also, new Salvation Army barracks. There are four banks—the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the Bank of New

South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, and the Royal Bank. The Government buildings are all of a substantial character, as also is the new Town Hall. The new Post Office is also a very handsome building. Two local newspapers circulate (the *Argus* and the *Warwick Examiner and Times*, bi-weekly), amongst the inhabitants of the town and district. These journals are conducted with judgment and skill, and exhibit a fair amount of literary ability, and may fairly claim a good rank amongst the provincial newspapers in Queensland. Perhaps no town in Queensland has suffered to such an extent from the evils of land monopoly as Warwick. In justice to the townspeople, it must be stated that they struggled manfully against the inroads of squatterdom. These struggles, however, availed only to a slight extent against the squatter, aided as he was by corrupt administration and time-serving officials. Warwick at the present day is actually hemmed in by extensive private holdings, yielding moderate return to the proprietors and the minimum of revenue to the colony. The holders of these estates are now finding it convenient to subdivide and sell to selectors and farmers. An Act was passed in 1894—the Lands Purchase Act—which gives the Government power to repurchase these large estates for close settlement. This has been achieved, and it will add materially to the wealth and importance of the Darling Downs district. Under the Act several properties have already been purchased, and selected by small holders. Certain areas have previously been secured to the bona-fide settler; such, for instance, as the agricultural reserves at Swan Creek, Freestone Creek, Sandy Creek, Emu Creek, Emu Vale, Gladfield, N. Toolburra, S. Toolburra, Rosenthal, Darkey Flat, and Killarney. These areas, though limited in extent, are fertile, and yield abundant crops of maize, wheat, oats and lucerne hay, potatoes, tobacco, &c. There are also some good vineyards in the neighborhood, some of which deserve special notice, viz.—Assmanshausen, the property of Mr. Jacob Kircher, of Sandy Creek, and the “Warwick Vineyard,” the property of Mr. Carl Tietzel, of Warwick. Wilson’s brewery in the town is also doing a large business. Some rich gold-bearing reefs have been found in the district, and mining is being carried on at Talgai, Pikedale, Thane’s Creek, and Darkey Flat. Favourable reports are being frequently received from those localities, and there is little doubt that with suitable machinery and experienced miners, payable gold, and in good quantity, will be obtained. Warwick contains a population of about 4500, and the district, Darling Downs East, 6500. Amongst the industries may be specified two large steam flour mills, owned by Barnes and Co., Ltd., and the Farmers’ Milling Company, which are kept constantly at work. The flour manufactured at these establishments is of the best quality, and commands an extensive sale throughout the colony. The Warwick flour has secured first prize three years in succession in Brisbane, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1896. Warwick is well provided for educationally. There are two State Schools—the Warwick West, containing two separate departments, and showing a total average attendance of four hundred and fifty children; and the East Warwick mixed school, showing an average attendance of one hundred and forty pupils; a denominational school connected with the Roman Catholic Church, showing an average attendance of three hundred pupils; and private schools make up the number of educational establishments. The School of Arts provides a free reading-room for the ratepayers, and is assisted by the Municipal Council to the extent of £54 per annum. Technical classes on an extensive scale are also established. In the Warwick district the largest cheese factory in the colony is erected. It is capable of turning out $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of cheese per day, and taking in 3600 gallons of milk per day. Messrs. Reid and Denham are the proprietors of this factory. The malting industry has also been established, an extensive building having been erected near the railway station. Appended is a list of the Government and public institutions, and also of the merchants and tradespeople established in Warwick:—

Public Institutions.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL (Incorporated May 25th, 1861).—Mayor—W. Wallace; Aldermen—C. B. Daveney, A. Morgan, J. De Conlay, J. Healy, W. Morgan, F. Grayson, H. Williams, J. Allman; Town Clerk—F. B. Woods; Rate Collector,

Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector of Works—John Spreadborough; Auditors—E. W. Thompson and P. Connolly; Commonage Ranger, C. Underwood.

EASTERN DOWNS A. AND H. SOCIETY.—Patron—W. B. Slade; President—A. Morgan; Vice-Presidents—T. A. Johnson and F. H. Needham; Treasurer—James R. Ross; Committee—Geo. Alexander, W. J. Chandler, J. De Conlay, junr., W. G. Johnson, H. Larson, W. Flitcroft, A. E. Hardaker, P. Kemp, W. D. Lamb, P. Mattinson, Thos. McGahan, G. T. Myles, P. D. Percival, C. E. McDougall, S. B. McGowan, C. Ross, A. O. H. Phillips, H. Sterne, C. Swanbourne, W. J. Tilley, Jas. Wilson, H. A. Paimor, H. W. Walcott; Secretary—J. Selke.

WARWICK TURF CLUB.—Patron—W. Allan, M.L.C.; President—A. Morgan, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—J. R. Curnow, C. Swinburne, H. Cory, and W. Collins; Treasurer—C. A. Lambert; Committee—J. Allman, C. E. McDougall, J. Longwill, H. Sterne, M. McDougall, C. Durie, A. H. Palmer, J. D. Smith, H. Bergin; Secretary—J. M. Healy.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—A. Morgan, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—R. Gibson, J. W. Wild; Treasurer—J. R. Ross; Secretary and Librarian—W. Stockwell; Committee—The Mayor, Aldermen C. B. Daveney, J. Healy, W. Morgan; and Messrs. C. Colas, C. A. Lambert, A. A. Stewart, G. Wickham, R. W. S. Adair, A. E. Hardaker, G. D. Smith, H. A. Palmer.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—President—Hon. A. Morgan, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents—G. P. Barnes, Ald. Jas. De Conlay; Treasurer—James R. Ross; Committee—Ald. C. B. Daveney, A. E. Hardaker, C. Swinburne, W. D. Lamb, W. G. Johnson, T. W. Macanish, R. J. Shilliday, Jno. Cantwell, H. W. Walcott, Jas. Wilson; Secretary—W. Stockwell.

HOSPITAL.—Committee—J. G. McDonald, P.M. (Chairman), A. E. Hardaker, C. C. Nornbusch, G. T. Myles, and J. Cantwell; Secretary—F. Selke; Matron—Miss Sheddou; Trustees—F. B. Woods, A. Morgan, and C. Clarke; Resident Surgeon and Dispenser—Dr. Dennie.

GLENGALLAN DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Held their meetings Divisional Board Office, Albion-street. Chairman—P. Hartigan; Councillors—P. Hagenback, E. Aspinall, T. W. Macanish, M. Brewer, T. McGahan, T. J. Howell, P. D. Perseval; Clerk to the Board—J. Selke; Inspector of Works—J. McInerney; Auditor—F. B. Woods.

ROSENTHAL DIVISIONAL BOARD.—(Office, Albion-street). Chairman—A. Evans; Councillors—A. Patterson, C. E. McDougall, J. Douglas, W. Kyle, John Burgess; Clerk and Inspector—F. T. Grayson; Auditors—S. Metford and F. B. Woods.

WARWICK RACECOURSE.—Trustees—A. Morgan, C. E. McDougall, H. Cory, W. Collins, F. B. Woods; Secretary—F. H. Selke; Caretaker—W. Riebelt.

WARWICK CEMETERY.—Trustees—C. B. Daveney, S. Benjamin, T. A. Johnson, W. Wallace, and J. Healy; Secretary—F. B. Woods; Sexton—James Byrnes.

WARWICK FIRE BRIGADE.—Superintendent—J. Ferguson.

Public Officers.

POLICE MAGISTRATE.—J. G. McDonald.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—W. G. Hanbury.

LAND AGENT.—W. G. Hanbury.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICER AND POSTMASTER.—G. H. Knowles.

DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—W. G. Hanbury.

TELEGRAPH OFFICER.—G. H. Knowles.

BAILIFF (Small Debts and District Court).—J. T. Wallace.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND (St. Mark's).—Clergyman—Rev. E. Meeres, Rector.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Horan, P.P., Rev. M. Potter, C.C., and Rev. K. O'Brien, C.C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. C. J. Legate.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. Bowes.

Friendly Societies.

MASONIC—MYLNE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 200, S.C.—C. A. Lambert, P.Z.; J. M. Berge, Z.; W. H. Boyd, J.; J. Bishop, H.; B. De Conlay, Scribe E.;

S. Benjamin, Treasurer. Meets at their hall, Guy-street, on the second Thursday of December, March, and June, and the 23rd September, at 7.30 p.m.

MASONIC—ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 1372, E.C.—J. R. Curnow, W.M.; W. H. Boyd, S.W.; H. W. Walcott, J.W.; T. Byram, S.D.; C. Lewis, J.D.; P. Mathieson, I.G.; — Scott, O.G.; C. H. Ward, Secretary; R. Gibson, Treasurer. Meets on the Tuesday nearest full moon at the Masonic Temple, Guy-street, at 7.30 p.m.

MASONIC—LODGE CUNNINGHAM, S.C., 818.—Rev. C. J. Ledgate, R.W.M.; J. D. Connellan, I.P.M.; W. Flitcroft, S.W.; C. A. Lambert, Treasurer; W. J. Milloy, Secretary. Meets the Tuesday night after St. George's Lodge.

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—President—J. Donovan; Vice-President—D. S. Collins; Treasurer—P. Hagenback; Secretary—P. Connolly; Past President—J. T. Wallace; Trustees—J. Allman, John Collins, John Healy.

ODDFELLOWS—LOYAL ROSE OF WARWICK LODGE.—J. Bevan, N.G.; F. Meyer, P.N.G.; B. T. De Conlay, V.G.; W. H. Boyd, E.S.; E. Parker, F.S.; C. Roggenkamp, Treasurer; W. Wallace and W. Collins, Trustees. Hall, Albion-street; meets every second Monday evening.

ODDFELLOWS—STAR OF THE DOWNS LODGE.—A. Drohan, N.G.; J. Garilla, V.G.; T. Tyrell, Treasurer; F. Allsop, E.S.; E. D. Coman, F.S.; Trustees, P. Reibelt and C. Frank. Hall, Albion-street; meet every second Monday.

GOOD SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 6, P.A.F.S. OF AUSTRALASIA.—H. D. Miller, W.M.; J. W. C. Nickel, D.M.; H. Houghton, Treasurer; R. J. Jutsum, Secretary; Trustees, F. Reimers, W. K. Hyslop, and W. H. Petersen.

Business Directory.

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS.—Barnes and Co., Carew, Gardner and Billington, W. G. Johnson, J. De Conlay, W. K. Hyslop, W. McDonald, F. Grayson, Mrs. Leonard, John Healy, Mrs. Clarke, T. Stevens, John Cantwell, The Exchange Stores, Mrs. Howell, R. Shilliday, and Farmers' Co-operative Society.

LADIES' WAREHOUSE AND DRESSMAKERS.—Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay, Mrs. Howell, Carew, Gardner and Billington, and J. Cantwell.

TAILORS.—A. Frank, G. C. Nickel, T. Devitt, and J. Abrahams.

INNKEEPERS.—P. Matheson, H. Chandler, J. Allman, Mrs. Reitzler, John Sterne, Mrs. White, Jacob Sattler, Jas. O'Hagan, J. Page, Alex. Stephens, T. Devaney, G. Tidey, D. McLoughlan, S. McGowan, R. Richardson, D. Macdoch, and J. Law.

BANKS.—Australian Joint Stock Bank—Manager, J. R. Ross; Bank N.S.W.—Manager, C. Lambert; Queensland National Bank—Manager, H. Flower; Royal Bank—Manager, A. E. Hardaker.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.—C. B. Daveney, H. C. Ransome, McDougall and Co., and L. Evans and Co.

SOLICITORS.—J. R. Curnow, E. J. D. Mackay, H. A. Palmer, S. R. Roe, and Leeper and Bergin.

SURGEONS.—Dr. Phillips, Dr. Egan, Dr. Tilley, and Dr. Hunt.

SURGEON DENTISTS.—Albert Clowes, Dudley Taylor, and J. Affleck.

LICENSED SURVEYORS.—Andrew Margetts, and Claude Newcomb.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PRINTERS.—Arthur Morgan (*Argus*, established 1864), Samuel Irwin (*Examiner and Times*, established 1866).

BOARDING HOUSEKEEPERS.—Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Hood.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.—J. W. Grenier, Appel Bros.

SADDLERS.—P. Cooney, C. Barth, J. M. Healy, C. Gorry.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—J. Miller, J. De Conlay, F. H. Rowe.

BOOKBINDERS.—Samuel Irwin, A. Morgan.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—G. Aimes, John McEniery, J. Borger, T. McEniery, Warwick Foundry.

COACHBUILDERS.—W. Flitcroft, Grenier and Cornish.

IRONMONGERS.—W. Dobson, Barnes and Co., J. De Conlay, J. E. Rowland.

PLUMBERS AND TINSMITHS, &c.—W. Gerish, W. Dobson.

- ENGINEERS, IRON, AND BRASS FOUNDERS.—France and Co.
 PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.—H. Haig, Hunter and Co., R. Cameron.
 CABINETMAKERS.—F. Reimers, J. De Conlay, Barnes and Co.
 UNDERTAKERS.—F. Reimers, E. O'Mara.
 MONUMENTAL STONE CUTTING WORKS.—J. McCulloch, W. Thompson.
 WINE SHOPS.—J. Lamb, G. Rivers.
 TOBACCONISTS.—H. A. C. Tietzel, A. Schureck, J. Lamb, Mrs. Newcomb.
 Wholesale Agent for Greenup Bros'. Tobacco Factory, Texas, W. G. Johnson;
 Agent for Richmond Tobacco Co., H. C. Ransome.
 CHEESE FACTORY (YANGAN).—Proprietors, Denham and Reid.
 CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—C. H. Ward, J. D. Connellan.
 HAIRDRESSERS.—W. H. Petersen, A. Schureck, Mrs. Newcomb, J. Lamb.
 TANNERS.—J. Lancaster, M. M. Brown and Son.
 BAKERS, &c.—J. Healy, Mrs. Clarke, Thos. Gorman, J. B. Thompson.
 BUTCHERS.—W. Collins, Chandler and Smith, Thompson Bros.
 BREWER.—J. C. Thomson.
 COEDIAL MANUFACTURERS.—Thos. Mogridge, Mrs. Hanley, Ross and Buchanan.
 SOAP FACTORY.—Thomas Mogridge.
 FLOUR MILLS.—Barnes and Co., Farmers' Milling Company.
 TIMBER MERCHANTS.—Wallace and Gibson, M'Intosh and Dumigan (Killarney),
 R. A. Howell (Killarney), Reid and Milward (Killarney), John Gilham (Millhill,
 Warwick).
 BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—J. McCulloch, W. Gaisford, John Longwill,
 Jas. Stewart, John Stewart, D. Connolly, E. O'Mara, H. Campbell, H. Miller,
 G. Bell, J. Woodcock, J. Lavery.
 BRICKLAYERS.—E. Bugden, G. Stacey.
 FRUITERERS.—Mrs. May, Mrs. Newcomb, H. Knock, G. Rivers, T. Scott.
 BRICKMAKERS.—C. Schnitzerling, A. Taylor.
 LIME BURNERS.—J. C. Schnitzerling (Silverwood), Greives Bros. (Silverwood).
 PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—J. De Conlay, F. Grayson, J. Cantwell, Barnes and
 Co., W. K. Hyslop, Mrs. Howell, R. Shilliday, W. G. Johnson, Exchange Stores.
 SEEDSMEN.—Barnes and Co., J. Cantwell, J. De Conlay.
 LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.—J. M. Morgan.
 PHOTOGRAPHERS.—C. Roggenkamp, H. Haig, S. E. Hill, E. T. B. Hutchison.
 BOOTMAKERS.—Brown Bros., J. Collins, J. Keane, W. Hart, A. Drohan.
 SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co., Beale and Co.
 WARWICK GASLIGHT, POWER, AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.—Offices, Grafton-
 street; Secretary, P. R. Morton.
 MALTING BUSINESS.—Executors late J. G. Sims.

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Stanthorpe.

THE town of Stanthorpe was formed in the year 1872, through a find of alluvial Tin Ore of such magnitude that over £4,000,000 value was raised and sent to market. It is situated within three miles of the border of New South Wales and Queensland, and about half-way between the towns of Tenterfield (N.S.W.) and Warwick (Q.), and about 200 miles from Brisbane, the capital of the colony. The defined area of mineral lands around Stanthorpe is about 550 square miles. Owing to the extraordinary advance in tin ore during the past few months, considerable activity exists in prospecting in the district, and already some very good results have been obtained, and a quantity of land has lately been applied for, especially along the various creeks, where dredging operations on an extensive scale are shortly to be commenced. Silver and copper are found in large and payable quantities, and one claim alone, "The Silver Spur," the output for 1896 was 122,000 ozs. of silver obtained, which, with a percentage of copper, has realised £17,000. At this mine extensive machinery has been erected, and smelting operations are in full swing. Other mines, viz., The Queen, Pikedale Silver and Copper Mines, &c., are in course

of development, and extensive machinery has been purchased of the latest designs to thoroughly prove the district. During the year 1898 the Sundown Copper Mine has suddenly sprung into existence, and bids fair to be one of the best paying mines in the district. A reverberatory furnace is erected, and there is a large quantity of ore already raised, which should show a good margin of profit. Apart from the mining, the squatting stations around the township are noted for the high-class wool produced, and the brands of Messrs. C. F. White, Bracker, Gunn, Lawson, and McLeod, have always figured amongst the highest in the list of the London wool-brokers. Tobacco leaf is grown in the district, principally at Inglewood and Texas, and the Queensland supply is principally obtained from those localities and manufactured in Brisbane. The local price being 6½d. to 7d. per lb. The population of the district numbers about 2000.

One of the advantages of the district is the fruit growing industry, which is making rapid strides since its introduction, and through the adaptability of the climate, the hardiest European fruits can be easily grown, more particularly apples, plums, pears, grapes, and vegetables of the choicest description that do not grow so well through the heat in any other portion of Queensland.

The climate is bracing at all seasons; cold in the winter; but the average Summer heat is from 75 to 80 degrees, and always cool nights, and the medical faculty throughout the colony strongly recommend the district for a health resort, the water, more particularly, being so impregnated with mineral as to be as clear as crystal, and to invalids has a most beneficial effect.

The schools are well attended, about 300 robust children attending daily.

Local Government Offices.

POLICE MAGISTRATE, CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS, WARDEN, AND LAND AGENT.—F. H. Hyde.

POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—W. Wightman.

BORDER CUSTOMS AND WALLANGARRA.—S. Williams.

HEAD TEACHER NATIONAL SCHOOL.—Harry Wright.

BAILIFF DISTRICT COURT.—George Simcocks.

SERGEANT OF POLICE.—A. McDonald.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rev. J. B. Armstrong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. J. Davadi.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. Eldred Dyer.

Divisional Board.

OFFICERS.—Chairman—Jno. Cussen; Members—G. Bamberry, W. H. McQuaker, W. Walsh, Dr. Orton, W. J. Luke, J. C. Springborg, A. J. Luke; Auditors—J. C. Dexter, J. D. Robertson; Clerk and Overseer of Works—E. W. Shelford.

Institutions.

HOSPITAL.—Chairman—F. H. Hyde; Hon. Treasurer—Jas. V. Scully; Committee—W. G. Rodda, W. L. Rudder, A. W. Whittard, Jas. Raff, B. S. Simcocks, J. V. Scully; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Wardsman—L. G. Pierpoint.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—J. V. Scully; Vice-Presidents—Jas. Raff and W. H. Passmore; Treasurer—H. Kirschbaum; Committee—P. Landrigan, E. Gleeson, C. Crewe, W. L. Rudder, H. Wright, W. Whiteman, R. Hoggan, — Reid, J. B. Armstrong, W. J. Richardson; Secretary—G. Simcocks.

STANTHORPE CRICKET CLUB.—Patron—A. E. Barton; President—W. G. Rodda; Hon. Secretary—L. W. Simon.

VITICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Patron—Hon. A. J. Thynne; President—Edgar Hall; Vice-Presidents—W. H. McQuaker, G. Read; Committee—E. W. Shelford, R. Belford, E. Gleeson, K. W. Scholz, J. Sommerville; Hon. Secretary—R. Hoggan; Hon. Treasurer—W. H. Passmore.

Lodges and Friendly Societies.

MASONIC.—Star of the Border Lodge, No. 293, I.C.—W. H. Passmore, W. M.; J. Johnson, P. M.; M. J. White, S. W.; F. G. Piper, J. W.; W. C. Wilmot,

S.D.; Thos. Olvet, J.D.; W. G. Rodda, I.G.; Treasurer and Secretary, G. Simcocks.

ODDFELLOWS—Loyal Stannum Lodge, No. 92.—J. McLucas, N.G.; W. Clifford, V.G.; J. V. Scully, F.S.; A. W. Whittard, Treasurer.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—Nil Desperandum—Chas. Stewart, junr., W.P.; Alfred Brownjohn, P.W.P.; Geo. Simcocks, R.S.; J. Anderson, Treasurer; Geo. Simcocks, F.S.; Jno. Anderson, Chaplain; N. Simms, Tyler. D.M.W.P. of Grand National Division, Geo. Simcocks.

BORDER A. P. AND M. SOCIETY.—President—J. F. G. Foxton, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. H. M'Quaker and H. Tansk; Treasurer—Herman Ritscher; Secretary—G. Simcocks; Committee—J. Anderson, J. Davadi, R. Day, Dr. Orton, C. W. Scholz, G. Read, Den. Sheehan, C. F. White, A. W. Whittard, W. J. Richardson, C. Stewart, R. Mungle, G. Reeves, W. G. Rodda, J. V. Scully, C. Griewe, J. Raff, W. Seaman; Life Member—J. C. Dexter.

Business Directory.

BANKING INSTITUTION.—The Royal Bank of Queensland, Limited—W. McLeod, Manager.

AUCTIONEER, &c.—G. Simcocks.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—B. Greenland, J. D. Robertson, W. C. Wilmot.

BAKERS.—W. H. M'Quaker, C. McKenna.

BOOKSELLER AND IRONMONGER.—H. Ritscher.

BUTCHERS.—Daniel Sheahan, A. M. Brunckhorst.

BOOTMAKERS.—E. Chamberlain, J. Cussen.

CIGAR FACTORIES.—W. Clifford, Thos. Murray.

LOADING, SHIPPING, AND CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT.—Geo. Simcocks.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.—Mrs. J. Wilmot.

STOREKEEPERS.—A. H. E. Barton, L. Jacobs & Co., J. Sheahan, W. H. M'Quaker, J. C. Brunckhorst, Way Hop, Mrs. W. Allison (Sugarloaf C. Stewart, A. W. Wittard, F. Ah Que, Foo Luke, Kong On.

INSURANCE AGENTS (Fire and Life).—Geo. Simcocks, J. C. Dexter, J. V. Scully, and W. Seaman.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—J. Anderson, Samuel Pierpoint, W. Gleeson, A. Mathieson.

INNKEEPERS.—P. Tevlin, Mrs. O'Mara, H. Davis, Denis Sheahan.

FRUITERS.—Mrs. Jennings, J. C. Brunckhorst, Mrs. Tiernan, Mrs. Cussen.

PRODUCE DEALERS.—Chas. Stewart, P. Ternan, J. C. Brunckhorst, Ah Que Way Hop.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSES.—Mrs. J. C. Brunckhorst, Mrs. Clifford.

SAW-MILLS.—Mrs. Allison, Sugarloaf

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—L. Jacobs and Co.

SADDLERS.—Henry Bonner, Girle & Sons, B. S. Simcocks.

TIN BUYERS.—W. Seaman, Mrs. W. Allison.

NEWSPAPER.—*Border Post*, J. V. Scully.

NEWS AGENT.—Geo. Simcocks.

TORACCONIST.—Claus Grewe.

MINING, ESTATE, AND COMMISSION AGENT.—J. C. Dexter.

MEDICAL.—Dr. Orton, Dr. Lane.

WATCHMAKER.—C. Olsen.

COACH PROPRIETORS.—Stanthorpe and Texas bi-weekly (startings Sunday and Thursdays, returning Tuesdays and Fridays)—W. J. Richardson and G. Hartigan.

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Jondaryan.

THIS township is situated on the Western line, half-way between Dalby and Toowoomba. It is the outlet for the country north-east to Nanango, and does a considerable trade with the surrounding selectors. It has many conveniences, Post and Telegraph Offices, Court-house, large stores, and well-condneted hotels, and a State school.

Jondaryan is now the centre of a large wheat growing district. The Rosalie district, in particular, has proved its adaptability for producing a high-class wheat.

ACTING C.P.S. AND POLICE CONSTABLE.—Constable McNamara.

LOCAL MAGISTRATES.—Charles Williams, John Dixon, John Mathieson, H. C. Frederic, John Bruhn, J. P. Davidson, Fergus McDougall.

CHURCH.—Church of England.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher, T. G. Wright.

STATION MASTER AND POST AND TELEGRAPH MASTER.—William Turner.

STOREKEEPERS.—Thos. Taylor, Denis Flanagan, Wm. Baldock, Valentine Platz.

HOTELKEEPERS.—Thos. Taylor, Denis Flanagan, David Clehesy, Wm. Baldock.

BUTCHERS.—Thos. Taylor, Wm. Baldock.

HAM AND BACON CUREER.—Thos. Taylor.

WINEMAKER.—Valentine Platz.

FRUIT MERCHANTS.—Honora O'Donnell, Joseph Bryant.

BLACKSMITHS.—George Major, John Meyers.

SADDLER.—Thomas Crust.

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Dalby.

DALBY, or the City of the Plains, with a present population of 1000 souls, was incorporated as a municipality in 1863; was formerly the western terminus of the Southern and Western Railway, until Parliament sanctioned the extension to Roma, such line now being completed. It has several public institutions that are well managed, and are of value to the district.

Owing to the situation of the town being beyond what is known as the Main Range rainfall, the soil, although equal to any other part of the Darling Downs, has been but partially tested as to its agricultural capabilities; but agriculture, on a comparatively large scale, is now being successfully carried on at Jimbour, Mocatty's Corner, Cattle Creek, Bowenville, and Bon Accord, and in a minor degree on most of the homestead selections in the neighbourhood. Pastoral pursuits have long been carried on, and have yielded large and profitable returns.

A large area of land in the Dalby district—on Jimbour, St. Ruth, Irvingdale, and Cecil Plains runs—has recently been taken up, and is now in the hands of some very enterprising selectors and sheep farmers, who are making steady advancement in fencing, and otherwise improving their homesteads, and a large quantity of wool will this year be sent in small lots from the district. The introduction of artificial grasses will tend greatly to the permanent settlement of the locality. Wheat is now being grown in large quantities in the district, the area under cultivation increasing every year.

The timber in the neighborhood of Cattle Creek and the Bunya Mountain is unsurpassed in quality in Queensland. A good trade is done in Dalby with the Western districts.

As a sanatorium for people suffering from chest diseases, Dalby is obtaining a reputation, and about three miles from the town the Government has erected a hospital for the exclusive treatment of consumptives. The cost of this is over £8,000.

Government Departments.

SUPREME COURT.—Commissioner for Affidavits—T. M. S. Rowlands.

COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS FOR N.S. WALES.—F. W. Roche.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT COURT.—Registrar—Major Fanning; Bailiff—Wilfred Fanning.

POLICE.—Acting Police Magistrate—Major Fanning; Sergeant and three constables; Surgeon—Dr. Stewart.

CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS.—Major Fanning; Land Agent—Major Fanning; Receiver in Insolvency—Major Fanning; Agent for Curator of Intestate Estates—Major Fanning; Immigration Agent—Major Fanning.

MAGISTRATES.—Resident in Dalby—F. W. Roche, J. V. R. Gowlland, J. Conroy, J. McQueen, R. M. Morris, James Clarke, W. Fishbourne, J. J. Cormack, P.

F. Bodkin, E. J. Hodge, E. M. O'Keeffe, D. T. Dillon, F. Matheson, D. O'Brien.
 POST OFFICE.—Postmaster—T. Brand; Assistant—G. W. F. Campbell;
 Letter Carrier—J. Askew.
 TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Manager—T. Brand; Line Repairers—E. Harris and
 —Roche.
 STATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Head Teacher—F. Finch; Assistants—L. Malley
 and E. Malley.
 SCHOOL BOARD.—J. V. R. Gowland (President), R. J. Hodge, W. O'Keeffe,
 James Clarke, W. Fortescue, William Hall; Secretary—W. Fortescue.
 RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Stationmaster—George Stewart.
 DISTRICT REGISTRAR.—F. W. Roche.
 POUNDKEEPER.—S. Black.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Rector—Rev. Maitland Wood.
 ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Resident Priest—Rev. D. J. Byrne; Curate—Rev. M. F.
 Cosgrove.
 PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. D. Watkins.

Societies.

MASONIC LODGE—Sir Joshua Peter Bell, No. 798, S.O.—L. J. Godfrey,
 R.W.M.; R. J. Hodge I.P.M.; J O'Dea, S.W.; J. Nicholson, J.W.; F. Finch,
 Treasurer; A. C. Davies, Secretary; W. J. Webb, S.D.; J. A. McLennan, J.D.;
 A. M. Ross, W. Stewart, Stewards; S. Black, I.G.; T. Hall, Tyler; T. McI.
 Taylor, S.M.; T. M. S. Rowlands, D.M.
 M.U.I.O.O.F., ODDFELLOWS.—J. F. Heron, P.N.G.; W. F. Horn, N.G.;
 J. Cuskelly, V.G.; J. W. Jarrold, Elective Secretary; Wm. Fortescue, Financial
 Secretary.

Public Institutions.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—J. Conroy; Vice-Presidents—R. M. Morris,
 J. J. Cormack; Secretary—Miss M. Askew; Treasurer—Fred. Matheson.
 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—W. Fishbourne; Aldermen—J. McQueen, T.
 C. Hanley, J. Wells, W. Gottschalk, R. J. Hodge, J. Healy, E. Ryan, T. W.
 Long; Town Clerk—Julius Otto; Inspector—Jas. Ryan; Auditor—J. Ryan.
 DALBY CEMETERY TRUST.—Trustees—J. Y. Black, James Conroy, Jas. Clarke,
 J. V. R. Gowland, J. Hodge; Secretary—F. W. Roche.
 NORTHERN DOWNS JOCKEY CLUB (established July, 1873).—President—E. M.
 O'Keeffe; Vice-Presidents—M. Callaghan and J. McLennan; Treasurer—H.
 Sweeney; Secretary—A. J. Rook; Auditors—F. Matheson and H. Eastaughffe.
 HOSPITAL.—President—T. M. S. Rowlands; Vice-Presidents—J. Hodge and E.
 Ryan; Matron—Miss Parker; Nurses—Misses Duddihy and Reithmuller; Medical
 Officer—Dr. Stewart; Secretary—R. S. Brand.
 WAMBO DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—J. Y. Black; Members of the Board—
 W. Ross, A. McLeod, J. D. Mulholland, T. Higgins, E. Bassingthwaite, H.
 Ensor, Paul Hunt, Thos. McIl. Taylor; Foreman of Works—John Buckley;
 Clerk—M. Ford; Auditors—J. Ryan, F. Matheson.
 PROGRESS ASSOCIATION.—President, W. Hall, Junr.; Vice-President, J. Wells;
 Secretary, P. J. Coogan; Treasurer, W. O'Keeffe.
 MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—President, Major Fanning, P.M.; Vice-
 Presidents, T. M. S. Rowlands and F. Finch; Treasurer, Mrs. Gowland; Secretary,
 Miss Malley; Musical Director, D. T. Dillon.
 N.D. PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—Patron, His Excellency Lord
 Lamington; President, J. T. Bell, M.L.A.; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. McLeod,
 Hunt, and E. O'Keeffe; Hon. Treasurer, J. V. R. Gowland; Hon. Secretary, F.
 Matheson.
 DALBY CRICKET CLUB.—President, E. M. O'Keeffe; Vice-Presidents, E. Ryan,
 Jas. Clarke, E. O. Phillips, Dr. Stewart; Hon. Secretary, W. J. Vowles; Hon.
 Treasurer, J. V. R. Gowland.

Business Directory.

- AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.—Fred. Matheson, J. F. L. McKeon.
 BANKS.—Queensland National Bank, Limited—Manager, R. M. Morris; Commercial Banking Company—Manager, J. V. R. Gowlland.
 BOOKSELLERS, &c.—A. C. Davies, Mrs. McDonald.
 BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—S. M'Queen, J. M'Queen, Peter Field.
 BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—W. Hall, D. O'Brien.
 BUTCHERS.—J. Ryan, J. Thompson.
 BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—T. W. Long, T. Harris.
 BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Jas. Wainman, W. Gottschalk, W. Fortescue.
 CABINETMAKER AND UPHOLSTERER.—W. Gottschalk.
 COACHPAINTER.—W. Hall, junr.
 CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.—J. J. Cormack, M.P.S.Q.
 COAL AGENCY.—E. Starling.
 COMMISSION AGENTS.—D. G. Just, F. Matheson, J. F. L. McKeon, G. Dalton.
 FRUITERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—Tommy Ah Long, Sam Chong, Ium Chew, T. Bishop, Mrs. Dobson, J. T. Bassett, W. Bower.
 GARDENERS.—Ah Sam and Sam Choy.
 HAIRDRESSERS.—S. G. Hatton, R. Wilson.
 INNKEEPERS.—H. De Stokar, Royal Hotel; W. Webb, Railway Hotel; H. Sweeney, Golden Fleece Hotel; J. Laine, Post Office Hotel; Mrs. Gibson, Queen's Arms Hotel; O. McCarthy, Criterion Hotel; E. Condon, Commercial Hotel; Edward Ryan, Imperial Hotel; H. Eastaughffe, Tattersall's Hotel.
 INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London; National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand; Australian Mutual Provident Society; The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited; Sydney Insurance Society; Mutual Life Association of Australasia; New Zealand Insurance Company; United Insurance Company; National Mutual Life Association; British and Colonial Insurance Company, Ltd., Commercial Union Insurance Co., Lion Fire Insurance Co., Phoenix Insurance Co., Manchester Fire Assurance Co., Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Ltd.
 MERCHANTS, &c.—J. Conroy, J. Clarke, J. Chooi, T. W. Long, T. C. Hanley, Denis O'Brien, Carew, Gardner, and Billington (Agency), Pigott and Co.
 PRINTERS, &c.—*Dalby Herald* Newspaper Company.
 SAW MILL PROPRIETORS, &c.—Daly Bros. (Fyrish), and F. Matheson (Agent for Christianborg Saw Mills).
 Walker and Co.
 SURGEON.—Dr. Stewart.
 SOLICITORS, &c.—T. M. S. Rowlands, P. J. Coogan, W. J. Vowles.
 SADDLERS.—J. Hodge, Geo. Warke.
 CORDIAL MANUFACTURERS, &c.—S. Bradford, E. Starling.
 TAILORS.—E. Walton, H. Clushon.
 TIN PLATE WORKERS, &c.—R. O. Hefty, G. Hodge.
 UNDERTAKER.—William Gottschalk.
 WATCHMAKERS, &c.—R. Lindow.
 GENERAL CARRIER.—J. Cuskelly.
 DRESSMAKERS.—Mrs. Askew, Miss Moore, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Bourke, Mrs. J. Hanley.

Roma.

THE town of Roma is 318 miles from Brisbane, and 218 from Toowoomba, situated on the Southern and Western Railway. Its population, according to the census of 1891, is 1,650. During the last seven years, however, a large amount of settlement has taken place in the district, and the population of the town has also been considerably increased, bringing the numbers very nearly to 4000. It is a thriving town, and does a considerable amount of business. It is surrounded by several large stations, but its prosperity and advancement largely depends on the cultiva-

tion of the soil; and in this respect it has nothing to fear. The land is unquestionably of first-class character and quality, and is well adapted for grapes and fruit trees of all descriptions, in particular the orange. A large influx of settlers has taken place during the last few years. Many of them have come from South Australia and Victoria, attracted by the glowing reports of the remarkable fertility of the lands in the Maranoa district, for the cultivation of wheat. This cereal is now firmly established, and the staple agricultural industry in the district. With a steadily increasing land settlement, and cultivated areas, the future of the Maranoa as a great agricultural centre is assured, and Roma is already recognised as the central town of South-Western Queensland.

The climate is warm and dry during the summer months, and the rainfall not reliable; hence grain crops are uncertain, although wheat is grown in large quantities. There is a dryness and healthiness in the atmosphere at Roma quite distinct from the coast districts, and which is regarded as a safeguard against any violent attack of rust, although it must not be expected to be altogether free from it. But it has an exceptional climate for wheat cultivation, and the most should be made of it.

Roma has a reputation of being the sanatorium of the West. Sir Horace Tozer (then Home Secretary) visited Roma in February, 1897, and proposed to the Hospital Committee to build a hospital for pulmonary patients. The Hospital Committee were in favour of the proposal, but on account of some opposition in the town, and an adverse decision by the Board of Health in Brisbane, the project was abandoned.

The vine flourishes at Roma luxuriantly, and there are several vineyards of over 30 acres in extent, and others varying from 4 to 20 acres each, while large areas have been placed under wheat. Vines, oranges, plums, apricots, peaches, and other fruit trees have been largely planted recently by selectors on homestead areas. The vines in all these vineyards are healthy, and yield abundantly in favorable seasons. With the soil and climate peculiarly adapted for wheat and the vine, there is a bright future in store for Roma. Energy and capital are required to develop its resources, and there is certainly no lack of the former, judging from what has already been achieved. Every year our local vinegrowers are increasing the area under crop, and the enlargement of the wine cellars shows they are going in extensively for wine-making.

Roma is well supplied with stores and hotels. All the buildings, both business and private, have a solidity about them which indicates the confidence of the people in the permanency of the district.

A flour mill, with machinery of the very latest improvements, is in full work, being a branch of the Queensland Milling Company, a large firm of millers established in Brisbane, which has proved a great boon to the district. A second flour is at present being erected, and the Milling Company—the shareholders in which are composed of the business people and farmers of the district—are buying wheat this season in anticipation of the milling machinery being ready for work in a few weeks.

Roma was incorporated on the 25th May, 1867; it lapsed in 1875, and was re-incorporated in 1876. Since then a great many substantial improvements have been effected by the Corporation. A loan of £3,500 was obtained under the "Local Government Act of 1878," and has been expended in macadamising the principal streets of the town. Large sums have also been expended in recent metalling the side streets. The estimated area of the Municipality is 16,000 acres, and the rateable value of the property is £54,000. The revenue from rates amounts to £600. An effort has been made to increase the boundaries of the Municipality by annexing some of the land included in the Divisional Board boundaries, but this has not yet been accomplished.

Early in 1897 the Municipal Council entered into a contract with the Government to sink an artesian bore in Roma. The terms of agreement were that the Municipality should pay half the cost, and the Government the other half, the boring to be continued until a supply sufficient for the wants of the town had been tapped. In the event of no water supply being obtained the Government were to

bear the whole cost of the work. Actual boring was commenced on July 6th, and, after about a month's constant work, a first supply was struck at a depth of 700ft., the water just rising above the top of the casing. Boring was continued until a supply of 300,000 gallons per day was struck, at a depth of under 1700ft. This was not considered a sufficient supply by the ratepayers, but, in spite of protests and an offer by the Council to continue boring at its own expense, the Government removed the plant, and shut down the bore. The Council has refused to take over the bore in its present unfinished condition.

Roma has a public Hospital, Gael, State School, Convent School, School of Arts, two Masonic Lodges, Hibernian Benefit Society, Oddfellows' Lodge, Protestant Alliance Society, Good Templars' Lodge, and several other societies, all more or less in a healthy condition.

The Mayor of Roma is George Ward, Esq., and the Town Clerk is Mr. G. L. Chrystal.

The Parliamentary representative of the district of Maranoa, of which Roma forms a part, is the Hon. Arthur Rutledge, Q.C., and Attorney-General.

The Press is represented by the *Western Star*, published bi-weekly, and *Maranoa Advocate*, bi-weekly.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Coadjutor Bishop—Right Rev. John F. Stretch; vicar—Rev. A. Davies.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. Father P. Capra, Father Lee.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. Andrew Chapman.

WESLEYAN.—Rev. W. Payne.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.—Vacant.

SALVATION ARMY.—Captain Thompson.

Public Institutions.

ROMA STATE SCHOOL.—Joseph Mayfield, head teacher; Mary O'Byrne, Mary A. C. Rees, Adele P. McDowall, Emma Clarke, assistant teachers; George Cook, Ada S. Robinson, Muriel Ida Turnbull, pupil teachers. Total enrolment, 378; daily average attendance, 282. Committee—Wm. H. Sparks (Secretary), F. W. E. Faithfull (Treasurer), Richard Bryant, W. Miscamble, John Rogers, G. L. Chrystal, and Carl H. Hoffmann.

ROMA HOSPITAL.—President—James Lalor, M.L.C.; Vice-Presidents—A. R. McGregor and Seaborne May; Treasurer—F. W. E. Faithfull; Committee—Messrs. J. Rogers, W. Miscamble, J. B. Collum, M. J. Johnston, Lewis Jackson, Joseph Warren, A. McPherson, and W. G. Mayne; Secretary—Phillip Browne; Auditors—H. Catling and E. A. Rees; Wardsman—Skiffington; Matron—Mrs. E. Turnbull; Medical Officer—G. S. L'Estrange.

BUNGIL DIVISIONAL BOARD.—James Lalor, M.L.C. (Chairman), S. May, T. Ferrier, H. McLoughlin, Joseph Lister, — Williamson; Secretary and Foreman of Works, &c.—Donald Ross.

LEIGHHARDT RABBIT BOARD.—Hon. J. Lalor, M.L.C. (Chairman), J. Richardson, Chas. Flower, R. C. Lethbridge, A. R. McGregor, R. Douglas, J. H. Macfarlane, A. B. Scott; Clerk—R. H. Dyball.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—R.C. Convent, and "Highlands," conducted by Mrs. Murray.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—George Ward (Mayor), Thos. Enright, C. W. Conway, F. Morrison, W. B. Murphy, W. Miscamble, T. A. Spencer, J. M. Hunter, John Rogers; Town Clerk—G. Chrystal; Foreman of Works—P. Cusack; Town Inspector—R. Graham; Auditors—H. O. Catling and A. C. Harvey.

LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICERS.—Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Returning Officer—E. F. Craven; Assistant C.P.S.—W. Simpson; Land Commissioner—L. Jackson; Inspector of Slaughter Houses—Sergeant Johnstone; Sergeant of Police—Edward Johnstone; eleven constables; Poundkeeper—W. H. Sparks; Railway Stationmaster—P. Nolan; District Traffic Manager—J. A. Fraser; Postmaster and Telegraph Master—J. B. Collum; Operators—G. Maskel, F. A. Davies, Thos. R. Skehan; Assistants—F. G. Mackay, T. Townsley; Messenger—R. Muir.

LOCAL JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—J. Saunders, L. Jackson, T. A. Spencer, J. Lister, J. Lalor, G. S. Le Strange, F. W. E. Faithfull, S. May, J. Nimmo, J. Wieneke, G. L. Chrystal, D. Ross, W. Harland, S. S. Bassett, Thos. Ferrier, D. McNaughton, G. H. Nind, Geo. Taylor, Paul Volkmann, A. Bollman, J. Warren, H. N. Wilson, A. Cumming, J. G. Dickson (Toomoo), Angus McPherson, W. B. Murphy, W. Cunneen, S. R. N. Taudevin, H. H. Barton, M. J. Kelly, John Taylor (Russell Park, Surat), T. B. Brays (Surat), J. M. Hunter (Roma), J. A. Hunter (Yeulba).

GAOL.—Governor—F. Schneider; Matron—Mrs. Schneider; Principal Turnkey—John Murphy; and 3 Turnkeys.

CEMETERY TRUSTEES.—Hon. J. Lalor, M.L.C. (Chairman), W. G. Mayne, Alfred Robinson, Joseph Warren, James Saunders, F. G. Mackay; E. O'Connor (Secretary).

Societies.

RAPHAEL LODGE, No. 1850, E.C.—George Ward, W.M.; A. Flack, I.P.M.; H. Woods, S.W.; H. R. Maguire, J.W.; Geo. Hill, Treasurer; B. Kruger, Secretary; A. Watson, S.D.; A. C. Hoskins, J.D.; J. Reid, I.G.; H. Lannam, S.S.; C. Hall, J.S.; H. Coles, Tyler.

RAPHAEL ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—W. F. Flavelle, P.Z.; C. E. Tuckey, P.H.; W. Miscamble, P.T.; R. Bryant, 1st Soj.; A. Flack, 1st Assist. Soj.; H. A. Lannam, 2nd Assist. Soj.; A. Watson, Scribe E.; G. Ward, Scribe N.; B. Kruger, Janitor.

MARANOA LODGE, No. 730, S.C.—R. Muir, R.W.M.; P. McLean, I.P.M.; E. H. Decker, D.M.; J. R. W. Edmonds, S.M.; Wm. Geo. Mayne, S.W.; John Taylor, J.W.; M. J. Johnson, Chaplain; E. Berentzen, Treasurer; H. Morgan, Secretary; J. B. Collum, S.D.; Peter Brown, J.D.; John Hadwen, I.G.; H. J. Leitch, Tyles.

MARANOA ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, 247, S.C.—F. W. E. Faithfull, Z.; P. McLean, H.; R. Muir, J.; J. M. Hunter, P.Z.; J. B. Collum, S.E.; W. Cunneen, S.N.; J. Rogers, Treas.; E. H. Decker, 1st Soj.; C. H. Hoffmann, 2nd Soj.; H. Lorgan, 3rd Soj.; J. Lister, Proxy Z.; J. Mayfield, D.C.; G. S. Dutton, S.S.; J. R. W. Edmonds, J.S.; L. McLean, S.B.; R. C. Lethbridge, Stand. B.; H. Leitch, Janitor.

PIONEER LODGE, No. 19, P.A.F.S.O.A.—R. Clelland, W.M.; Philip Browne, Secretary; Carl Kiesecker, Treasurer. Meets every alternate Monday night.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—R. Cunningham, President; L. J. Meidon, Secretary; J. Linnett, Treasurer; about 64 members.

LOYAL WESTERN STAR LODGE, M.U.I.O.O.F., No. 90.—J. Walsh, N.G.; W. Arnold, V.G.; C. McEwen, Warden; T. Swanston, Tyler; J. Reid, Financial Secretary; C. Lister, Elective Secretary; H. Batzloff, P.N.G.; number on roll, over 140.

ROMA TENNIS CLUB.—Secretary and Treasurer—J. Saunders.

WESTERN QUEENSLAND RACING CLUB.—President—Hon. J. Lalor; Vice-President—R. C. Lethbridge; Secretary—W. H. Sparks.

WALL GRAVE CRICKET CLUB.—Secretary—G. Maskel.

WESTERN QUEENSLAND PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—President—R. C. Lethbridge; Vice-President—D. McNaughton; Secretary—Angus McPherson.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Patron—Hon. J. Lalor, M.L.C.; President—J. Mayfield; Secretary and Librarian—Philip Browne; Treasurer—F. W. E. Faithfull.

Business Directory.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.—McNaughton and Co.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.—Bryant and McLean, D. McNaughton and Co., W. B. Murphy, Bayard and Co., Hunter and Company, Hoskins and Co.

WINE MAKERS.—S. S. Bassett, Patrick Smith, M. Barat.

STATIONERS.—Joseph Warren, J. Saunders, J. Sparks, Grigg and Co., and S. R. N. Taudevin.

CABINETMAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.—C. H. Hoffmann, J. Crawford,

HAIRDRESSERS.—J. C. Forrester, C. W. Conroy.

MUSIC WAREHOUSE.—Herr Emil Busch.

BOILING DOWN WORKS.—New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company.
INSURANCE AGENTS.—North British Fire Insurance Company—P. K. Copley; Imperial Fire Insurance Company—P. K. Copley; New Zealand Insurance Company, South British of New Zealand, and National Agency of New Zealand—T. A. Spencer; Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society—P. K. Copley; Queen Insurance Company (Fire and Life), United Insurance Company, Mutual Life Association of Australasia—J. Saunders; Mutual of Victoria, and Royal (Fire)—P. Browne; Commercial Union—J. Saunders; Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance, London and Lancashire Fire Insurance—G. L. Chrystal; London and Liverpool and Globe, E. O'Connor; British Foreign and Marine Insurance Company, The United Insurance Company, Ltd., Mutual Life Assurance Company of New York—Angus McPherson and Co.

HOTELKEEPERS.—T. Enright, Royal Hotel; Mrs. Thomas McEwen, Bush Inn; Mrs. Roach, Western Railway Hotel; J. Walduck, Queen's Arms Hotel; J. Hoare, Court House Hotel; P. R. McGrath, Commercial Hotel; J. Beattie, Cornstalk Hotel; J. N. Bones, Tattersall's Hotel; G. Ward, Queensland Hotel; Thomas Walsh, School of Arts Hotel; L. E. Johnson, Club Hotel.

BOARDING HOUSES.—T. Watson, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Gleeson, Mrs. Fogarty.

TAILORS.—J. Sparks, McNaughton and Co., J. Walsh, Bryant and McLean.

BOOTMAKERS.—Peter Field, J. Beattie, S. R. N. Taudevin, — O'Brien.

WATCHMAKERS.—J. Sparks, W. Flavell.

CARPENTERS, &c.—G. P. Williams, J. Phillips, W. Edwards, A. B. Anderson, R. Clelland.

SADDLERS.—U. Cunneen, Mat. Johnston, J. Wieneke, L. C. Johnson, C. Arnold.

FRUITERERS.—J. C. Forrester, E. Pryor.

TOBACCONISTS AND STATIONERS.—J. Sparks, J. Warren, C. W. Conroy, John Leach.

BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS.—W. Miscamble, J. Rogers, Ballard and Crawford.

GUNSMITH.—C. Martin Klaas.

AUCTIONEERS.—T. A. Spencer, P. K. Copley, A. McPherson.

CHEMISTS.—J. Saunders, Davis' Western Drug and Dental Company.

DOCTORS.—G. S. L'Estrange, E. Sheaf.

DENTISTS.—A. T. Lansbury, J. Saunders, C. L. Davis, H. Care.

BUTCHERS.—H. Seitz, G. Frazer.

MILLINERS.—Miss Davis, Miss Murray, Miss Worrall, Miss Meldon.

TINSMITHS, &c.—Lister and Hibberd, J. Warren.

SOAP MANUFACTURER.—Mrs. F. Bourne.

BANKS.—Bank of New South Wales—A. Bollman, Manager; Queensland National Bank—F. W. E. Faithfull, Manager; Bank of Australasia—F. R. Turner, Manager.

SOLICITORS.—P. H. Dyball, W. G. Mayne, G. W. Le Vaux.

BAKERS.—John Leach, J. Hadwen, C. Crowley, J. Kennedy.

UNDERTAKERS.—C. H. Hoffmann, J. Crawford.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.—Mrs. F. Bourne, H. O. Catling.

NEWSPAPER.—*Western Star*, A. Robinson and Co.; and *Meranoa Advocate*, H. B. Maguire.

SURVEYORS.—W. R. Twine, junr, J. D. Steele, Herbert R. Maguire.

COMMISSION AGENTS.—P. K. Copley, T. A. Spencer, P. Browne, H. O. Catling.

PAINTERS.—A. Flack, J. England, W. Gerring, J. Holloway, — Bootle.

BICYCLE DEPOT.—C. W. Conroy.

Goondiwindi.

PLEASANTLY situated on the north bank of the M'Intyre River, at the southern border of Queensland, and distant 152 miles from Toowoomba by the nearest practical road, Goondiwindi is a local business centre of a thriving district. The town derives its support chiefly from the pastoral interest, and from travelling

stock from Queensland to the New South Wales markets, as it is a main stock route, chiefly cattle, for though there is a considerable quantity of good land within its boundaries, and throughout the selections in the neighbourhood, the distance from railway transport is a bar to agricultural operations on an extensive scale. The population is about 800.

A large bridge, costing £5000, has been erected on the M'Intyre River, thus connecting the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales. The bridge has been built at the expense of both colonies. Goondiwindi is the headquarters of the Waggamba Divisional Board, also the Waggamba Marsupial Board.

The Coach leaves Goondiwindi for Warwick and Leyburn on Wednesdays and Sundays at 5 a.m., arriving in Warwick at noon on Thursdays and Mondays. It departs from Warwick on the same days and at the same hour as it does from Goondiwindi, arriving at Goondiwindi at 5 p.m. Mondays and Thursdays. Proprietor, J. P. Hensler. Four mails leave weekly for Sydney by alternate coach and pack horse, via Moree, via Warialdi, and via Inverell, and four return from Sydney. To and from Kunopia once a week. To and from Mungindi twice a week, once by coach and once by horse. Dalby once a week.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Mayor—Wm. Lucas; Aldermen—E. T. Drake, A. J. Falla, Thos. Hunter, W. McAuliffe, C. Pfingst; Town Clerk—J. F. Woodlock; Nuisance Inspector—D. English.

WAGGAMBA DIVISIONAL BOARD.—Chairman—W. J. Hooper; Members—H. Marshall, D. M. Cameron, F. Gore, G. Killen, and G. W. Watson; Clerk—C. T. Oxlad; Foreman of Works—T. Gibson.

BORDER HOSPITAL.—Surgeon—S. R. Woodforde, M.B., Ch. M., Edin.; President—Thos. Gibson; Secretary—C. T. Oxlad; Wardsman—G. Cameron; Matron—Mrs. G. Cameron; Dispenser—S. R. Woodforde.

MASONIC LODGE.—Lodge McIntyre, No. 862, S.C.—G. H. Dyson, R.W.M.

ODDFELLOWS' LODGE.—Loyal Border Union, M.U.—H. B. Jubbs, F.S.

RACING CLUB.—President—Wm. Wilson; Secretary—J. T. O'Connor. Races held in months of May and December.

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—President—W. H. Treweeke; Secretary—A. Warden.

BORDER ATHLETIC CLUB.—Secretary—W. Phipps.

GOONDIWINDI FOOTBALL CLUB.—President—W. Wilson; Secretary—W. Phipps.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.—President—E. Gallop; Secretary—R. R. Miller.

CRICKET CLUB.—President—W. O. Bishop.

STATE SCHOOL.—Head Teacher—T. P. Wood; Assistant—Miss M. Pampling; Pupil Teachers—Miss M. Henderson and E. Woodforde. Average attendance, 165. Committee—Chairman—T. B. Price; Secretary—J. F. Woodlock. Number of children on roll, 196.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.—East Goondiwindi (4 miles).—Teacher—E. Dooley. Average attendance, 32. West Goondiwindi (5 miles).—Teacher ———.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—President—Dr. Woodforde; Secretary—H. B. Kirkegaard. A library of over 900 volumes.

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Every birth must be registered within sixty days, and every death within thirty days next thereafter respectively; and neglect of this regulation renders the parties, whose duty it is to register, liable to a fine not exceeding £10. If sixty days have elapsed from the date of birth, the law requires the parent, or other person making the application, to register such birth, to pay a fee of three shillings (since September 1st, 1879), and to make a solemn declaration of the facts before a Justice of the Peace prior to the registration. If possible, in all cases the father or mother ought to sign as informant. If unable to write, let a mark be made. No birth can be registered after three years have elapsed from the date hereof.

Every minister who has celebrated a marriage shall, within one month thereafter, transmit (in accordance with the Act 28 Victoria, No. 15) the original certificate to the Registrar of the District, and every minister who shall fail to transmit the certificate to the District Registrar shall be liable to a fine of not less than £10 and not exceeding £50. Marriages must be solemnised between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. Persons under age must produce the written authority of parents or guardians, signed by them in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, Registered Minister, or District Registrar, or the marriage cannot take place.

In every case of burial, the Minister or officiating person ought to receive from the undertaker, or person having charge of the funeral, a certificate from the District Registrar, certifying the registration of the death—unless in the case of inquest, when a certificate from the coroner or magistrate holding the inquest will be sufficient; and if any dead body shall be buried without such certificate, the person who may bury the same, or perform any funeral or religious service for the burial, or who shall in any way dispose of the body, shall forthwith give notice of the facts to the District Registrar; and undertakers are bound, under a penalty not exceeding £10, to lodge with the District Registrar, immediately after the burial, a certificate of such burial signed by themselves, and countersigned by two witnesses.

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Wire Gauge.	WEIGHT OF FENCE PER MILE FOR					Length of cwt.
	1 Wire.	2 Wires.	3 Wires.	4 Wires.	5 Wires.	
	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Cwt qr lb	Yds.
4	6 3 17	13 3 6	20 2 23	27 2 12	34 2 1	225
5	5 3 6	11 2 12	17 1 18	23 0 24	29 0 2	303
6	4 3 14	9 3 0	14 2 14	19 2 0	24 1 19	461
7	4 0 13	8 0 26	12 1 11	16 1 24	20 2 9	428
8	3 1 23	6 3 18	10 1 13	13 3 8	17 1 3	509
9	2 3 15	5 3 2	8 2 17	11 2 4	14 1 19	608
10	2 1 12	4 2 24	7 0 8	9 1 20	11 3 4	749
12	1 1 18	2 3 8	4 3 20	5 2 16	7 0 6	1244



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 Baramba, Nanango
 Beauaraba, Beauaraba
 Beauaraba, New Township, Beauaraba
 Bendee, Dalby
 Bengalla, Leyburn
 Billa Billa, Goondiwindi
 Bingie, Condamine
 Blinkbonnie, Warwick
 Bodumba, Leyburn

Boonoo Boonoo, Stanthorpe
 Bovil, Goondiwindi
 Boronga, Goondiwindi
 Bon Accord, Dalby
 Boondoomba, Dalby
 Boolarwell, Goondiwindi
 Boonal (N.S.W.), Goondiwindi
 Brookfield, Goondiwindi
 Burgose, Dalby
 Burrandowan, Dalby
 Callandoon, Goondiwindi
 Canmaroo, Dalby

Cabarlah, Crow's Nest	Mount Sturt, Warwick
Canning Creek, Leyburn	Meringandan, Meringandan
Canning Downs, Warwick	Merriwa (N.S.W.), Goondiwindi
Carrington, Toowoomba	Moogoon, Goondiwindi
Cecil Plains, Dalby	Murraboron, Inglewood
Clifton, Clifton Railway Station	Newinga, Goondiwindi
Collinsville, Warwick	North Branch, Greencourt
Cooby Creek, Geham	Nundubbermere, Leyburn
Coppymurrumbilla (N. S. W.), Goondiwindi	Oakey Creek, Oakey Creek Railway Station
Coolmunda, Inglewood	Oaklands, Leyburn
Coomrith, Dalby	Piltou, Toowoomba or Clifton Railway Station
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Cooroon, Dalby	Proston, Dalby
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Dulacca, Condamine	Rosalie Plains, Jondaryan
Durah, Dalby	Rosenthal, Warwick
East Talgai, Allora	St. Ruths, Dalby
Ellangowan, Cambooya	St. Ronan's, Yandilla
Emu Vale, Warwick	St. Helens, Pittsworth
Eton Vale, Cambooya	Stonehenge, Leyburn
Euston, Drayton or Toowoomba	Summer Hill, Warwick
Felton, Cambooya	Talgai East, Hendon
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Glenelg, Leyburn	Tandawanna, Goondiwindi
Glenallan, Warwick	Tarawinaba, Goondiwindi
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Gowrie, Gowrie Crossing or Toowoomba	Tummalville, Leyburn
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Gunyan, Leyburn	Undercliffe, Warwick
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Harrow, Cambooya	Umbercollie, Goondiwindi
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Hendon, Hendon Railway Station	Warroo, Inglewood
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Jimbour, Dalby	Woomba, Dalby
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 Junction
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 Williams, Charles, Jondaryan
 Wilshire, Major Joseph, Toowoomba
 Wittenberg, L., Toowoomba
 Wockner, Frederick Rendon, Rosalie,
 Jondaryan
 Woods, F. P., Warwick
 Woodlock, J. F., Goondiwindi
 Woodlock, M. T., Inglewood
 Woodlock, W. J., Mugan, Goondi-
 windi
 Woodford, W. S. R., Goondiwindi
 Woodward, C. R., Toowoomba

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Government Departments.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.—Chief Secretary—The Hon. James R. Dickson, C.M.G.; Under Secretary—H. S. Dutton; Chief Clerk—J. Brunton Stephens; Commandant—Major-General H. Gunter; Acting Naval Commandant—Commander W. Drake, R.N.; Public Service Board—William Townley (Chairman), T. Mylne, M. O'Malley; Secretary, J. P. Richard; Immigration Agent—J. O.N. Brenar; Agent-General—Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G.; Secretary to Agent-General—C. S. Dicken.

HOME SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.—Home Secretary—Hon. J. F. G. Foxton; Under Secretary—W. H. Ryder; Chief Clerk—J. F. Sloan; Registrar-General—Joseph Hughes; Commissioner of Police—W. E. Parry-Okeden; Chief Clerk—R. H. Lawson; Government Printer—E. Gregory; Chief Engraver—(Vacant); Advertising Board—W. E. Parry-Okeden, W. H. Ryder, T. M. King, W. C. Hume, John McDennell, H. S. Dutton; Secretary—W. A. Smith; Comptroller General of Prisons—C. E. de F. Pennefather; Hospitals for the Insane—Goodna; Medical Superintendent—Dr. Hogg; Toowoomba; Medical Superintendent—Dr. Nicoll.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Secretary for Public Instruction—Hon. D. H. Dalrymple; Under Secretary—J. G. Anderson, M.A.; Clerical Staff—C. A. J. Woodcock (Chief Clerk), J. W. C. Drane (Accountant), T. McIntyre (Registrar); General Inspector—D. Ewart.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Treasurer—The Hon. Robert Philp; Under Secretary—T. M. King; Chief Clerk and Accountant—T. W. Connah; Receiver—G. J. Bouzue; Pay Clerk—H. S. Bliss; Savings Bank Manager—C. S. Miles;

Chief Clerk—F. C. Lee; Portmaster—T. M. Almond; Marine Board—Hon. F. H. Hart, R. S. Taylor, A. J. Carter, T. Bennett; Shipping Inspector—C. S. Fison; Secretary to the Marine Board—S. A. Pethebridge; Harbour Master—J. Mackay; Hydraulic Engineer—J. B. Henderson; Government Storekeeper—A. Woodward.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Collector of Customs and Chief Inspector of Distilleries and Excise—W. H. Irving; Chief Clerk—J. C. Kent; Inspector of Invoices—J. Honeyman. Border Customs Stations—Wallangarra, Texas, Goondiwindi, Mungindi, Hebel, Wooreooka, Hungerford, Wompah, Oontoo, Betoota, Birdsville, Camooweal, Urundangie, Killarney, Brenda.

PORTS ON THE COAST WITH CUSTOM-HOUSES AND OFFICERS.—Bowen, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Cooktown, Dungeness, Gladstone, Geraldton, Mackay, Maryborough, Normanton, Port Douglas, Rockhampton, St. Lawrence, Townsville, Thursday Island.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.—Secretary for Public Lands—The Hon. D. H. Dalrymple; Under-Secretary—F. X. Heeney; Chief Clerk—W. J. Scott; Officer in Charge of Selection Branch—E. Morrisby; Accountant—J. A. Beal; Survey Branch: Surveyor-General—Archibald M'Dowall; Chief Clerk—T. K. Persse.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. J. V. Chataway; Under Secretary and Curator of Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves—Peter McLean; Chief Clerk—E. G. E. Seriven; Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands—P. R. Gordon; Principal, Agricultural College—J. Mahon; Colonial Botanist—F. M. Bailey; Entomologist—H. Tryon; Instructor in Fruit Culture—A. H. Benson; Instructor in Coffee Culture—H. Newport; Viticulturist—E. H. Rainford; Tobacco Expert—R. S. Nevill; Agricultural Chemist—J. C. B. Brünich.

LAND COURT.—Under "The Land Acts 1897"—Thomas Stevenson Sword, W. A. Tully, and W. C. Hume; Registrar—P. W. Shannon; Head Office—Brisbane.

CROWN LANDS.—There are Commissioners at the following places. As changes frequently occur it is best to address them as "The Land Commissioner," at the several places hereafter named, as Aramac, Banana, Betoota, Birdsville, Blackall, Bowen, Boulia, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Darling Downs (Toowoomba, Dalby, Warwick), East Moreton (Brisbane), Gayndah, Georgetown, Gladstone, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Inglewood, Ipswich, Isisford, Longreach (assistant), Mackay, Maryborough, Maytown, Mourilyan (Geraldton), Mount Morgan (Assistant, for the purpose of issuing timber licenses), Muttaborra (assistant), Nanango, Normanton, Pentland, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat, Tambo, Taroom, Tenningering (assistant), Texas, Thargomindah, Thornborough, Thursday Island, Townsville, Windorah, Winton.

LAND AGENTS.—Allora, Aramac, Banana, Barcaldine, Birdsville, Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Chinchilla, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Georgetown, Gladstone, Goondiwindi, Gympie, Herberton, Hughenden, Hungerford, Ingham, Inglewood, Ipswich, Isisford, Leyburn (acting), Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Maytown, Miles, Mitchell, Mourilyan (Geraldton), Muttaborra (acting), Nanango, Nerang, Normanton, Pentland, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Springsure, Stanthorpe, St. George, St. Lawrence, Surat, Tambo, Taroom, Tenningering, Texas, Thargomindah, Thornborough, Thursday Island, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, Windorah, Winton. Address as follows: The Land Agent at—naming the place.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.—Officer in Charge of Pastoral Occupation Branch in Brisbane—J. E. Burstall; for Burke—At Normanton; for Cook—At Cooktown.

MINES DEPARTMENT.—Secretary for Mines—Hon. R. Philp; Under Secretary—A. R. Macdonald; Chief Clerk and Accountant—H. Marshall; Government Geologist—W. H. Rands. Gold Wardens are stationed at the following places:—Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Burketown, Cairns, Charleville, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cloncurry, Cooktown, Croydon, Cunnamulla, Eidsvold, George.

town, Gladstone, Gympie, Geraldton, Herberton, Hughenden, Ingham, Ipswich, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Morgan, Normanton, Port Douglas, Ravenswood, Rockhampton, Roma, Stanthorpe, Thursday Island, Thargomindah, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Secretary for Public Works—The Hon. John Murray; Under-Secretary for Works—R. Roberts; Accountant—J. Bell, and 4 Clerks; Government Architect and Engineer for Bridges—A. B. Brady; Chief Draftsman—T. Pye, and 17 Draftsmen and 7 Inspectors of Works, 4 Watchmen, 1 Clockmaker, 1 Engineer, 82 Lift Attendants.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—Secretary for Railways—Hon. John Murray; Commissioner for Railways—Robt. J. Gray; Secretary to Commissioner for Railways—T. S. Pratten; Deputy Commissioner and General Traffic Manager—J. F. Thallon; Chief Engineer—H. C. Stanley; Chief Mechanical Engineer—W. H. Nisbet; Deputy Mechanical Engineer—H. Horniblow; Comptroller of Stores—J. A. Holdsworth.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Attorney-General—Hon. A. Rutledge, Q.C.; Chief Justice—His Honor Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G.; Puisne Judges—His Honor P. A. Cooper and His Honor P. Real; Northern Judge—His Honor C. E. Chubb; Central Judge—His Honor Virgil Power; Judges of District Courts—G. W. Paul, G. G. Miller, A. B. Noel, E. Mansfield; Crown Prosecutors of District Courts—F. W. Dickson, H. E. King, E. A. Ross; Under Secretary for Justice—W. Cahill; Crown Solicitor—Charles Powers; Sheriff—P. Pincock; Registrar of Supreme Court, Brisbane, and Joint Stock Companies—J. L. Blood Smyth; Registrar Supreme Court and Official Trustee in Insolvency, Townsville—Chas. S. Norris; Registrar Supreme Court and Official Trustee in Insolvency, Rockhampton—Thomas George Fraser; Official Trustee in Insolvency and Curator in Intestacy and Insanity—J. B. Hall; Registrar of Titles—J. O. Bourne; Master of Titles—E. Gore Jones; Chief Commissioner of Stamps—H. M. Milman; Registrar of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks—P. J. McDermott; Registrar of Friendly Societies—R. Rendle; Registrar District Court, Brisbane—W. H. Carvoso.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Brisbane—W. H. Wilson, L. F. Bernays, A. W. Chambers, A. F. M. Feez, J. H. Flower, and H. L. E. Rüthning; Bundaberg—A. F. E. Chubb; Rockhampton—R. R. Jones; Maryborough—T. Merton; Toowoomba—C. W. Hamilton; Charters Towers—John Marsland, L. W. Marsland.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ISSUING WRITS, &c.—Cooktown—B. H. Ogilvie; Maryborough—E. Morey (acting) P.M.; Bundaberg—T. McWiray, P.M.; Bowen—F. W. Myles, P.M.; Cairns—B. R. Stafford, P.M.; Croydon—L. E. D. Towner, P.M.; Hughenden—B. C. MacGroarty, P.M.; Mackay—W. R. O. Hill, P.M.; Normanton—F. E. Hall, P.M.; Roma—E. F. Craven, P.M.; Thursday Island—Hon. J. Douglas, P.M.

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Police Magistrates.

Ayr—C. A. Collard (acting)
 Barcaldine—F. Vaughan
 Beenleigh—J. A. McArthur (acting)
 Birdsville—W. R. de Vaux
 Blackall—K. T. Taylor
 Bowen—F. W. Miles
 Brisbane—G. P. M. Murray, R. A.
 Ranking
 Bundaberg—T. Mowbray
 Burketown—A. S. L. Wells
 Cairns—B. R. Stafford
 Charleville—J. V. Williams
 Charters Towers—E. Eglington
 Clermont—H. M. Chester
 Cloncurry—J. C. Linedale

Coen—F. J. Cherry
 Cooktown—B. H. Ogilvie
 Croydon—L. E. D. Towner
 Cunnamulla—G. H. Newmar
 Dalby—M. P. B. Fanning (acting)
 Eidsvold—R. S. Hurd (acting)
 Georgetown—T. H. Boddington
 Geraldton—P. Macarthur
 Gladstone—E. T. Curtis
 Goondiwindi—O. Armstrong
 Gympie—F. P. Parkinson
 Herberton—A. C. Haldane
 Hughenden—B. C. MacGroarty
 Ipswich—H. T. Macfarlane
 Ingham—R. W. Moran

Longreach—P. G. Grant
Mackay—W. E. O. Hill
Maryborough—E. Morey (acting)
Mount Morgan—F. Millican
Muttaburra—J. Macalister
Normanton—E. E. Hall (acting)
Port Douglas—W. J. Connolly
Ravenswood—W. G. K. Cusack
Rockhampton—P. W. Pears
Roma—E. F. Craven
South Brisbane—W. Yaldwyn
St. George—A. Lee

Stanthorpe—F. H. Hyde (acting)
Springsure—J. W. W. Jackson (acting)
Tambo—A. H. W. Shand
Thargomindah—H. L. Archdall (acting)
Thornborough—J. Williams (acting)
Thursday Island—Hon. John Douglas,
 C.M.G.
Toowoomba—Major R. A. Moore
Townsville—C. Francis
Warwick—J. G. MacDonald
Winton—C. A. M. Morris

District Registrars of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

ARAMAC—P. G. Grant, Longreach
 BALONNE—A. Lee, St. George
 BLACKALL—R. T. Taylor
 BOWEN—Martin O'Donohue
 BRISBANE—The Registrar-General, Jos.
 Hughes; Deputy Registrar-General,
 R. B. Howard
 BUNDABERG—J. F. McDonnell
 BURKE—James Wood, Normanton
 BURNETT—Thos. Illidge, Gayndah
 CABOOLTURE—Thos. Bryce, Burnside,
 Stony Creek
 CAIRNS—F. J. Marlew
 CARDWELL—W. C. Miller, Ingham
 CHARLEVILLE—Marcus Gallagher
 CLERMONT—W. G. King
 CLONCURRY—J. C. Linedale
 COOK—Arthur Dean, Cooktown
 CUNNAMULLA—G. H. Newman
 DALBY AND DARLING DOWNS NORTH—
 F. W. Roche, Dalby
 DARLING DOWNS WEST—O. Armstrong,
 Goondiwindi
 DARLING DOWNS EAST AND WARWICK—
 W. G. Hanbury, Warwick
 DIAMANTINA—R. E. Halloran, Isisford
 DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA, DARLING
 DOWNS CENTRAL, AND HIGHFIELDS—
 G. E. Evans, Toowoomba
 ENOGGERA—G. H. Cole, Paddington
 ETHERIDGE—P. M. Hishon, George-
 town
 FASSIFERN—Geo. Whitney, Englesburg
 GLADSTONE—R. B. Hetherington
 GYMPIE—Laurence Cronin

HERBERTON—J. S. Berge
 HUGHENDEN—Bernard C. MacGroarty
 IPSWICH AND MORETON WEST—M.
 McDermott, Ipswich
 KENNEDY—F. Russell, Charters Towers
 LEICHHARDT—G. R. Roebuck, Banana
 LOGAN—J. A. Macarthur, Beenleigh
 MACKAY—A. B. Gibson
 MARANOA—E. F. Craven, Roma
 MARATHON—C. A. M. Morris, Winton
 MARYBOROUGH AND WIDE BAY—
 John Blaine
 MORETON EAST—Henri Willson Haseler,
 South Brisbane (Stanley-street)
 NUNDAH—J. H. Nicholson
 OXLEY—John Moffatt, Oxley
 PALMER—S. G. Pegus, Maytown
 PEAK DOWNS—H. J. Johnston. Black-
 water
 ROCKHAMPTON AND WESTWOOD—F. K.
 Chester-Master
 SOMERSET—W. G. Moran, Thursday Isl'nd
 SPRINGSURE—J. W. W. Jackson
 STANLEY—R. F. G. Gore, Esk
 STANTHORPE—F. H. Hyde
 ST. LAWRENCE—J. E. White
 TAROOM—Alfred Scott
 TAMBO—A. H. W. Shand
 TIARO—Robt. Dowling
 TOOWONG—F. W. Simmonds
 TOWNSVILLE—John Nicholson
 WARREGO—H. L. Archdall, Thargo-
 mindah
 WOOTHAKATA—James Williams, Thorn-
 borough

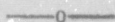
Assistant District Registrars of Births and Deaths.

ARAMAC—J. S. Leydon, Arrilalah; Roe
 Coyle, Barcaldine; Wm. Quilter, Ara-
 mac; J. Macalister, Muttaburra
 BALONNE—R. Woodhouse, Surat; John
 McGrath, Bollon; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba;

Richard Davis, Wallumbilla; T. O.
 Porter, Mungindi
 BLACKALL—E. E. G. Proctor, Jericho;
 Roe Coyle, Barcaldine.
 BOWEN—W. Ryan, Proserpine.

- BUNDABERG—H. Randel, Gin Gin; R. T. Dyer, Tenningering.
- BRISBANE—J. Melville, Toowong; John Brady, Fortitude Valley; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; F. Bodman, West End; W. H. Mackereth, Stone's Corner, Logan Road; Alex. Grant, New Farm; Robt. Clark, Kangaroo Point; Ellen Doyle, Lady Bowen Hospital; H. T. Primrose, Sandgate.
- BURKE—(Vacant), Burketown; W. C. T. Russell, Croydon; Patrick Quain, Carnoowea.
- BURNETT—O. E. Power, Nanango; T. J. Reilly, Paradise; R. T. Dyer, Tenningering; G. Sutton, Eidsvold.
- CABOOLTURE—Chas. Wilson Woodford; Jas. McNeill, Nambour; J. K. Berry, Upper North Pine; Jas. Rafter, Redcliffe; M. A. R. Becher, Landsborough; W. J. Matthews, Caboolture; W. C. Joyner, Samson Vale.
- CAIRNS—Denis Casey, Geraldton; Robt. Barson, Kuranda; J. D. McGuire, Mareeba.
- CARDWELL—G. J. Smith, Cardwell.
- CHARLEVILLE—T. Lane, Morven; Jas. Nixon, Argathella; J. Nagle, Adavale.
- CLERMONT—Jn. Farquharson, Emerald; Wm. Johnson, Alpha.
- COOK—Hy. Hasenkamp, Port Douglas; Daniel Whelan, Ayton.
- CUNNAMULLA—Thos. Rahal, Hungerford; M. Daly, Eulo; T. P. Palmer, Wooreooka; M. O'Toole, Wyandra.
- DARLING DOWNS CENTRAL—Railway Station Master, Clifton; James McNamara, Jondaryan; James H. Gwynne, Allora; Railway Station Master, Hendon; Railway Station Master, Gowrie Junction; W. Garget, Pittsworth; James Mahoney, Leyburn.
- DARLING DOWNS EAST—John O'Brien, Killarney; J. H. Gwynne, Allora; J. Mahoney, Leyburn; Railway Station Master, Hendon; P. Harty, Ingie-wood; A. J. Thompson, Texas; Robt. Kilpatrick, Yangan.
- DARLING DOWNS NORTH—Railway Station Master, Meringandan; Jas. Chalmers, Miles; Jas. McNamara, Jondaryan; Railway Station Master, Gowrie Junction; Railway Station Master, Oakley Creek; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba; J. A. Murphy, Chinchilla; John Grevsmühl, Goombungee.
- DIAMANTINA—A. McDonald, Birdsville; M. Broderick, Windorah; D. Williamson, Jundah.
- DRAYTON AND TOOWOOMBA—Jas. McNamara, Jondaryan.
- ENOGGERA—Thos. Carfoot, Enoggera; Jas. McLean, Lutywyche; Edward Walsh, Breakfast Creek; Wm. Davis, Rosalie; Thos. Deverill, Red Hill.
- ETHERIDGE—E. P. Smith, Cumberland; M. McCabe, Charleston; M. Savage, Georgetown.
- FASSIFERN—Railway Station Master, Grandchester; Railway Station Master, Walloon; Railway Station Master, Rosewood; N. J. King, Harrisville; M. Connelly, Boonah.
- GLADSTONE—M. J. O'Sullivan, Miriam Vale.
- GYMPIE—J. Pickering, Tewantin; J. McLoughlin, Kilkivan.
- HERBERTON—W. Orr, Watsonville; S. J. Waters, Irvine Bank; George Charlton, Mount Albion; Robert Barson, Kuranda.
- HIGHFIELDS—G. E. Jones, Cabarlah; Johnston Stewart, Crow's Nest.
- HUGHENDEN—R. Bell, Richmond.
- KENNEDY—M. O'Donoghue, Ravenswood; E. Fox, Pentland; T. O'Brien, Ravenswood Junction.
- LEICHHARDT—Martin Kelly, Cometville; Railway Station Master, Duaringa; W. E. H. Ferguson, Mount Morgan; Henry K. Banting, Tableland; Joseph Fitton, Rainbow.
- LOGAN—F. Reeves, Coomera; T. Henderson, Nerang Creek; John Quinn, Southport; R. C. Graham, Tallebudgera; M. O'Connor, Beaudesert; W. Ferguson, Beenleigh.
- MACKAY—W. Gurn, Walkerston.
- MARANOA—J. Casey, Mitchell; T. R. Corkran, Yeulba; Richard Davis, Wallumbilla.
- MARATHON—F. J. O'Connor, Boulia.
- MARYBOROUGH—(Mrs.) G. E. Brown, Lady Musgrave Hospital.
- MORETON, EAST—W. Ferguson, Beenleigh; S. Demack, Bulimba; J. White, Cleveland; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; W. H. Mackereth, Stone's Corner, Logan Road; A. Simpson, Wynnum.
- MORETON, WEST—J. W. Small, Goodna; Railway Station Master, Walloon; W. S. King, Laidley; Railway Station Master, Grandchester; Railway Station Master, Gatton; Railway Station Master, Helidon; E. A. Fagg, Lowood; Railway Station Master, Murphy's Creek; Railway Station Master, Rosewood; J. L.

- Frederich, Marburg; M. J. Little, Fernvale.
 NUNDAH.—Edwd. Walsh, Breakfast Ok.; Jas. McLean, Lutwyche; H. Primrose, Sandgate; J. Carseldine, Bald Hills; John Rayner, Nundah; Thos. Carfoot, Enoggera.
 OXLEY — W. Ferguson, Beenleigh; J. W. Small, Goodna; J. Melville, Toowong; R. Stratton, Woolloongabba; C. T. Cantwell, Stephens; W. H. Mackereth, Stone's Corner, Logan Road.
 PALMER—F. J. Cherry, Coen.
 SPRINGSURE—Railway Station Master, Duaringa; Patrick Mallon, Rolleston.
 STANLEY—H. P. Somerset, Caboonbah.
 TIARO—F. E. Bull, Thompson's Flat.
 TOOWONG — Wm. Davis, Ronalie; P. Bleaney, Torwood; H. Bell, Indooroopilly.
 TOWNSVILLE—C. A. Collard, Ayr.
 WARREGO—C. W. Sutcliffe, Eromanga; M. Broderick, Windorah.
 WESTWOOD—Railway Station Master, Duaringa; W. E. H. Ferguson, Mount Morgan.
 WIDE BAY—J. Ferguson, Pialba; L. Phelan, Howard; C. H. Short, Isis; Jas. Lawrence, Biggenden; T. Randles, Cordalba.
 WOOTHAKATA—R. Smith, Muldiva



Royal Family.—Date of Birth and Age in 1900.

- QUEEN VICTORIA..... May 24, 1819—81
 Prince Consort..... August 26, 1819, died December 14, 1861
 Princess Royal (Empress Dowager of Germany)..... November 21, 1840—60
 (Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, afterwards Frederick III.; 8 children)
 Prince of Wales..... November 9, 1841—59
 (Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra, Princess of Denmark, born December 1, 1844) Issue—
 Albert Victor Christian Edward..... January 8, 1864, died 1892
 George Frederick Ernest Albert (Duke of York)..... June 3, 1865—35
 (Married Princess Victoria May, July 6th, 1893)
 Alexander John Charles Albert..... April 6, died April 7, 1871
 Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar..... February 20, 1867—33
 Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary..... July 6, 1868—32
 Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria..... November 26, 1869—31
 Princess Alice Maud Mary..... April 25, 1843
 (Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse, died December 14, 1878; 7 children)
 Prince Alfred Ernest Albert (Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha)..... August 6, 1844—56
 (Married January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia; 5 children)
 Princess Helena Augusta Victoria..... May 25, 1846—54
 (Married July, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 5 children)
 Princess Louise Car. Alberta..... March 18, 1848—52
 (Married March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne)
 Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (Duke of Connaught)..... May 1, 1850—50
 (Married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia; 3 children)
 Prince Leopold G. Duncan Albert (Duke of Albany), born April 7, 1853, died March 28th, 1884 (married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helene, of Waldeck-Pyrmont; 2 children)
 Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore..... April 14, 1857—43
 (Married July 23, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenberg)—2 children.
 Duke of Cumberland..... September 21, 1845—55
 Duke of Cambridge..... March 26, 1819—81
 Duchess of Cambridge..... July 25, 1797, died 1889
 Duchess of Teck..... November 27, 1833; died October 27, 1897

British Government.

Prime Minister, Marquis of Salisbury (£5,000)
 Lord President of the Council, Duke of Devonshire (£3,000)
 Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury (£10,000)
 Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Cross (£2,000)
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord James of Hereford (£2,000)
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach (£5,000)
 Secretary of State Home Department, Sir Matthew White Ridley (£5,000)
 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Marquis of Salisbury
 Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain (£5,000)
 Secretary of State for War, Marquis of Lansdowne (£5,000)
 Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton
 First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen (£4,500)
 First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour (£5,000)
 President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie (£2,000)
 President of Local Government Board, Mr. Chaplin (£2,000)
 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Cadogan (£20,000)
 Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne (£8,000)
 Secretary for Scotland, Lord Balfour of Burleigh (£2,000)
 First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers-Douglas
 President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Walter Long (£2,000)
 (The above form the Cabinet.)
 Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hanbury (£2,000)
 Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Hon. St. John Brodrick (£1,500)
 Under-Secretary for War, Mr. G. Wyndham (£1,500)
 Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour (£4,425)
 Postmaster-General, Duke of Norfolk (£2,500)
 Vice-President of the Council for Education, Sir J. E. Gorst (£2,000)
 Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, Sir W. H. Walrond (£2,000)
 Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. W. G. E. Macartney (£2,000)
 Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. J. Austen Chamberlain (£1,000)
 Under-Secretary, Home Office, Mr. Jesse Collings (£1,500)
 Under-Secretary, Colonial Office, Earl of Selborne (£1,500)
 Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, Mr. T. W. Russell (£1,200)
 Financial Secretary, War Office, Mr. J. Powell Williams (£1,500)
 Attorney-General, Sir R. E. Webster (£7,000)
 Parliamentary Secretary, India Office, Earl of Onslow
 Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, Earl of Dudley
 Solicitor General, Sir E. B. Finlay
 Master of the Horse, Duke of Portland (£2,500)
 Lords in Waiting, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Kintore, Earl of Denbigh, Lord
 Churchill, Lord Harris, Lord Bridport, Lord Lawrence, Lord Bagot (£702 each)
 Treasurer of the Household, ————
 Comptroller, Viscount Valentia (£904)
 Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Hopetoun (£2,000)
 Lord Steward, Earl of Pembroke (£2,000)
 Vice-Chamberlain, Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes (£924)
 Paymaster General, ———— (unpaid)
 Judge Advocate General, Sir F. H. Jeune (unpaid)
 Deputy Judge Advocate General, J. C. O'Dowd, C.B. (£1,000).

Colonial Governors.

ANTIGUA—Sir F. Fleming, K.C.M.G. (£3,000)
 BAHAMAS—Sir Gilbert Carter, K.C.M.G. (£2,000)
 BARBADOES—Sir J. S. Hay, K.C.M.G. (£3,000)
 BERMUDAS—Lieut-Gen. G. Digby Parker, C.B. (£2,940)
 BRITISH GUIANA—Sir W. J. Sendall, K.C.M.G.

CANADA—Right Hon. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G. (£10,000)
 CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Sir A. Milner, G.C.M.G. (£5,000)
 CEYLON—Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.B. (£8,000)
 CYPRUS—Sir W. F. Haynes-Smith, K.C.M.G.
 FALKLAND ISLANDS—W. Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. (£1,000)
 FIJI—Sir George O'Brien, K.C.M.G. (£2,000)
 GIBRALTAR—General Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B. (£5,000)
 GOLD COAST—F. M. Hodgson, C.M.G. (£3,500)
 HONDURAS (British)—D. Wilson, C.M.G. (£1,300)
 HONG KONG—Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 JAMAICA—Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 LABUAN—L. P. Beaufort, Esq. (£800)
 MALTA—General Sir F. W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (£4,500)
 MAURITIUS—Sir C. Bruce, K.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 NATAL—Hon. Sir W. F. Hely Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
 NEWFOUNDLAND—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. E. McCallum, K.C.M.G. (£2,500)
 NEW GUINEA (British)—G. R. Le Hunte, C.M.G. (£1,500 and allowances)
 NEW SOUTH WALES—Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (£7,000)
 NEW ZEALAND—Right Hon. Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G. (£5,000 and allowances)
 QUEENSLAND—Right Hon. Lord Lamington K.C.M.G. (£5,000)
 SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Right Hon. Lord Tennyson, K.C.M.G. (£5,000)
 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, G.C.M.G. (£6,000)
 ST. HELENA—R. A. Stoddale, Esq. (£900)
 TASMANIA—Right Hon. Viscount Gormanston, G.C.M.G. (£3,500)
 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—Sir H. E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
 VICTORIA—Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B. (£10,000)
 WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS—Sierra Leone—Col. Sir F. Cardew, K.C.M.G. (£2,000); Gambia—Sir R. B. Llewelyn, Esq., K.C.M.G. (£1,300)
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Lieut.-Col. Sir Gerard Smith, K.C.M.G. (£4,000)
 WINDWARD ISLANDS—Grenada—Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. (£2,500); St. Lucia—C. A. King-Harman, C.M.G. (£800); St. Vincent—H. L. Thompson, Esq., C.M.G.

—o—

Colonial Agents—Crown and Others.

Crown Agents, Downing-street, London—Sir M. F. Ommannney, K.C.M.G., R.E.; Ernest Edward Blake, Esq., and Major M. A. Cameron, R.E.

COLONY.	AGENTS.	ADDRESS.
Canada	Lord Strathcona, K.C.M.G.	17 Victoria Street
Victoria	Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.	15 Victoria Street
New South Wales ...	Sir Julian Solomons, Knt.	9 Victoria Street
New Zealand	Hon. W. P. Reeves	13 Victoria Street
Queensland	Sir H. Tozer, K.C.M.G.	1 Victoria Street
South Australia ...	Hon. T. Playford	15 Victoria Street
Tasmania	Sir W. E. Percival, K.C.M.G.	5 Victoria Street
Western Australia ...	Hon. W. H. Wittenoom	15 Victoria Street
Cape of Good Hope...	Sir D. Tennant, K.C.M.G.	112 Victoria St., S.W.
	W. C. Burnett, Esq. (Emigration)	
Natal... ..	Sir W. Peace, K.C.M.G.	64 Victoria St., S.W.

Inquiries respecting friends or relations in the Colonies should be addressed:—

NEW ZEALAND—Colonial Secretary	Lands and Immigration, Adelaide
NEW SOUTH WALES—Colonial Secretary, Sydney	TASMANIA—Colonial Secretary, Hobart
QUEENSLAND—Brisbane Immigration Agent	VICTORIA—Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Melbourne
S. AUSTRALIA—Commissioner of Crown	WEST AUSTRALIA—Immigration Agent, Perth

Church of England Bishops in Australia and New Zealand.

DIocese.	NAME OF BISHOP.	CON.	STIPEND.
Sydney ... (ARCHBISHOP.)	W. Saumarez Smith, Primate	1890	£2500
Adelaide ... (BISHOPS.)	J. R. Harmer ...	—	—
Auckland ...	W. G. Cowie (Primate) ...	1895	£800
Ballarat ...	S. Thornton ...	1874	—
Bathurst ...	H. E. Cooper (coadjutor)	1895	—
Brisbane ...	C. E. Camidge ...	1887	—
	W. T. T. Webber ...	1885	1000
	J. F. Stretch (coadjutor) ...	1895	—
Christchurch ...	C. Julius ...	1890	700
Dunedin ...	S. T. Nevill ...	1871	400
Goulburn ...	W. Chalmers ...	1892	500
Grafton and Armidale ...	A. V. Green ...	1895	450
Melbourne ...	F. F. Goe ...	1895	2,000
Melanesia ...	C. Wilson ...	1894	—
Nelson ...	C. O. Mules ...	1891	500
New Guinea ...	M. J. Stone-Wigg ...	1898	—
Newcastle ...	G. H. Stanton ...	1891	—
North Queensland ...	C. G. Barlow ...	1894	—
Perth ...	C. O. L. Riley ...	1895	900
Riverina ...	E. A. Anderson ...	1892	350
Rockhampton ...	N. Dawes ...	1890	450
Tasmania ...	H. H. Montgomery ...	1833	1,500
Waipapua ...	W. L. Williams ...	1895	650
Wellington ...	F. Wallis ...	1895	800

Roman Catholic Bishops in Australia and New Zealand.

DIocese.	NAME OF BISHOP.	CON.
Adelaide (ARCHBISHOPS.)	J. O'Reilly ...	1895
Brisbane ...	Robert Dunne ...	1882
Hobart ...	Daniel Murphy ...	1888
	P. Delany (coadjutor) ...	1893
Sydney ...	Patrick Francis Moran (Cardinal) ...	1884
Thursday Island ...	L. A. Navarre ...	—
Melbourne ...	Thomas Carr ...	1886
Wellington ...	Francis M. Redwood ...	1874
Auckland ... (BISHOPS.)	G. Lenihan ...	1896
Armidale ...	Elzear Torreggiani ...	1879
Ballarat ...	J. Moore ...	1884
Bathurst ...	J. P. Byrne ...	1885
Christchurch ...	J. J. Grimes ...	—
Cooktown ...	J. D. Murray ...	1898
Dunedin ...	M. Verdon ...	1896
Fiji ...	J. Vidal ...	1887
Geraldton ...	W. B. Kelly ...	1898
Goulburn ...	William Lanigan ...	1867
	J. Gallagher (coadjutor) ...	1895
Grafton ...	J. J. Doyle ...	1887
Maitland ...	*James Murray, P. Dwyer (coadjutor)	*1865—1897
Perth ...	M. Gibney ...	1895
Port Augusta ...	J. Maher ...	—
Port Victoria ...	Rosendo Salgado ...	1850
Rockhampton ...	Joseph Higgins ...	1899
Sale ...	J. F. Corbett ...	1887
Sandhurst ...	*Martin Crane, S. Reville (coadjutor)	*1874—1885
Wilcannia ...	J. Dunne ...	1887

Postage Rates on Letters, Packets, Books, and Newspapers.

Rates for Places within Queensland.

	s.	d.
* Letters, Town—For every half-ounce or under	0	1
Letters, Country—For every half-ounce or under	0	2
Packets—For every two ounces or under (up to 16 ounces) ..	0	1
Packets containing bar gold and gold dust, double the letter rate.		
Books—For every four ounces or under (up to three pounds) ..	0	1
Newspapers—Printed and published in Queensland, not exceeding ten ounces in weight, one halfpenny (from January 1, 1892).		
Newspapers—Foreign or Intercolonial, posted or reposted in Queensland, not exceeding ten ounces in weight, one penny.		
Post Cards—Each	0	1

* Delivered at the Post Office or within the limits of the Town where posted.

Intercolonial Rates.

(AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW HEBRIDES, FIJI, AND BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

Letters—For every half-ounce or under	0	2
Packets—For every two ounces or under (up to sixteen ounces) ..	0	1
Books—For every four ounces or under (up to three pounds) ..	0	1
Newspapers	0	0½
Post Cards—Each	0	1

TOWN OR INLAND Letters, Packets, or Newspapers posted, either unstamped or insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination; but, before delivery, double the amount of deficient postage must be paid.

Rates to the United Kingdom and all other Countries.

Letters—For every half-ounce or under	0	2½
Post Cards—Each	0	1½
Reply Post Cards—Each	0	3
Newspapers—For United Kingdom, each	0	1
“ For other countries, four ounces or under	0	1
“ Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof	0	0½
Commercial Papers—Not exceeding two ounces	0	3
“ “ Between two and four ounces	0	3½
“ “ four and six ounces	0	4
“ “ six and eight ounces	0	4½
“ “ eight and ten ounces	0	5
“ “ ten and twelve ounces	0	6
“ “ Each additional two ounces up to 5 pounds	0	1
Printed Papers (other than newspapers)—For every two ounces or under	0	1
Patterns and Samples—For every two ounces or under	0	1
REGISTRATION FEE—(Inland, Intercolonial, United Kingdom, or Foreign)	0	3
Acknowledgment of delivery of a registered article	0	2½

Correspondence intended to be sent by the San Francisco, French, and German Lines must be specially endorsed. All Mail matter posted without special superscription, and obviously intended to go by the first steamer, will be so sent, without regard to the route or line of packets employed.

Correspondence to the United Kingdom from all places south of Mackay is sent by way of Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS comprise:—All papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, except letters or communication in the nature of letters, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, documents of legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal (and whether written or printed on stamped or unstamped paper), way-bills, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, and

other papers of a similar description, including written articles intended for publication in newspapers, not being of the nature of personal letters, also written letters of old date which have previously passed through the post, and served their original purpose, *except to the Australasian colonies*, to which letter rate must be paid.

PRINTED PAPERS include:—Periodical works, books (stitched or bound), pamphlets, sheets of music (printed), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing (with or without manuscript relating thereto), engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, papers impressed for the use of the blind, or cardboard drawing models stamped in relief (except for Russia and Sweden), plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed, or autographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard by means of printing, lithography, autography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise, except the copying press and the type-writer, and anything usually attached or appurtenant to any of the beforementioned articles in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post which shall be contained in the same packet; also printed, engraved, or lithographed circulars, notwithstanding that such circulars may be letters or communications in the nature of a letter. Stamps for prepayment, whether obliterated or not, and all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value, are, however, excluded from transmission by Book Post to countries of the Postal Union.

DIMENSIONS.—The limits of size for packets of Commercial Papers or Printed Papers are 18 inches in length by 1 foot in width or depth. The limit of weight is 4lbs.

MINIMUM RATES.—The two classes (Commercial Papers and Printed Papers) are subject to the same rates of postage, except that the minimum charge for a packet of Commercial Papers, however small the weight, is 2½d. in every case. If there be any mixture of the two classes in the same packet, the whole packet is treated as Commercial Papers.

PATTERNS AND SAMPLES.—The Pattern and Sample Post to Foreign Countries is restricted to *bond fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Packets containing goods for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity), or any articles from one private individual to another which are not actually patterns or samples, cannot be forwarded by Pattern Post.

No article liable to Customs Duties can be sent as a sample or pattern.

DIMENSIONS.

No packet of newspapers, printed matter, or commercial papers must exceed 18 inches in length or 1 foot in width or depth.

Patterns and sample packets must not exceed 8 inches in length, 4 inches in width, 2 inches in depth; except those for Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Portugal, Switzerland, the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the United States—the limits for which are 1 foot in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth, and 12ozs. in weight.

General Rules.

Postage stamps are of the following denominations:—½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s.

Upon receipt of any letter or packet supposed to contain articles liable to Customs duty, a postmaster should advise the person addressed, and the nearest Customs Officer of the fact, and also intimate to the former that he must satisfy the Customs Officer as to the nature of the supposed dutiable articles, and pay any Customs Charges before delivery can be made to him.

If there be no invoice or means of satisfying the Customs Officer except by examination of the contents, the person to whom it is addressed should authorise the postmaster in writing to deliver it to the Customs Officer for that purpose; but should this be objected to, the letter or packet must then be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

The transmission by post of gold, silver, precious stones, jewellery, &c., is pro-

hibited in nearly all the countries comprised within the Postal Union except Great Britain.

Wedding Cake cannot be forwarded, unless it is secured in metal covering, or in such a way that it cannot affect the contents of the mail bag, or attract vermin. Liquid medicines—not dangerous compounds—may be sent within the colony at letter rate, if packed in such manner as not to cause injury to other mail matter.

Books, Packets, periodicals registered as newspapers, and parcels of newspapers posted in New South Wales and Victoria, and intended for delivery in Queensland, not dealt with in accordance with the postal regulations of Queensland are surcharged the amount of deficient postage.

A postmaster may refuse to receive or transmit by post, any letter, card, packet or newspaper exceeding the prescribed weight; or of inconvenient form or dimensions, or containing, or reasonably suspected to contain any article likely to injure the other contents of the mail bags or any person.

Newspapers.

Under the new "Postal Act" (January 1, 1892), each Newspaper (not exceeding 10ozs., (Town, Inland, and Intercolonial) is charged One Halfpenny; Foreign, One Penny. Newspapers printed and published in Queensland, when posted for Town, Inland, or Intercolonial, in bulk parcels not exceeding 14lbs. in weight, are charged for every 1lb. or fraction of a lb., One Penny.

A Publication is deemed a Newspaper when consisting wholly or in substantial part of political or other news or of articles relating thereto or to other current topics with or without advertisements, whether printed for sale or gratuitous distribution—provided: (1) It is printed and published in Queensland; (2) It has the full title and date of publication printed at the top of the first page and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication printed at the top of every subsequent page and of every table of contents and index; (3) It is published in parts or numbers at intervals not exceeding one month.

A supplement to a newspaper is defined as follows:—A copy of the daily or weekly issue of the parliamentary debates published by the authority of Parliament, or any publication consisting wholly or in substantial part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements printed on a sheet or sheets or consisting wholly or in part of engraving, print, or lithograph illustrative of articles in the newspaper, or of literary matter (the letter-press of the same being printed in Queensland from type set up in Queensland), or from stereotype plate made therefrom and having the printer's name thereon, and, further, having the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page or the supplement or at the top of every sheet or side on which the engraving, print, or lithograph appears.

Every newspaper shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at both ends. There shall not be in or upon the newspaper or cover any communicative character, figure, letter or number except the words "Newspaper only" or a mark to indicate a report, article, or paragraph therein; the printed title of the newspaper, the printed names, occupations and places of business of the printer, publisher and vendor thereof, and the name, occupation and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name of the person sending the newspaper; nor shall anything be enclosed in or with or accompany the newspaper or cover. Every newspaper shall be folded or covered in such a manner that the title of it may be recognised.

All unregistered or irregularly posted newspapers and all newspapers, having any matter which is not a supplement accompanying them, shall be treated as packets.

Newspapers must be posted an hour before the time appointed for closing mails.

Books.

Rate: Inland and Intercolonial, for every 4oz. or fraction thereof, 1d.

The following and similar articles may be forwarded at Book rates: Printed books, pamphlets, magazines, and reviews, and all wholly printed publications that do not come within the definition of newspapers, printed music, photographs, &c, bound and published in book form. All other articles not coming within the fore-

going definition, or within that of newspapers, to be treated as packets. Parcels of Books must not exceed 4lbs. in weight, but a single Book will be allowed not exceeding 7lbs. No book to exceed eighteen inches in length, or one foot in breadth or depth, or to be of inconvenient form.

PREPARATION FOR POST.—Packets and books may be sent through the post—without a cover, but not fastened against inspection with anything adhesive, such as gum, postage stamp, sealing wax, &c.; or in a cover open at one end or side, or with the flap left unsealed or fastened with a string or in such manner as will permit of opening for examination and re-closure. If the cover be slit, the opening must be sufficient to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. Postmasters will, however, satisfy themselves as to be withdrawn without withdrawing them, if possible. The cover may bear the sender's name and address, and with the exception of packets of printed books made up in such a manner as to plainly show contents, the description of contents must be endorsed thereon. Packets and books may be tied with string or tape, but officers of the department may cut the string or tape to examine the contents, but if they do so, must tie the packet up again. Samples of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent as open packets, may be enclosed in bags or boxes, fastened so as to be easily undone and re-fastened.

NOTE.—If the above conditions are not complied with, the packets will be regarded as insufficiently paid letters, and charged accordingly.

Money Orders.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (except on Saturdays when the offices close at 12 o'clock noon), and made payable in any of the undermentioned places on payment of the following charges:—

QUEENSLAND.—For any sum not exceeding £5, sixpence; above £5, but not exceeding £10, one shilling.

INTERCOLONIAL.—Australian Colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Fiji—For any sum not exceeding £2, sixpence; not exceeding £5, one shilling; exceeding £5, but not exceeding £7 10s., eighteen pence; over £7 10s., but not exceeding £10, two shillings.

UNITED KINGDOM, JAPAN (YOKOHAMA), STRAITS SETTLEMENT, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, INDIA, CEYLON, CANADA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CHINA.—The commission on Money Order for the United Kingdom and all Foreign places is 6d. for each £1 or fractional part thereof.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM, DENMARK, DANISH

WEST INDIES, DUTCH EAST INDIES, EGYPT, HOLLAND, ICELAND, ITALY, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, HUNGARY, ORANGE FREE STATE, CHILI, ROUMANIA, and several Foreign cities and towns, and the following BRITISH COLONIES and POSSESSIONS: Bermuda, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, Malta, Newfoundland, North Borneo, Sarawak. *South and West Africa*—Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Natal, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone; *West Indies*—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, (British), Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Island.

NOTE.—Orders on the German Empire and Foreign Countries and British Colonies enumerated above will be re-issued by the London Office, and forwarded to the addresses of the payees, less the following charges, viz.:—For any sum not exceeding £2, threepence; for any sum above £2, but not exceeding £6, sixpence; for any sum above £6, but not exceeding £10, ninepence. The full address of the person to whom the order is to be paid must be given, so that there may be no difficulty in delivering.

No order will be issued for more than £20. Payment of a Money Order must be obtained before the end of the twelfth calendar month after that in which it was issued.

Money Orders may be transmitted by telegraph between all Money Order Offices (being also Telegraph Offices) in Queensland, and between Queensland and any Money Order Office in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, having telegraphic communication, on payment of the usual telegraphic charge for a message, in addition to the Money Order Commission. If

required, and within the colony, the Order will be advised by "Urgent" telegram, double rate being charged. A list of the Money Order Offices in Queensland will be found in the Postal Gazetteer on page 87.

NOTE—In telegraphing money, it is necessary for the sender to advise by telegraph the person to whom the money is sent, as the Department does not do it; and as the Paying Officer will retain the message, a copy of it should be taken.

Postal Notes.

There are fourteen denominations of Postal Notes, ranging from 1s. to 20s., as follows:—

Postal Note.				Poundage.				Postal Note.				Poundage.			
s.	d.				d.			s.	d.				d.		
1	0	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$			4	6	..	..	..	1		
1	6	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$			5	0	..	..	..	2		
2	0	..	..	..	1			7	6	..	..	..	2		
2	6	..	..	..	1			10	0	..	..	..	3		
3	0	..	..	..	1			10	6	..	..	..	3		
3	6	..	..	..	1			15	0	..	..	..	3		
4	0	..	..	..	1			20	0	..	..	..	3		

Broken sums of pence not exceeding 5d. may be remitted by affixing undefaced Queensland stamps to the face of note, and the amount of the note and stamps will be paid.

Packets.

Rate: Inland and Intercolonial, for every 2oz. or under, 1d.; foreign, 2d.

Weight.—For places within Queensland: Packets, patterns, &c., not to exceed 3lbs.; Intercolonial 16oz.; books not to exceed 3lbs.

DIMENSIONS.—No packet to exceed two feet in length or one foot in breadth or depth; or to be of inconvenient form. (The rule regarding dimensions of a packet not to apply to Packets "On Her Majesty's Service.")

ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT AS PACKETS.—Affidavits, Banker's packets containing bank notes (if so marked and registered), cheques, cheque-books, drafts, pass-books, orders sent by or to any bank, *returns or other periodical statements sent from one bank to another.* Bank notes sent from one bank to another may be wholly enclosed in a strong cover, endorsement to be signed by officer of the bank. Bills of lading and ships' manifests. Briefs. Cards in open covers (other than birthday, Christmas, or New Year Cards), either plain or bearing printed matter, or pictures, or both. The name only of the addressee may be written on the face of such cards. *CARDS.*—Birthday, Christmas, or New Year cards in open covers, may have written on them "complimentary" or such like remarks, together with the names and addresses of the senders, or of the persons for whom the cards are intended, also the date of sending. (For example: "To John Smith, with best wishes from Mary Smith, Christmas, 189.") But cards having messages or other communications written on them, such as "Hoping to see you shortly," "Be sure to write soon," will be liable to letter rate of postage. Cases of instruction for counsel's opinion. Catalogues, printed (prices in figures may be written). Certificates. Circulars, i.e., letters wholly printed, engraved, lithographed, chromographed, or produced by other mechanical process, intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons (the name of the addressee may, however, be added in writing). Commercial papers, under which are comprised all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, *except* letters or communications of the nature of letters, other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and documents constituting the sign of monetary value, such as acceptances, bills of exchange, promissory notes, &c. Deeds or copies thereof. Depositions. Drawings. Engravings. Essays and papers of like nature. Envelopes. Examination papers or exercises, with or without corrections, or remarks, or directions regarding them. Insurance documents, not being of the nature of a letter.

Invoices or bills of parcels may have the shipping receipt attached (an invoice may be receipted and may advise when or how goods are forwarded, but may contain no other written matter). Legal documents, not being in the nature of a letter. Manuscript of books. Manuscript for printing or publication, forms filled up in writing with information for printing or publication. Maps. Medical diplomas. Mineral samples not to exceed 12ozs. Music (sheet, printed, or written). Notices of meetings, printed, engraved, lithographed, or produced by other mechanical process (name and dates only to be inscribed in writing). Paintings. Paper. Parchments or vellum. Parliamentary papers. Pass-books or cards connected with any society. Patterns (manufacturers' or trade marks and prices may accompany them). Pay sheets. Photographs (not on glass except in cases of leather or other strong material). Photographic Albums. Pictures. Placards. Plans. Pieuro-pneumonia virus, packed in wooden boxes, and the empty boxes when returned to the Chief Inspector of Stock. Policies of Insurance. Powers of Attorney. Prices current, printed (prices of articles included therein may be filled in in writing). Printed matter. Printers' proofs. Prints. Process or pleadings in any Court. Prospectuses, printed. Recognizances. Returns, vouchers, or periodical statements, on Government service, if so endorsed on the cover. Samples (manufacturers' or trade mark and price may accompany them). Scrip. Seeds. Specifications. Specimens of natural history (not living), within the colony only. Stocksheets. Title deeds may be posted by the Registrar of Titles in fully-enclosed canvas-bound covers, endorsed "Title Deeds," and signed by the Registrar of Titles. Valentines, printed. Way-bills.

None of the articles mentioned in above list will be forwarded as packets beyond the limits of the colony, if the law or postal regulations of the colony or country to which they may be addressed prohibit their reception into such colony or country as Packets. If any articles which can only be sent by post if paid as letters, are posted bearing the Packet rate of postage, they will be treated as insufficiently paid letters. Officers of the Post Office may examine the contents of any Packet for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in accordance with these Regulations, but such officers must securely re-fasten any packet so opened.

Articles not allowed to be sent as Packets. Articles of merchandise, or having a value of their own. Gold or silver money, jewels, or precious articles, or anything liable to Customs duty, addressed to any country in the Postal Union, except the United Kingdom, to which latter place such articles may be forwarded if paid letter rate and registered. Glass, and perishable substances, such as game, fish, flesh, fruits, vegetables, &c. Anything liable to injure the person of any officer of the Post Office or the contents of a mail. Photographs on glass, when not in strong cases. Anything sealed or fastened against inspection. Anything in the nature of a letter. Packets bearing on the outside or containing any profane, obscene, or libellous address, signature, picture, or thing. Packets posted in fraud or violation of the Postal or Customs law.

Packets or books posted unstamped, if addressed to places within the colony, are forwarded to their destination, and charged double the deficient postage on delivery; if addressed beyond the colony they are sent to the Dead Letter Office and returned to senders.

Packets or books in sufficiently stamped, addressed to places within the colony, are charged double the deficient postage on delivery; if for the United Kingdom they are charged on delivery with deficient postage and a fine of 4d.; if for the Australasian Colonies, charged deficient postage and a fine of One Penny; if wholly unpaid, or containing any letter, note, or communication of the nature of a personal correspondence, they will be sent to the D.L.O., and returned to the sender on payment of the ordinary rate of postage.

Electric Telegraph.

The Telegraph Stations in Queensland are open to receive messages from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. On Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, the officers are in attendance from 9 to 9.30 a.m. for urgent business at double rates; and on Government Holidays, from 9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m., for the receipt and despatch of telegrams. *Prepaid telegrams* only may be dropped into the box provided at each Telegraph Station for the purpose, at any

time when the office is closed, and will be transmitted when business is resumed. Such telegrams, with full fee, must be enclosed in sealed envelopes. The following are the ordinary charges :—

Telegraph Rates.

Between any two stations in the Colony—		s. d.			s. d.
* Ten words (exclusive of name and address of sender and receiver)	1	0	To stations in South Australia (exclusive of the Overland line)—		
Each additional word	0	1	Ten words	3	0
Urgent Telegrams - double rates			Each additional word	0	3
To stations in New South Wales—			To stations on Overland line, S.A.—		
Ten words	1	0	Ten words (according to distance)		
Each additional word	0	2	Es. to	9	0
To stations in Victoria—			Each additional word .. 5d. to	0	9
Ten words	3	0	To stations in Tasmania—		
Each additional word	0	3	Ten words (only ten words are allowed free for address and signature)	4	0
To stations in New Zealand—			Every additional word	0	4
Ten words (address and signature are counted as part of the message)	5	0	To stations in Western Australia—		
Each additional word	0	6	Ten words	4	0
			Every additional word	0	4

* The Shilling Rate also applies to New South Wales border stations, viz.: Barrington, Goolooga, Hungerford, Mungindi, Murwillumbah, Tweed Heads, and Yetman, also Boggabilla, Cinderah, Cudgen, Jennings, Murgook, New Angledool, Parragundy (Telephone), Tumbulgum.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS, both inland and intercolonial, urgent and ordinary messages are charged one hundred per cent. more than the usual daily rate.

Press and cable messages at the ordinary rates.

No telegrams will be transmitted after 10 p.m. on Sundays.

Press messages within the colony intended for publication are charged :—

Twenty-four words, 1s.; each additional four words, 1d.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland and New South Wales are charged as follows :—

Ten words, 1s.

Every additional word up to twenty-two words, 2d.

Over twenty-two and up to one hundred words, 3s.

Every additional fifty words or portion thereof, 1s. 6d.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia (Overland line excepted) are charged as follows :—

Ten words, 3s.

Every additional word up to sixteen words, 3d.

Over sixteen and up to one hundred words, 4s. 6d.

Every additional one hundred words or fraction thereof, 4s. 6d.

Press messages between any stations in Queensland and Western Australia are charged ten words, 4s.; every additional word up to sixteen words, 4d.; over sixteen words and up to one hundred, 6s. Between Queensland and Tasmania, one hundred words, 6s. 6d.

Every additional fifty words or less, 4s. 3d.

International Telegrams.

By the system of registration of name and address, and the adoption of the word scale of charging, the cost of telegraphing between Brisbane (or any other leading town in Queensland) and London, and many of the principal cities of India, China, Japan, Europe, United States, and other countries, has been greatly reduced. It may be necessary to explain that the name and address of the sender and receiver being registered at the points of departure and arrival, a single word, letter, or number serves for their identification.

A record is open at the Brisbane Central Telegraph Office for the registration of

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TOOWOOMBA, QLD



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DATE

I, Sydney Lawrence Ryan, State Librarian being an approved person in terms of Section 105 of the Evidence Act of 1977, certify that this transparency was made as a permanent record of a document in my custody or under my control.

Signature *S. Ryan*

Date: 11th January, 1982

CONTINUED

the full address, at which foreign telegrams reaching Brisbane and bearing abbreviated or arbitrary addresses, are to be delivered. No fee is charged for registration. Application for registration to be made by letter to the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs. Registration can also be effected and messages sent through Reuter's Telegraph Company.

The Telegraph Companies register names and address of telegraph correspondents free of charge at all their stations, and in London at 11 Old Broad Street, 8 Leadenhall street, and 3 Great Tower Street.

Addresses may also be registered at any Government Telegraph Office in England or Scotland upon the payment of one guinea to the Postmaster-General, London. This registration can be effected only at the telegraph station in the town where the firm is established, and not by letter from Australia to London, or *vice versa*, as different firms sometimes select the same code word.

The principal conditions under which messages are transmitted are as follows :—

Words must not exceed fifteen letters in plain language, any additional letters counted and charged for as extra words at the rate of fifteen letters to the word. In European telegrams each group of five figures or less is charged as one word; larger groups are charged at the rate of five figures to a word; same rule applies to counting of letters when admitted.

Telegrams may be written in plain language, in code language, or in secret language. In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters.

For telegrams, inclusive of name and address, from any station in Queensland to places situated in the following countries the price per word is :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Aden ..	5s. 1d.	8s. 3d.	11	4	
Cape Colony	7s. 5d.	10s. 1d.	14	11	
China—Hongkong, Shanghai and Amoy ..	4s. 1d.	7s. 5d.	7	2	
Cochin China	5s. 1d.	6s. 1d.	9	3	
Egypt ..	5s. 1d.	to	6	10	
{ Europe (including United Kingdom) ..	..	..	5	1	
{ Via Turkey ..	..	..	4	11	
India ..	5s. 1d.	to	10	2	
Japan ..	6s. 1d.	to	7	9	
Java ..	..	..	4	1	
Madeira, via direct	5s. 8d.	to	10	6	
,, via Cadiz	9s. 5d.	to	14	3	
Malacca ..	4s. 7d.	to	10	10	
Penang ..	4s. 7d.	to	10	10	
Persia ..	4s. 6d.	to	8	3	
Russia in Europe ..	..	..	5	1	
Russia, via Turkey ..	..	..	4	11	
Singapore ..	4s. 7d.	to	10	10	
Turkey in Asia ..	3s. 10d.	to	5	6	
Turkey in Europe and Islands ..	4	7			
United States ..	6s. 1d.	to	6	9	
(according to distance)					
West Indies ..	12s. 1d.	to	£1	1	10
West Indies, via Key West	7s. 9d.	to	13	9	
,, ,, Galveston	7s. 9d.	to	17	2	
,, ,, Lisbon and St. Vincent ..	13s. 11d.	to	13	8	

Press messages between London and Brisbane, 1s. 11d. per word.

—o—

Queensland Customs Tariff.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Axle and lubricating grease, 6s. per cwt.; acid, sulphuric, 5s. per cwt.; acid, acetic—containing not more than 33 per cent of acidity, 3d. per lb.; for every extra 10 per cent or part thereof of acidity, 1d. per lb.; ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry, 1s. 3d. per gallon; 1s. 6d. for six reputed quart bottles, 1s. 6d. for twelve reputed pint bottles: Excise duty on colonial-manufactured beer, 3d. per gallon; arrowroot, 1d. per reputed lb. Bacon, 3d. per lb.; barley, 9 per bushel; barley, malting, 1s. 6d. per bushel;

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

beans and peas, 1s. per bushel; biscuits, 2d. per reputed lb.; blue, 2d. per reputed lb.; boots and shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard)—Men's No. 6 and upwards 3s. per dozen pairs; Youths' Nos. 2-5, 21s. per dozen pairs; Boys' Nos. 7-1, 17s. 6d. per dozen pairs; women's No. 3 and upwards, 19s. 6d. per dozen pairs; girls' Nos. 11-2, 16s. per dozen pairs; girls' Nos. 7-10, 11s. 6d. per dozen pairs; boot uppers, men's, 18s. per dozen pairs; brandy,

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

14s. per gallon; bran and pollard, 4d. per bushel; butter, 3d. per lb.; butterine and other similar products, 4d. per lb.

Candles, 2d. per reputed lb.; carriages—Tilburys, dogcarts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other wheeled vehicles, with or without springs or thorough braces, £10 each; express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, or single or double seated waggons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on spring or braces, and hansom cabs, £12 each; single and double seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops, £15 each; omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers, £20 each; barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, landaus, and similar vehicles, £30 each; castor oil and salad oil packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size), as under—quarter-pints and smaller sizes, 6d. per dozen; half-pints and over quarter-pints, 1s. per dozen; pints and over half-a-pint, 2s. per dozen; quarts and over a pint, 4s. per dozen; over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, 12s. per dozen; cast-iron pipes, 2s. per cwt.; castor oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; chaff, 15s. per ton; cement, 2s. per barrel; cheese, 4d. per lb.; cakes, 2d. per reputed lb.; cigars, 6s. per lb.; cigarettes (including wrappers), 6s. per lb.; chicory, 6d. per lb.; chicory root, kiln-dried, 3d. per lb.; Chinese oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; coal, 2s. per ton; cocoa and chocolate, 4d. per lb.; chocolate confectionery, 4d. per lb.; coffee, roasted, 6d. per lb.; coffee, raw, 4d. per lb.; cod liver oil, in bottle, 2s. per dozen reputed pints, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; colza oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; confectionery and succades, 4d. per lb.; condensed milk, 2d. per reputed lb.; cordials, 14s. per gallon; cordage and rope, 8s. per cwt.; cornflour, 2d. per reputed lb.

Doors, wood, 4s. each.

Fish, pickled and salted, in casks, and dried fish, 1d. per lb.; fish, preserved (not salted), 2s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents; flour, 20s. per ton of 2000 lb.; fruits, dried, 3d. per lb.; fruits, bottled, or in tins or jars, 1s. 6d. per dozen reputed pints, and in the

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

same proportion for larger or smaller contents; fruit, pulp, and fruit preserved by acids, 5s. per cwt.

Geneva, 14s. per gallon; ginger, preserved and dried, 4d. per lb.; glue, 2d. per reputed lb.; glucose, 10s. per cwt.; gunpowder, 1d. per reputed lb.

Hams, 3d. per lb.; hay, 15s. per ton; harmoniums, £3 each; honey, 3d. per lb.; hops, 8d. per lb.; hook-and-eye hinges, 6s. per cwt.

Iron castings for building purposes and malleable iron castings, 3s. per cwt.; iron, corrugated, 2s. per cwt.; iron, galvanised, 2s. per cwt.; iron wire, 2s. per cwt.; iron pipes (cast), 2s. per cwt.

Jams and jellies, 2s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Lard, 1½d. per reputed lb.; lead, piping and sheet; pig iron free; lead, white and red, 3s. per cwt.; leather (except otherwise enumerated), 4d. per lb.; linseed and other vegetable oils, in bulk, 1s. per gallon.

Macaroni, 2d. per reputed lb.; maize, 8d. per bushel; maize meal, 2d. per reputed lb.; maizena, 2d. per reputed lb.; malt, 4s. 6d. per bushel; methylated spirits, foreign, 5s. per liquid gallon; methylated spirits, colonial, 2s. per liquid gallon; molasses and syrups—in packages containing 1 gallon or under, 10s. per cwt.; in any other package, 7s. 6d. per cwt.; mustard, 3d. per lb.

Nails, 3s. per cwt.; Neatsfoot oil, in bulk, 1s. per gallon; nuts, all sorts except cocoanuts, 3d. per lb.

Oatmeal, 4s. per cwt.; old tom, 14s. per gallon; oils, mineral and all other oils not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) and turpentine, 6d. per gallon; oats, 8d. per bushel; onions, 20s. per ton; opium, 20s. per lb.; organs (cabinet), £3 each.

Paper bags, not printed, 8s. per cwt.; paper bags, printed, 12s. 6d. per cwt.; pianos, upright, £6 each; pianos, horizontal, square, grand or semi-grand, £12 each; patent groats and farinaceous food, prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified, 2d. per lb.; paints, wet and dry, 3s. per cwt.; pearl barley, 1d. per reputed lb.; peel, dry and drained, 2d. per reputed lb.; pepper, 3d. per lb.; pork (not including

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

mess pork), 2d. per reputed lb.; pork, mess, 1d. per reputed lb.; potatoes, 1½s. per ton; preserved meat (not salted) and extract of meat, 4s. per dozen reputed lbs., and in the same proportion for larger or smaller contents.

Resin, 1s. per cwt.; rice, 1d. per reputed lb.; rum, foreign, 14s. per gallon, proof; rum, colonial, 12s. per gallon.

Sago, 1d. per reputed lb.; salt beef, 1d. per reputed lb.; saltpetre, 4s. per cwt.; sarsaparilla and bitters, if containing not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit, 6s. per gallon; sarsaparilla and bitters, if containing more than 25 per cent of proof spirit, 14s. per gallon; sauces and pickles, packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding 1 gallon in size), as under—Quarter-pints and smaller sizes, 6d. per dozen; half-pints and over quarter-pints, 1s. per dozen; pints and over ½ pint, 2s. per dozen; quarts and over a pint, 4s. per dozen; over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, 12s. per dozen; sashes, 4s. per pair; snuff, 5s. per lb.; soap, 10s. per cwt.; soap and washing powders, 2d. per lb.; soap, perfumed, fancy, and toilet, 3d. per lb.; soda, bicarbonate, 1s. per cwt.; soda, caustic, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; soda crystals, 2s. per cwt.; spices, 3d. per lb.; split peas, 1d. per reputed lb.; spirits, perfumed, 20s. per liquid gallon; spirits, all other, 1½s. per gallon; starch, 2d. lb.; starch, in cardboard and other boxes, containing as under—Under half-a-pound, 1s. per dozen; one pound and over half-a-pound, 2s. per dozen; two pounds and over one pound, 4s. per dozen; four pounds and over two pounds, 8s. per dozen; stearine, 1½d. per reputed lb.; sugar, raw, 5s. per cwt.; sugar, refined, 6s. 8d. per cwt.

Tapioca, 1d. per reputed lb.; tallow, 1½d. per reputed lb.; tanks, iron, 8s. each; tea, in paper, cardboard, or other packets, made up for sale by retail—Half-pound and under, 4d. per packet; over half-a-pound, 8d. per lb.; tea, 6d. per lb.; tobacco, manufactured, 4s. per lb.; tobacco, unmanufactured, 2s. per lb.; turpentine, 6d. per gallon; twine, 1½d. per reputed lb.; timber logs, 1s. 6d. per 100 superficial feet; timber, undressed of a scantling 96 square inches and over, 1s. 6d. per 100

SPECIFIC DUTIES, Continued.

superficial feet; timber, dressed and sawn of a scantling under 96 square inches, 3s. per 100 superficial feet. The duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

Vermicelli, 2d. per reputed lb.; vinegar, in bottle, 1s. per 6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints; vinegar, in wood, 9d. per gallon.

Wheat, 4d. per bushel; whiting, 7s. 6d. per ton; whisky, 14s. per gallon; wine, sparkling, 10s. per gallon; wine, other kinds, 6s. per gallon; writing paper, cut, 2d. per reputed lb.

Case spirits—reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the 1st day of March, 1889, as follows:—Two gallons, and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three, and not exceeding four, as four gallons.

EXPORT DUTY.

Log Cedar, 2s. per 100 superficial feet.
Sawn Cedar, over 4in. in thickness, 2s. per 100 superficial feet.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY.

Agricultural implements and reapers
Animals, alive.
Boiler plates, boiler tubes.
Books (printed), except for advertising purposes; maps, charts, and globes.
Bookbinders' leather and cloth.
Buckles of every description.
Bolts and nuts
Brasswork and taps
Bicycle and tricycle parts and accessories unfinished
Buttons, braids, tapes, waddings, pins, needles, and such minor articles required in the making-up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, upholstery, carriage and other vehicles, umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, as may be enumerated in any order of the Treasurer and published in the *Government Gazette*.
Carriage and cart makers' materials, namely:—Spring steel, brass hinges, bolts and nuts, tacks, tire-bolts, shackleholders; rubber cloth and American cloth.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY,
Continued.

Coin—gold, silver, and bronze.
Copper - sheet, plain.
Cocoanuts.
Cream separators and testers.
Curiosities, antique.
Diving pumps and dresses.
Drugs and chemicals used for agriculture and trade industries
Dye.
Dynamite, gelatine dynamite, lithofractor, blasting powder, fuse, detonators, and other explosives except gunpowder.
Fibre, coconut.
Flax.
Fruit, green.
Fire engines
Patent porcelain or steel roller for flour mills, mill machinery
Gold, unmanufactured.
Garden seeds.
Garden bulbs.
Garden trees.
Garden shrubs.
Heirlooms imported by the inheritor, provided they are not imported for sale.
Hatmakers' materials, namely:—Felt hoods, shellac, galloons, spale-boards for hat-boxes, and other articles.
Hemp.
Ink, printing.
Iron ore.
Iron, plain sheet (not including galvanised).
Iron, pig.
Iron, bar.
Iron, rod—from 3-16ths to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; channel iron, angle and tee iron, rolled iron joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches.
Iron, scrap.
Iron, hoop.
Jeweller's tools.
Leather—patent, enamelled, kid, hogskins, levant, morocco, and imitations thereof, Russia grained chamois, chrome, and glace.
Lithographic stones
Lithographic ink and colors.
Long bark in bundles and ground.
Malleable iron and copper piping.
Manure—guano.
Metal fittings for portmanteaus, travelling bags, and leggings.
Metal frames for bags and satchels.
Muntz metal.
Newspapers, printed.
Naval and military stores, imported for

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY,
Continued.

the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces; and wines and spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for the naval and military officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay.
Outside packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.
Passengers' cabin furniture and baggage, and passengers' personal effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers *bona fide* for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale.
Passengers, who intend to reside permanently in Queensland, furniture and effects up to £600 in value.
Paper, hand-made or machine-made, book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy," when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill.
Paper for newspapers.
Surgical and dental instruments and appliances.
Phormium tenax.
Quicksilver.
Rattans, canes, and willows.
Safety matches.
Salt.
Soda, ash
Saddlers' ironmongery, such as hames and mounts for harness, straining surcingle brace girth and roller webs; collar check, saddle serge.
Saddle-trees.
Straw, mill, and paste boards.
Staymakers' binding, eyelet-holes, corset fasteners, jean, ticks, lasting, sateen, and cotell
Specimens of natural history.
Silver, unmanufactured.
Steel rails, shoemakers' nails.
Steel—unwrought, sheet, bar, angle, and tee.
Straw plaits, palm-leaf plaits, Tuscan plaits.
Tailors' trimmings, namely:—French canvas, buckram, wadding, padding;

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY,
Continued.

silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and
braids; stay-binding.
Tin plates
Type.
Umbrella-makers' materials, namely:—
Sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules,
cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings,
for use in the making of umbrellas,
parasols, and sunshades.

Zinc.

Tools, namely—Grindery tools, edge-
planes, kit, peg, shaves, and welt-trim-
mers; adzes, anvils, augers, screw and
shell and auger bits; awls, awl pads
and hafts; axes, hatchets, tomahawks;
bevels, blowpipes; braces and bits,
and breastdrills; buzzes for wheel-
wrights; bung-borers; brushes, pa-
tent roller for blockmaking; chisels
and gouges; choppers and cleavers—
butchers'; compasses—dividers; com-
passes—carpenters' and coopers'; dia-
monds, glaziers'; files and rasps;
forks—digging, hay, and stable; hoes—
garden, plantation; knives—butchers',
hay, pruning, putty, saddlers', shoe-
makers', cane; palms, leather; planes
and plane-irons; rules, tapes, and
chains—measuring; saws of all kinds,
but not the machinery (if any) con-
nected therewith; scissors, scrapers
(ship); screws—bench, brass, coach,
galvanised, hand, table, wood; scythes
and scythe-handles; shears—garden,
hedge, sheep, tailors', tinnen's;
shovels—iron or wood; sickles, spades;
spokeshaves, shaves, and spoke-trim-
mers; squares; squeezers, cork;
steels, butchers'; stocks and dies, and
taps for same; saddlers' tools, namely:
—rein rounders, claw, carving, French
edge, patent leather tools, wheels,
rosette cutters; trowels; vices, and
patent saw-vices.

Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving,
and finishing the manufacture of
fibrous material, and cards for such
machinery.

Machinery of all kinds used in trades,
not including engines and boilers.

Machinery—dry air, for refrigerating,
without engine.

Machinery used in the manufacture of
paper and felting.

Gas oil and engines.

Portable engines.

Centrifugals—multiple effects.

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY,
Continued.

Traction engines and steam ploughs.

Sewing machines.

Tubing for artesian wells.

Freezing machines, not including engine
power.

Machines, namely:—Planing machines
and machines for joinery. Hot-air ma-
chinery for drying timber, hydraulic
hat-moulds, knitting machines, print-
ing machines and presses, but not the
motive power (if any) for same; ma-
chinery for telegraphic purposes.

Articles and materials (as may from
time to time be specified by the Treas-
urer) which are suited only for, and are
to be used and applied solely in, the
fabrication of goods within the colony.
All decisions of the Treasurer in reference
to articles so admitted free to be published
from time to time in the *Government Gazette*.

For further information of goods ex-
empted from duty, see Customs Duties
Act of 1896.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

A duty of 15 per cent is levied upon
all goods enumerated hereunder:—

Bicycles and tricycles. Cameras (photo-
graphic), castors for furniture, chalk,
cigarette paper, coir yarn, raw cotton,
cotton wicks, cocoa beans (raw),
cutlery, curled hair. Carriage-makers'
materials—namely, carriage springs,
carriage trimmings, carriage cloth in
the piece; casks. Drapery and mil-
linery—namely, bonnet shapes, cotton
blind nets, cords—cotton, linen,
worsted (in hanks, coils, and reels).
Piece goods—namely, baize, Bedford
cord, cloths, tweeds, dressgoods, flannel,
linseys, mosquito nets and valance
nets, serges, and estamenes, silks, vel-
vets and velveteens, woollens, ribbons;
trimmings (mantle and dress), wool
(Berlin and knitting), carpeting,
druggeting, floorcloth, oilcloth (in the
piece); straw hats and bonnets (un-
trimmed and unlined), paper and glazed
calico not to be considered lining; lace
(cotton and silk). Drugs and chemicals
—namely, alum, bluestone, cream of tar-
tar, quinine, citric acid, acetate of soda,
acid (boracic), acid (benzoic), acid (car-
bolic), acid (oxalic), acid (phosphoric),
acid (salicylic), borax, nut-galls. Felt
sheathing. Giltmouldings for pictures,
glass stoppers for sodawater bottles;
gold and silver leaf. Hair-seating for

AD VALOREM DUTIES, Continued.

furniture; hose (in india rubber) and canvas. Ironmongery and hardware—namely, hammers, hinges; irons—hatters', Italian, smoothing, and tailors'; locks, latches, doorknobs (glass, brass, and china), emery cloth, emery paper, emery powder, holystones, mortice furniture all kinds, pencils (carpenters') sash fasteners, weighing machines of all kinds and weights for same, patent door springs, staples for fencing, tinfoil, tinned rivets; isinglass, lamp chimneys and globes, lemon peel in brine, liquid stain for leather, magic lanterns and slides, oakum, ostrich feathers, raw; paperhangings, pens. Saddlers' materials—namely, saddle cloths and saddle girths made up; sponge, Stockholm tar, whip sockets, watches, clocks, and all parts thereof; window and plate glass.

That a duty at the rate of £5 for every

AD VALOREM DUTIES, Continued.

£100 of the value thereof shall be paid on the goods hereinafter enumerated:—

Union ticks, in the piece; Crimean flannel, in the piece; moleskin, in the piece; reversible and levantine silk mixtures, of not less than 44in. in width: Alpaca cloth, with border; Zenalla cloth, with border; paper, except otherwise enumerated; ash timber, in plank; linseed, furniture springs, sulphur, nitrate of soda, canvas of all kinds, corks (cut), cork, and cork socking; cotton piece goods, linen piece goods, elastic, except boot elastic; tailors' trimmings—Italian.

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise and all articles made up as garments, all manufactured clothing, trimmed hats, made-up millinery imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, for every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £25.

Stamp Duties.

Under the Stamp Duty Act of 1866, and the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act of 1894.

Payment of duties imposed by the principal Act upon agreements, awards, cheques, policies of insurance made or signed within the colony, receipts or discharges for the payment of money and transfers of stocks or shares, may be denoted by ADHESIVE STAMPS affixed by the makers or holders.

On all other instruments by STAMPS IMPRESSED UPON THE PAPER OR PARCHMENT whereon the same are written, and not otherwise.

AGREEMENT, or any MEMORANDUM of an AGREEMENT, under hand only, £ s. d.
and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument 0 2 6

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and appointment in execution of a power of any property or of any use, share, or interest in any property by any instrument, not being a will 0 10 0

APPRENTICESHIP, instrument of 1 1 0

ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court 10 10 0

ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP whereby any person having been bound by previous duly stamped articles to serve as a clerk in order to his admission in the Supreme Court, and not having completed his service so as to be entitled to such admission, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose 1 0 0

AWARD in any case in which an amount or value is the matter in dispute—Where no amount is awarded or the amount or value awarded does not exceed £50 0 2 6

Where the amount of value awarded—

Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100 0 5 0

„ £100 „ „ £200 0 10 0

„ £200 „ „ £500 1 0 0

„ £500 „ „ £750 1 10 0

£ £750 „ „ £1,000 2 0 0

For every additional £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 0 5 0

BILL OF EXCHANGE—

Payable on demand or at sight, or on presentation, or in which no time for payment is expressed	£	s.	d.
	0	0	1

BILL OF EXCHANGE of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note), and promissory note of any kind whatsoever (except a bank note), drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in the Colony of Queensland—

When the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £50	0	1	0
Exceeds £50, and does not exceed £100	0	2	0
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	1	0

BILL OF LADING or RECEIPT of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be carried beyond the Colony—

Bill of Lading and each copy	0	1	0
Receipt and each copy	0	0	6

BILL OF SALE—

BOND given as a security for the due execution of an office, and for the accounting for money received by virtue thereof

	0	10	0
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BOND of any kind whatever not otherwise charged nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty

	0	10	0
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CHARTER PARTY—

When the charter does not amount to £20	0	10	0
When it amounts to more than £20 and less than £100	0	15	0
When it exceeds £100	1	0	0

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any share or shares in the stock or funds of any company or corporation—

For every £10, and also for any fractional part of £10 of the then value of shares or stock transferred	0	0	6
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CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER on sale of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid, and runs or stations held under lease or promise of lease or license from the Crown, or any interest therein)—

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £50	0	7	6
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	0	15	0
Exceeds £100—For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of such amount of value	0	15	0

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER, by way of security, of any property (except such shares or stock as aforesaid) or of any security.

CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER of any kind not herinbefore described	0	10	0
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DEED of any kind whatsoever not described in this Schedule	0	10	0
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LEASE or AGREEMENT for a **LEASE** or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, the following duties in respect of the rent at the rate per annum—

Where the rent shall not exceed £50 at the rate per annum	0	2	6
Where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £100	0	5	0
Above £100, for every fractional part of £100	0	5	0

MORTGAGE, BOND, and COVENANT—

(1) Being the only or principal or primary security for the payment or repayment of money—

Not exceeding £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	2	6

(2) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, or covenant, or of any money or stock secured by any such instrument—

For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount transferred or assigned, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear	0	1	3
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And also where any further money is added to the { The same duty as a
money already secured { principal security for
such further money.

- (3) Re-conveyance, release, or discharge of any such security as £ s. d.
aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby
secured 0 2 4

POLICES OF INSURANCE—

Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against
loss or damage by fire or other casualty to any property on land—
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any
period exceeding six months 0 1 0
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 insured for any
period not exceeding six months 0 0 6

Upon any time policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity
whereby any insurance is made upon any ship or vessel, or upon
any goods, merchandise, or other property on board of any
ship or vessel, or upon the freight thereof, for any period or
voyage, for every £100 or every fractional part of £100 .. 0 0 3
For every renewal 0 0 3

Upon any policy of insurance on wool, tallow, skins, meats, or sugar
to be carried both on sea and land 0 0 3

Upon any policy or instrument of guarantee or indemnity against
accident or fidelity or want of honesty, for every £100 or any
fractional part of £100 0 1 0

Upon all other policies, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 .. 0 1 0

RECEIPT given for or upon the payment of money amounting to twenty
shillings or upwards 0 0 1

RELEASE or RENUNCIATION of any property, or the right or interest in any
property—

Upon a sale.

By way of security.

In any other case 0 10 0

REQUEST for the registration or the entering of any instrument under the
provisions of the Real Property Acts not otherwise stamped .. 0 2 6

SETTLEMENT—Any instrument whether voluntary or upon any good or
valuable consideration other than a *bona fide* pecuniary consideration,
whereby any definite and certain principal sum of money (whether
charged or chargeable on lands or other hereditaments or not, or to
be laid out in the purchase of lands or other hereditaments or not), or
any definite and certain amount of stock or any security is settled or
agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever—

For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the
amount or value of the property settled or agreed to be
settled 0 5 0

TRANSFER of any run or station held under lease or promise of lease or
license from the Crown, or of any interest therein, where the declared
value of such property or interest, or the value thereof assessed as
in this Act provided, shall not exceed £100 0 10 0

And where such value shall exceed £100, then for every £100 and any
fractional part of £100 0 10 0

—o—

Dividends Duty Act.

(Came into operation, September 19, 1890).

For and in respect of all dividends declared or ascertained by, or becoming due
from any Company having its Head Office or Chief place of business in Queens-
land, for every Twenty Shillings of the amount of such dividend the sum of One
Shilling and a proportionate sum for any part of such Twenty Shillings.

In the case of Companies, not having their Head Office or Chief place of business in Queensland (and not being insurance companies), the same duty shall be paid on so much of the total dividends declared by the company during the year, as is proportionate to the average amount of capital employed in Queensland during the year, as compared with the total average capital of the company during the year.

In the case of Mining Companies, the first and subsequent dividends shall be taken to be applied in repayment of the cost actually incurred by the Company before the declaration of the first dividend in respect of labour or material employed in developing the mine, and in the second place, in repayment of three-fourths of the cost of any machinery erected for raising ores and other materials from the mine.

Every Company carrying on life, fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance business, a sum equal to Twenty Shillings for every One hundred pounds or part of One hundred pounds on the amount of the gross premiums received (excluding any portion actually paid away by way of re-insurance effected in Queensland with any other company) during the year ending December 31.

—o—

Succession Duties.

(Under the "Succession Duties Act of 1886.")

On the property, real or personal, of Deceased Persons, which is transmitted by will or upon intestacy—

Where the total value of the estate after deducting all debts, is less £200	No duty
Where the value amounts to £200, and is less than £1000	2 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £1000, and is less than £2500	3 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £2500, and does not exceed £5000	4 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £5000, and does not exceed £10,000	6 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £10,000, and does not exceed £20,000	8 per cent.
Where the value amounts to £20,000, and upwards	10 per cent.

Provided that when the successor is the wife or husband or the lineal issue of the predecessor, or the husband or wife of any such lineal issue, the duty shall be charged at one-half of the rates aforesaid in respect of the succession coming to him or her.

Provided also that when the successor is a stranger in blood to the predecessor the duty shall be charged at double the rates aforesaid.

And provided further that no duty shall be payable upon a succession which is of less value than £20 in the whole, or upon any moneys applied to the payment of the duty on any succession according to any trust for that purpose.

2. That there be raised, levied, collected, and paid to her Majesty in respect of Probate or Letters of Administration duties at the rates following, that is to say:—

When the net value of the property of the deceased person in respect of which the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration is made does not exceed £50—Probate, <i>nil</i> ; Administration, <i>nil</i> .	
When such value exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100—Probate, 10s.; Administration, £1.	
When such value exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200—Probate, £1; Administration, £2.	
When such value exceeds £200, but does not exceed £500—Probate, £2; Administration, £4.	
When such value exceeds £500—Probate, £5; Administration, £10.	

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Directions for Making a Will.

To avoid the evils and expense of intestacy (death without a Will), the making of a Will while the mind is clear and unfettered by bodily pain is strongly urged. The accomplishment of this important duty will not hasten death one instant.

Where possible, the services of a solicitor are advisable; but if the under-mentioned instructions are followed carefully, particularly as regards the proper witnessing of the signatures, and the avoidance of alterations, or, when they are made, taking care to have them properly initialled, there should be little trouble.

A Will cannot be made in language too simple or concise; it must be written with ink, on paper or parchment, and, if contained on one sheet must be signed at the end by the Testator, in the presence of two or more witnesses; and if written on more than one sheet, the Testator and witnesses must sign each sheet.

The following form may suffice as a general guide:—

WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, *John Brown, of Drayton, near Toowoomba, in the Colony of Queensland, Gentleman.* After the payment of all my just debts, funeral and other expenses, I give, devise and bequeath unto (1) and I hereby appoint (2) Executor of this my Will. witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this (3) day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

- (1) Here give the names of the persons to whom the property is to be left
- (2) Here mention the name of Executor in full
- (3) Fill in the date
- (4) Name to be signed.

A CODICAL TO A WILL

Is to be made with the same regulations as the Will itself, and may be written thus:—

This is a Codical to my last Will and Testament, bearing date the day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and , and I direct it may be taken as a part thereof. I give, devise, and bequeath, &c. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Signed by the said *John Brown* the Testator and by him declared to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, present at the same time who in his presence, at his request and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses. Signed,..... (4.)

Thomas Brown & Sons, Ltd.,

WAREHOUSEMEN,

IMPORTERS OF



**General Drapery, Fancy Goods,
Wines, Spirits, and Groceries.**

MANUFACTURERS OF



**Men's Clothing and Shirts,
Sugar Bags and Tarpaulins.**

WAREHOUSE: Eagle Street BRISBANE.
FACTORIES: Short Street and Eagle Street

(ALSO AT LONDON AND GLASGOW).

SOLE AGENTS IN QUEENSLAND FOR

WM. TEACHER & SONS' Fine Old Highland Whiskies, bulk and case

ROSS BROS.' Scotch Whiskies, bulk and case

BURNS BROS. & CO.'S Squatter Whisky, bulk and case

ROBERT BROWN'S Four-Crown Whisky, bulk and case

MCINNES BROS.' Whiskies

FRASER BROS.' Whiskies

JAS. AINSLIE & CO.'S Whiskies, bulk and case

LETRAUSS FRERES & CO.'S Champagne

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN'S Gold Lack Champagne

MOET & CHANDON'S Dry Imperial Champagne

LONCENEK Brandy

T. B. HALL & CO.'S Boar's Head Brand Ale and Stout

S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD., Ale and Stout

PRINZ ADOLF Pilsen Lager Beer

ALEX. CAIRNS' (Paisley) Jams, Jellies, and Marmalade

CRESSBROOK Condensed Milk

VENECATACHELLUM'S Curry and Chutney

OSSINGTON Tea Packets, boxes and chests

F. S. CLEAVER'S Soaps and Perfumery

ST. JAMES' Pickles

THOS. SYMINGTON'S Coffee Essences

HOFFMANN'S Starch

TANGLEFOOT Fly Paper

WM. CAMERON & BROS.' (Petersburg) "Royal Delight" and "Our Chief"
Tobaccos

A. & W. SMITH & CO., LTD., Glasgow (Sugar Machinery)

THOS. LAW & CO.'S Shire Line of Sailing Ships from Glasgow

GULF LINE OF STEAMERS, from Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and London

BUCKNALL BROS.' Line of Steamers, from New York.

 BE SURE AND READ THE OTHER SIDE.

WHERE TESTATOR IS UNABLE TO WRITE.

Signed by the said A.B., the Testator (by making his mark thereto, he having declared to us that the above Will has been read over to him by Mr. C. D., of Toowoomba, solicitor, and that he had a perfect knowledge of its contents), published and declared, &c., &c.

Obliterations or alterations of any sort in a will ought, if possible, to be avoided; when of necessity made, they must be signed by the Testator and Witnesses in the Margin, or as near the alteration as possible.

Marriage after making a Will renders the Will void. If a witness is interested in the Will, the claim of such interest becomes forfeited.

If a person wishes to dispose of all his property in one gift, the words "all my real and personal estate" may be used.

A witness need not know the contents of a Will; if desired, it may be so folded as to prevent any other than the signatures being read.

Personal property left without Will is divisible as under:—If the deceased should leave Children and no Widow, the whole property is to be divided equally among the Children. If he leaves a Widow and Child or Children, the former is entitled to one-third, and the latter to the remaining two-thirds. If he leaves a Widow and no Child, the former is entitled to half, and the next of kin to the remainder as follows:—A Father, the whole amount. If no Father or Mother. Brothers, or Sisters, or their issue, equal portions. If none, Uncles, Aunts, Nephews and Nieces equal portions.

[The above is the law in England. For the law of Queensland since 1st July, 1878, see new Intestacy Act.]

—o—

Treatment of Snake Bites.

The following plain and simple directions for the successful treatment of Snake bites should be borne in mind by everyone. The great point is, of course, immediate excision and a copious flow of blood from the wound. Stimulants are valuable in all cases. If excision has been neglected, then much depends on giving large doses of stimulants, the best of which is the strongest Liquor Ammonia.

The following directions must be carefully attended to:—

Immediately suck the wound well for ten or fifteen minutes, and tie a tape or string tightly round as near as possible to the wound, and between it and the heart. (N.B.—Sucking is perfectly safe, unless there be scratches or cuts on the lips or tongue.)

Take hold of the bitten part, and with a sharp knife cut a piece of flesh not larger than a sixpence, or else cut open a bitten part freely, and squeeze out as much blood as possible; but in other cases encourage the bleeding by bathing the wound with warm water.

After the wound has bled freely, apply a little Liquor Ammonia to the wound with cotton, wool, or soft rag, and apply a poultice of powdered ipecacuanaha if procurable.

The medicine must now be quickly given, internally, in doses according to the bitten person's age, as follows:—

To a grown-up person, 35 drops strongest ammonia, in rather more than a wineglassful of water, or spirits and water.

From 12 to 15 years old, 20 to 25 drops in 4 tablespoonful of water, or spirits and water.

From 8 to 12 years old, 10 to 15 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

From 4 to 8 years old, 15 to 20 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

Infants up to 4 years old, 3 to 10 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water, or spirits and water.

The patient must, on no account, be allowed to sleep until out of danger. Walk him about gently in the fresh air, and keep up his spirits with cheerful encouragement of success by those around him.

If the sick person's head has become deranged or heavy, the doses must be given every twelve minutes, until the head becomes well, and, after all, small doses must be given every four hours until all the bad symptoms disappear.

If the bite be given by a whip snake, or one that kills quickly, the doses must be larger, and they must be given more frequently, until the patient gets better.

But if the bite be given by a carpet, diamond, or some other slow killing snake, then about 20 drops must be given three times a day to a grown-up person, but this must be increased if the bad effects of the poison get worse.

If the bitten person be just on the point of death, this medicine should always be given as it has frequently cured people in this state.

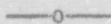
When the person has lockjaw from the effects of the poison, or when his head is very bad, it should be held up, and the bottle placed under his nose for him to smell.

When the medicine has been often used, the strength of the remainder becomes less; therefore more drops should be taken. This must not be forgotten.

The bite of the Centipede, Tarantula, Scorpion, &c., may be cured in a few minutes by the external application of the Liquor Ammonia; and, if necessary, it must be given internally, as above directed.

All animals may be treated as directed above, but the dose must be proportioned to the size of the beast; for instance, a full-grown bullock, cow, or horse will require a good tablespoonful of Liquor Ammonia, mixed with a pint of oil at least.

Numbers of lives have been saved by the injection of the ammonia into the principal vein of the arm by means of a subcutaneous syringe, one of which should be in possession of every station, homestead, and family in each district of the colony, as they can now be had at a reasonable price.



Victorian Humane Society.

Directions for treatment of

SNAKE BITE.

1st. Tie a ligature immediately above the bite, between it and the heart.

2nd. Cut the bitten part out round the fang wounds, thus (·), a quarter of an inch deep. Let this wound be sucked freely by persons who have no wounds, sores, or cracks in their mouth.

If ammonia is available, give it, mixed with water, every half-hour, as long as depression exists, in the following relative doses:—Two drops to an infant, and fifteen drops to an adult, regulating the dose according to age in the above proportions. If ammonia is not available, give any other spirit; half a teaspoonful to a child, and a teaspoonful to an adult, mixed with three parts of water.

SUNSTROKE.

Sunstroke is caused by over-heating the blood. It is not necessary to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun to have sunstroke. An attack may come on during the night.

To prevent sunstroke, the body should be loosely clothed, and the head and back of the neck protected with some white material. The diet should be simple, and too much animal food should not be eaten during hot weather, and all alcoholic drinks should be avoided.

When sunstroke has occurred, lay the patient in the coolest place pro-

curable, remove his clothing, and dounce him all over, but especially over head and spine, with cold water. The bowels should be well moved with an enema, if procurable.

NOTE.—This treatment must be continued until consciousness returns and fever abates.

CHOKING.

When the food becomes impacted in the throat so as to prevent breathing, it is almost always in the mouth of the windpipe—the first opening in the throat immediately behind the tongue. In those cases the mouth should be opened to the widest extent, and in the case of children, kept open by inserting a piece of wood between the front teeth, sufficiently thick to prevent biting. The two forefingers of any person should then be introduced, one in each side of the mouth, and pushed over the tongue until they come into contact with the substance causing the obstruction. The points of the finger or fingers should then be got under it, and the substance extracted. It will assist the operation if the tongue is grasped by another person in the folds of a towel, and held out of the mouth as far as possible. There is nothing to prevent any intelligent person adopting this simple expedient, the mouth of the windpipe being much more easily reached than is generally supposed.

TO ARREST BLEEDING.

IN THE ARM.—Take a piece of wood the size of a wine-bottle cork; wind a few pieces of rag around it, and apply it to the centre of the inner side of the arm above the elbow joint, where the artery may be felt beating.

IN THE THIGH.—Prepare a pad as before directed, but about the size of a man's wrist, and apply to the middle of the front part of the thigh in a line with the crutch, where the artery may be felt beating.

In each case the pad must have a stout bandage or handkerchief passed two or three times over it and around the limb; a small stick, about five inches long and the thickness of a finger, should be placed under the bandage outside the limb, and opposite the pad; by means of this stick the bandage should be twisted till the artery can no longer be felt beating below the pad.

FAINTING FROM HEAT OR OTHER CAUSES.

When persons are found insensible, with a pale face and lips and a weak pulse, *they should be laid flat on the back, water should be dashed on the face, smelling salts or pepper applied to the nose, and, as soon as they can swallow, small quantities of wine or spirits and water should be given.*

APOPLEXY.

When persons are found insensible, with livid face and lips, the veins of the head and neck distended, or the eyes protruding, and great efforts are made to breathe, they should be propped up in a sitting posture, the neck and shoulders should be stripped of clothes, and the head kept cool. Stimulants should be avoided.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these, and all other suggestions with reference to saving of life, are intended only for observance **IN THE ABSENCE** of a **MEDICAL MAN**, who, on his arrival, will be expected to act on his own responsibility.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 78, Collins street, West Melbourne.

By order of the Court of Directors—

JOHN WILKS

President.

How to Keep Typhoid Fever Out of Houses.

From a summary of facts presented at a meeting of the National Health Society, 44, Berners-street, Oxford-street W., on June 13th, 1872:—

FACTS.

Sewer Gas, while escaping into a house, will under certain circumstances, produce Typhoid Fever, and will, in all cases, create an unwholesome atmosphere, causing feeble health, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, &c., in those who stay much in doors.

Typhoid Fever poison enters houses through openings into sewers or cesspools, or through foul drinking water.

The pipes through which Typhoid Fever can enter are the discharge and waste pipes of each sink, water-closet, and bath, or the overflow pipes of the water cisterns.

PRACTICAL RULES.

1. All discharge pipes should be thoroughly tapped.
2. If overflow pipes of sinks, baths, &c., open the discharge pipes, they must enter *above* the trap.
3. The connection of the house-drain with the street sewer should always be trapped, and if possible, disconnected from the sewer by means of an open trap.
4. Every water-closet pipe should be ventilated into the open air from below the trap of the closet, but the ventilator must not open near a window.
5. The waste-pipe of cistern should in any case, without any exception, be carried direct into the open air.
6. Rain-water pipes should not be connected with the sewers, but shall end in the open air, over or near a gully trap; the same remark holds good of sink pipes, wherever practicable.
7. Thus, if possible, no pipe but the discharge pipe of the closet should be connected with the sewer. Even the soil pipe can be disconnected when it passes into the open air, in a back yard for instance, and provided there is a sufficient fall to clear a syphon on the sewer or cesspool side of the disconnection.

HINTS.

If you do not know a careful plumber, who can ascertain that the above arrangements exist in your home, ask the Health Officer of your district to recommend one to you.

Unless you are positive there is no possibility of the entrance of sewer gas into your house, you must keep open a sufficient number of windows, day and night, in all seasons, to secure ventilation.

Ever householder, whether rich or poor, should give personal attention to this matter. Health is too important a thing to be entrusted to subordinates.

N.B.—A trap is, in effect, whatever be its form, a bed in the pipe that will hold water.

ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS BY ONE OF THE BEST MEDICAL MEN IN ENGLAND.

The following directions, mostly drawn up by Dr. W. Budd, should in all cases be carried into effect:—

1. The room should be cleared of all needless woollen or other draperies which might possibly serve to harbor the poison.
2. A basin charged with Cond's Fluid or solution of permanganate of potash, or some other convenient disinfectant, should be kept constantly on the bed for the patient to spit into.
3. A large vessel containing water impregnated with permanganate of potash, or with Cond's Fluid, should always stand in the room for the reception of all bed and body linen immediately on its removal from the person of the patient. Most Strictly Observed.
4. Pocket-handkerchiefs should not be used, and small pieces of rag employed instead, for wiping the nose and mouth. Each piece, after being once used, should be immediately burnt.

5. As the hands of nurses of necessity become frequently soiled by the secretions, a good supply of towels and two basins, one containing water with Condy's Fluid or permanganate of potash, and another carbolic soap and water, should be always at hand for the immediate removal of the taint.
6. All glasses, cups, or other vessels, brushes, towels, used by or about the patient, should be scrupulously cleaned and disinfected before being used by others.
7. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys should be received on their very issue from the body into vessels charged with disinfectants.
Most strictly Observed.

By these measures the greater part of the germs which are thrown off by internal surfaces may be robbed of their power to propagate the disease.

—o—

Typhoid Fever.

ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.

Major-General A. Ellis has forwarded the following letter to the *Mark Lane Express*:—The prevalence of typhoid fever and the interest which is attached to all matters concerning its treatment induces me to send you the enclosed interesting memorandum from the late Sir William Gull, M.D., given to me two years after he was in attendance on the Prince of Wales during his illness in 1872. It has been suggested that its publication may prove useful, which must be my excuse for troubling you.

1. Typhoid fever is a disease which runs a more or less definite course. It cannot be stopped or cured by medicines.

2. The chief thing to be done at the outset of an attack is to send the patient to bed, so as to save strength from the beginning.

3. No strong purgative medicines are desirable.

4. As the fever develops, and the strength grows less, light food should be given at short intervals—i.e., water, toast-water, barley-water, milk and water, light broths (not made too strong or too glutinous).

5. If there be restlessness or much agitation of the nerves, wine (port, sherry, or claret) or brandy in moderate doses at short intervals. This must be directed medically, but in general it may be said that the amount required is that which induces repose and sleep.

6. The bowels may be left to themselves. If unruled for twenty-four or thirty-six hours a lavement of warm water may be necessary, but this will be directed medically.

7. The restlessness or wakefulness in fever is best remedied by the careful giving of wine or spirits with the food or in water. Sedatives such as opium are inadmissible—mostly injurious.

8. The bedroom to be kept at a temperature of 61deg. to 64deg.

9. Great care necessary to keep the bed clean and sweet. This most easily done by having a second bed in the room, in which patient can be removed for two or three hours daily, whilst the other is thoroughly aired, and the linen changed.

10. All fatigue to be religiously avoided. No visitors admitted, and no other person but a nurse and one attendant to help her.

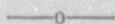
11. Patient's room never to be left unattended for a moment, as in the delirium of fever patient might jump from bed and injure himself.

12. As to medicine and the treatment of complications, the immediate medical attendant must be responsible.

13. As it is probable that the discharges from the bowels in typhoid fever may be a source of contagion, it is desirable that before being thrown down the closet they should be largely mixed with Condy's Fluid or some other disinfectant. On the same principle, the strictest cleanliness must be observed in the sick room.

14. There is no reason to believe that typhoid fever is contagious from person

to person in the ordinary way. The largest experience shows that it does not extend, like an ordinary contagious disease, to nurses or others attending upon patients suffering under the disease.



Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

The New South Wales Board of Health has issued cards containing the following directions for preventing the spread of infectious diseases:—

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

When smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, measles, typhoid or scarlet fever has broken out in a house, the first thought should be to prevent its spread.

1. Separate the sick, without delay, from the rest of the household by removal where possible, or by complete isolation at the top of the house, with a sheet well wetted with disinfectant hung outside the bedroom door.

2. The room selected should be light and airy, and should have a fireplace.

3. Remove at once all furniture that can be spared, and anything that may harbor dust, dirt, or infection.

4. Give strict orders that no communication be held with the sick room, except through the nurse or some authorised person who has had the disease.

5. Examine house-drains and water-closets, sinks, dust-bins, and any possible sources of nuisance; remedy defects and disinfect freely. In times of epidemic the sewers should be disinfected.

6. Look to sources of water supply, house cisterns, water-butts, pumps, &c., for impurities and contamination by sewage. Water which is clear and pleasant to the taste may still be charged with sewer poison.

7. Children living in an infected house should not attend schools or visit other houses.

8. Persons recovering from scarlatina should on no account be allowed to mix with their fellows until several baths have been taken, and the peeling is completed.

9. The bodies of persons who have died of fever are infectious, and should be carefully isolated. They should be buried with the least possible delay.

In the sick room nothing can replace fresh air, light, and cleanliness. Scents are useless. Remove all superfluous furniture, carpet, curtains, hangings, &c., set everything in order, and clean up. If the room is not isolated, hang a sheet before the door outside, and keep well wetted three or four times daily with Condyl's Fluid or carbolic acid. Avoid stuff dresses. Keep within reach a basin with Condyl's Fluid to spit into; and where there is no fire to burn them, a large basin to receive the squares of rags used in place of handkerchiefs, also some disinfectants for the utensils.

Disinfectants are poisons. Bottles containing them must be put away, and not allowed to stand with ordinary medicine bottles. Disinfect and remove as soon as possible all discharges from the body of the sick. Keep at hand a tubor pan with disinfectant for receiving soiled linen. Pour disinfectant freely down sinks and water-closets. In scarlatina, oil the body when the skin is peeling, twice daily, and use warm baths with soap. When sickness is come to an end, disinfect the room and all that has been in contact with the invalid.

DISINFECTANTS.

Fresh Air.—The best and cheapest. To be got by open windows and a fire.

Hot Air.—230° to 300° Fah. Wearing apparel, bedding, &c., which cannot be washed, to be well opened and exposed to this heat for at least an hour.

Hot Water.—To be used freely with soap. Linen suspected of infection should be boiled when at wash.

Carbolic Acid.—Poison. A wineglassful well mixed with a pint and a-half of warm water for use in night stools, sinks, w.c., or for wetting a sheet to hang in the doorway. A wineglassful to one and a-half pint of water for washing walls,

furniture, &c. *Carbolic Acid Soap*: For the hands. *M'Dougall's Powder*: A combination of sulphate of magnesia and tar acid.

Chloride of Lime.—Must be kept dry. 1lb. to a gallon of water for utensils, sinks, w.c.f. drains, &c. 1oz. to a gallon of water for linen, which must not be left long in the solution before being wrung out in fresh water, as it is corrosive. 2oz. to a gallon for washing furniture, &c., but it is apt to leave dampness.

Chlorine Gas.—Poisonous and irritating to the lungs when used in excess. For an unoccupied room. Close fireplace, windows, &c., as directed under sulphurous acid gas. Pour over a quarter of a pound of black oxide of magnesia in a dish, placed high, half a pint of muriatic acid (spirit of salt), and leave for six hours. It bleaches, and is apt to make white-limed walls sweat. Useful for cabs.

Condy's Fluid.—A teaspoonful to a pint, or a wineglassful to a gallon of water, for utensils, skins, floors, &c., for gargling, washing the hands, for baths, for adding to drinking water, and for linen, which should be well soaked and rung out in clean water; if allowed to stand for a very few minutes in solution of this strength it is discolored. To remove stain, steep, before drying, in water containing salts of sorrel 1oz. to the gallon. When the pink colour is lost the fluid is inert. The solution is useful for vaporising in an occupied room.

Green Copperas (Sulphate of Iron).—1lb. thoroughly dissolved in a gallon of water, for drains, &c. A teacupful of this solution should be poured into the utensils before each time of using, and a pint down the w.c. after each visit.

Sulphurous Acid Gas.—Poison. For unoccupied rooms. Where windows and fireplaces have been securely fastened with paper and paste, break from half a pound to a pound of brimstone into small pieces, mix with five coals in a pipkin or on a saucepan lid, supported over a bucket of water by a pair of tongs, close up the door and leave for five or six hours. Clothing should be spread out on ropes, &c. It bleaches, and is apt to burn into sulphuric acid, which render clothing damp and rotten.

Other Disinfectants.—Charcoal, dry earth, quick lime, chloralum, perchloride of iron, chloride of zinc (Sir W. Burnett's fluid, a wineglassful to two and a-half quarts of water for general use. Poison). Chloride of soda, a teaspoonful to a pint for soaking linen, chloride of potass (Eau de Javelle).

HOW TO USE THEM.

For basin to spit into, Condy's fluid; to receive dirty rags, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, if they cannot be burned.

For gargling, washing, &c., not personal use, Condy's Fluid; also for vaporising to cleanse and freshen the air; not poisonous when diluted; carbolic toilet soap for the hands.

For impure drinking water boil or filter through charcoal, or add solution of Condy's fluid until it retains a faint pink colour.

For utensil or bedpan, green copperas or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, to be added on each occasion before using them.

For w.c., sinks, &c., chloride of lime, or carbolic acid, or green copperas, some to be poured down whenever used, and an extra gallon occasionally.

For cleaning foul air in occupied room, fresh air and Condy's fluid (vaporised).

For linen, soak well in chloride of lime, or Condy's fluid, or in chloride of soda, but do not leave long before transferring to clean, and, if possible, boiling water.

For woollen clothes, bedding, &c., hot air. Burn useless and inexpensive articles which can be spared.

For unoccupied rooms, sulphuric acid gas or chloride gas, followed by thorough scrubbing with soap and water. White liming.

For cabs, chlorine gas or sulphurous acid gas.

For washing furniture, floors, &c., Condy's fluid or chloride of lime, or carbolic acid. Soap and water.

For a decomposing body sprinkle with M'Dougall's powder, or pour Sir W. Burnett's fluid over before closing the coffin.

For offensive heaps of refuse which cannot be removed, cover two or three inches deep with charcoal, quicklime or dry earth.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL - £1,900,000.

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

WOOL. 

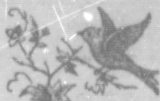
SPECIAL RATES FOR **WOOL**, COVERING FROM WOOL-
SHED TO LONDON, ALL RISKS (FIRE AND MARINE). . . .

BRANCH OFFICE, TOOWOOMBA.

The very large and ever-increasing business of this Company in Toowoomba makes it desirable that a material alteration should be made in the manner of our representation in this town. With the object of affording better facilities to the insuring public, it has been decided to convert our **Local Agency** into a **Branch**, under the management of **Mr. S. G. STEPHENS**, who has for upwards of twenty years so ably represented the Company as Agent in Toowoomba. The effect of this alteration is that all transactions with this Company may at once be concluded on the spot, without the delay of having to refer to Brisbane as in the past. Thus proposals may be accepted by **Mr. Stephens**, and on the very day of his acceptance thereof he will be in the position to issue Policies therefor. He will also be in the position to observe the same despatch in regard to endorsements on Policies, and the Settlement of any Claims that may arise. This change in the status of our Local representative is an important one, and I feel sure will be appreciated by our numerous supporters on the Downs, as in all their insurance dealings with him they will henceforth be practically dealing with the Company direct.

W. A. RIGBY, Manager.

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.



Native Birds' Protection Act.

The following is the alphabetical list of Birds to which the Acts apply :—Bitterns, Black Cockatoos, Black Swans, Bower Birds (all species), Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Cassowaries, Cockatoos (black), Cranes, Cuckoos, Curlews, Curlews (land), Dollar Birds, Dottrells, Doves, Dragoon Birds (Pitta), Ducks (Wild, of any species), Emus, Finches, Geese (Wild), Grass Parrots, Great Kingfishers (Laughing Jackass), Hawks (Brown), Herons, Honey-Eaters, Ibis, Insectivorous Birds (all), Kestrels (Nankeen), Kingfishers, Great (Laughing Jackass), Kingfishers, Kites, Land Curlews, Land Rails (all species), Larks, Larks (Magpie), Laughing Jackass (Great Kingfisher), Lyre Birds, Magpies (Organ Birds), Magpie Larks, Martens, Megapodius (Scrub Turkey), Minah Birds, Moreporks or Owls, Nankeen Kestrels, Native Companions, Night Jars, Organ Birds (Magpie), Owls (Morepork), Parrots (Grass), Pheasants, Pigeons, Wild (all species), Pittas (Dragoon Birds), Plovers (all species), Plain Turkeys (Bustard), Quails, Rails, Land (all species), Rails (Water), Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Robins, Satin Birds and all Bower Birds, Scrub Turkeys (Tallegalla), Spoonbills, Swans (Black), Tallegallas (Scrub Turkey), Turkeys, Plain (Bustard), Turkeys, Scrub (Tallegalla), Waders (all), Wagtails, Water Rails, Woodpeckers, Wrens.

PERIODS OF THE YEAR DURING WHICH THE ACTS ARE IN FORCE.

A Proclamation on the 21st September, 1895, directs that the period of the year during which the Native Birds' Protection Act shall be in operation in respect of the following Native Birds, that is to say :—*Bitterns, Black Swans, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Brown Hawks, Bustards or Plain Turkeys, Curlews, Dottrells, All Insectivorous Birds, Land Rails (all species), Lyre Birds, Native Companions, Plovers (all species), Quails, Regent Birds, Rifle Birds, Satin Birds, and all Bower Birds, Tallegallas or Scrub Turkeys, All Waders, Water Rails, Wild Ducks (of all species), Wild Geese*, shall, within such of the districts to which the said Act applies as are in the portion of the colony north of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," be, from the first day of November in each year to the thirtieth day of April in the following year, inclusive; and, within such of the said districts as are in the portion of the colony south of the southern boundary of the Central District, as defined in the first schedule to "The Real Property (Local Registries) Act of 1887," shall be from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. Under the Proclamation of December 5th, 1894, the Act was to be in general operation from September 1 to March 31, but now it will be observed, a distinction is made between the North and South portions. To put it plainly, the Close Season for the birds mentioned in *italics* in the above list is: In the Districts of Burnett, Darling Downs, East Moreton, West Moreton, and Wide Bay, from the first day of September in each year to the thirty-first day of March in the following year, inclusive. As regards all other birds specified (see first list) the Act is in operation during the whole year. (See Proclamation July 13, 1894.)

The reserves, parishes of Crow's Nest and Douglas, Counties of Cavendish and Aubigny, parish of Emu Creek, County of Cavenish, parish of Douglas, County of Aubigny, are for the protection of the following birds only :—Tallegalla or Scrub Turkey, Bronzewing and all Wild Pigeons, Emu, Regent Bird, and Quail. In these reserves the destruction of the birds mentioned is prohibited during the whole year.

QUEENSLAND TURF CLUB.—Scale of Weight for Age.

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Miscellaneous Information.

Distance.	Years.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.
		st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.	st. lbs.
Six furlongs and under.													
Six furlongs and under	Two	6 0	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 9	6 12	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 8	7 10
	Three	7 13	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11	8 12
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.													
Over six furlongs and not more than one mile.	Two	5 9	5 11	5 13	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 7
	Three	7 11	7 12	7 13	8 0	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 8	8 9	8 10	8 11
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.													
Over one mile and less than one mile and a-half.	Two	5 3	5 6	5 9	5 12	6 1	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 11	6 13	7 1	7 3
	Three	7 8	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6	8 7	8 8	8 9
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five, six and aged	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 1	9 1	9 1
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.													
One mile and a-half and less than two miles.	Three	7 4	7 5	7 7	7 9	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 6	8 7
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
	Six and aged	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 2	9 2	9 2
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.													
Two miles and less than two miles and a-half.	Three	7 0	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 9	7 11	7 12	8 0	8 2	8 3	8 4	8 6
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3
	Six and aged	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.													
Two miles and a-half up to three miles.	Three	6 10	6 12	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 8	7 10	7 12	8 0	8 1	8 2	8 4
	Four	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Five	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4
	Six and aged	9 10	9 9	9 8	9 7	9 7	9 6	9 5	9 5	9 5	9 4	9 4	9 4

Mares are to be allowed 5lbs. from 1st August to 31st December; 3lbs. from 1st January to 31st March; 2lbs. from 1st April to 31st July. Geldings allowed 5lbs. throughout the year. Welter weight shall be 2st. added to the weight for age.

Placed Horses in Principal Handicaps.

PLACED HORSES FOR MELBOURNE CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.	
					m.	s.
1861	Archer	9 7	Mormon	Prince	3	52
1862	Archer	10 2	Mormon	Camden	3	47
1863	Banker	5 4	Musidora	Barwon	3	44
1864	Lantern	6 3	Poet	Rose of Denmark	3	52
1865	Toryboy	7 0	Panic	Riverina	3	44
1866	The Barb	6 11	Exile	Falcon	3	43
1867	Tim Whiffler	8 11	Queen of Hearts	Exile	3	39
1868	Glencoe	9 1	Strop	Shenandoah	3	42
1869	Warrior	8 10	The Monk	Phoebe	3	40
1870	Nimblefoot	6 3	Lapdog	Valentine	3	37
1871	The Pearl	7 3	Romula	Irish King	3	39
1872	The Quack	7 10	The Ace	Dagworth	3	39
1873	Don Juan	6 12	Dagworth	Horatio	3	36
1874	Haricot	6 7	Protos	The Diver	3	37½
1875	Wollomai	7 8	Richmond	Goldsbrough	3	38
1876	Briseis	6 4	Sybil	Timothy	3	36½
1877	Chester	6 12	Savanaka	The Vagabond	3	33½
1878	Calamai	8 2	Tom Kirk	Waxy	3	35½
1879	Darriwell	7 4	Sweetmeat	Suwarrow	3	30½
1880	Grand Flaneur	6 10	Progress	Lord Burghley	3	34½
1881	Zulu	5 10	The Czar	Sweetmeat	3	32½
1882	Assyrian	7 13	Stockwell	Gudarz	3	40
1883	Martini Henry	7 5	First Water	Commotion	3	30½
1884	Malua	5 9	Commotion	Plausible	3	31½
1885	Sheet Anchor	7 11	Grace Darling	Trenton	3	29½
1886	Arsenal	7 5	Trenton	Silvermine	3	31
1887	Dunlop	8 3	Silvermine	Australian Peer	3	28½
1888	Mentor	8 3	Tradition	The Yeoman	3	30½
1889	Bravo	8 7	Carbine	Melos	3	52½
1890	Carbine	10 5	Highborn	Correze	3	28½
1891	Malvolio	8 4	Sir William	Strathmore	3	29½
1892	Glenloth	7 13	Ronda	Penance	3	36½
1893	Tarcoola	8 4	Carnage	Jeweller	3	30½
1894	Patron	9 3	Devon	Nada	3	31
1895	Auraria	7 4	Hova	Burrabari	3	29
1896	Newhaven	7 13	Blood Shot	The Skipper	3	23½
1897	Gaulus	7 8	The Grafter	Aurum	3	31
1898	The Grafter	9 2	Wait-a-Bit	Cocos	3	39½
1899	Merriwee	7 6	Voyou	Dewey	3	36½

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

3 furlongs.—34s., Red S., Butte, Montana (U.S.A.), July 22, 1896.

36½s., Cumberland, Maribyrnong (Victoria), September, 1893.

4 furlongs.—46s., Geraldine, West Chester Course, N.Y. (track partly down hill), Aug. 30, 1889, America.

46 1-5s., Conqueror, Nov. 9, 1897, New Zealand.

46 3-5s., Blazer, Nov., 1897, Christchurch (N.Z.)

5 furlongs.—56½s., Maid Marian (straight track, partly down hill), Morris Park, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1894, America.

1m., Suzanna's, March, 1899, Canterbury, N.Z.

1m. 0½s., Walwa, Sept. 30, 1898, Maribyrnong (Vic.)

WINNERS OF THE CAULFIELD CUP.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.		Time.
				st. lb.	m. s.	
1879*	Messrs. Chirnside	Newminster	Marquis	8 10	2	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880†	Mr. T. Jones	Tom Kirk	Ladykirk	8 3	2	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881	" H. Yeend	Blue Ribbon	Derby	7 3	2	30
1881	" T. Ivory	Master Avenal	Julian Avenal	7 12	2	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882	" W. Branch	Little Jack	King Cole	6 11	2	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883	" D. S. Wallace	Calma	Yattendon	8 2	2	42
1884	" R. G. Talbot	Blink Bonny	St. Albans	7 3	2	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885	" J. G. Reid	Grace Darling	Diver	7 10	2	40
1886	" W. Strickland	Ben Bolt	Newbold	7 6	2	42
1887	" M. Loughlin	Oakleigh	Roodee	6 9	2	41 $\frac{3}{4}$
1888	" M. O'Shanassy	Chicago	The Drummer	7 4	2	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
1889	" J. Cripps	Bcz	Bosworth	7 9	2	43
1890	" A. R. Blackwood	Vengeance	Newminster	6 13	2	38
1891	" G. Woodforde	G'Naroo	St. Albans	7 13	2	36
1892	" J. Monaghan	Paris	Grandmaster	8 8	2	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
1893	" J. T. Carslake	Sain'oin	Richmond	7 13	2	38
1894	Mrs. H. C. White	Paris	Grandmaster	9 4	2	38
1895	Mr. H. Oxenham	Waterfall	Niagara	7 3	2	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
1896	Mr. T. Mitchell	Cremorne	Glorious	8 9	2	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1897	" Duggan	Amberite	Carbine	7 7	2	37
1898	" J. Paterson	Hymettus	Eiridsport	7 6	2	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899	" T. Payten	Dewey	Lochiel	6 12	2	38 $\frac{1}{2}$

* 1 mile and a half in 1879 and 1882. † 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles and a distance in 1880 and 1881.

WINNERS OF NEWMARKET HANDICAP.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	S.	Weight.		Time.
				st. lb.	m. s.	
1874	Dr. Bathe	Maid of Avenal	9	7 8	1	17
1875	Mr. Ward	Calumny	17	8 0	1	18
1876	" Chirnside	Sultan	15	8 10	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877	" C. James	Tom Kirk	21	7 5	1	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
1878	" A. Davies	Lady Ellen	23	6 5	1	18
1879	" H. Haines	Diomed	20	7 0	1	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
1880	" J. Whittingham	Aspen	24	6 8	1	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
1881	" J. Whittingham	Aspen	27	7 8	1	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
1882	Hon. W. Pearson	Hyacinth	37	7 6	1	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
1883	Sir Thos. Elder	Tyropean	33	7 4	1	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
1884	Mr. J. O. Ingis	Malua	30	8 7	1	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
1885	" D. M. Robertson	Cornet	30	7 0	1	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
1886	" S. Miller	William Tell	30	8 6	1	17
1887	" G. G. Stead	Lochiel	24	8 0	1	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
1888	Hon. J. White	Cranbrook	28	8 12	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889	Mr. M. Jacobs	Sedition	21	7 3	1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
1890	" S. Davis	Churchill	36	8 4	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891	" J. Northern	Bungebah	35	9 3	1	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892	" W. Sayers	Wild Rose	33	8 1	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	" J. H. Davis (ns)	Fortunatus	53	9 3	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1894	" A. Davies	Hova	22	7 13	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895	" A. McMasters	Laundress	36	7 9	1	15
1896	" J. Redfern	Maluma	36	7 12	1	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
1897	" T. Hales	Carlton	27	8 8	1	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
1898	" S. Fielder	Amiable	25	8 12	1	14
1899	" T. Uphill	Forest	23	7 0	1	16

WINNERS OF CHAMPION RACE.—THREE MILES.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Age.	Sire.	Time. m. s.
1859	Mr. Yuille	Flying Buck	3	Warhawk	5 57
1860	" Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 59
1861	" Tait	Zoe	a	Sir Hercules	5 57
1861	" Keighran	Mormon	6	The Premier	6 14
1862	" Tait	Talleyrand	6	Cossack	6 2
1863	" Redwood	Ladybird	5	Il Barbieri	5 55
1863	" Harper	Barwon	4	Boiardo	6 3
1864	" Keighran	Mormon	a	The Premier	6 38
1865	" Blackwell	Panic	a	Alarm	5 53
1865	" Lance	Ladybird	6	Il Barbieri	5 55
1866	" W. Field	Strop	4	Panic	5 55
1866	" Town	Tarragon	a	New Warrior	5 47
1867	" C. B. Fisher	Fishhook	3	Fisherman	5 45
1867	" Tait	The Barb	3	Sir Hercules	5 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1868	" Tait	Fireworks	3	Kelpie	5 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
1869	" W. Field	Strop	a	Panic	5 58
1871	" Thompson	Romula	3	New Warrior	5 49
1873	" T. Ryan	Leo	3	Leonidas	5 59
1876	" E. Jellett	Richmond	3	Maribyrnong	5 35
1877	" R. Reid	P. of the Hills	3	Talk of the Hill	5 34
1878	" J. Wilson	First King	3	King of the Ring	5 26
1879	" J. Boe	Wellington	3	Panic	5 34
1880	" J. Wilson	First King	5	King of the Ring	5 40 $\frac{3}{4}$
1881	" W. A. Long	Grand Flaneur	3	Yattendon	5 48
1882	" S. Gardiner	Coriolanus	3	Tubal Cain	5 40
1883	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	4	Panic	5 26
1884	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Le Grand	3	Epigram	5 26
1885	Hon. W. Pearson	Commotion	6	Panic	5 26 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	" J. White	Matchlock	3	Musket	5 43 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887	" J. White	Trident	3	Robinson Crusoe	5 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	" J. White	Abercorn	3	Chester	6 15 $\frac{1}{4}$
1889	Mr. D. S. Wallace	Carbine	3	Musket	5 56
1890	" W. Gannon	Melos	4	Goldsbrough	5 51
1891	" D. S. Wallace	Carbine	5	Musket	6 32 $\frac{3}{4}$
1892	" W. R. Wilson	Strathmore	3	Nordenfeldt	6 53
1893	" J. B. Clark	Camoola	3	Chester	5 39
1894	" F. W. Purches	Portsea	5	Neckersgat	5 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
1895	" S. G. Cook	The Harvester	3	Sheet Anchor	5 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	" J. Wilson, jr.	*Quiver	4	Trenton	5 23 $\frac{1}{4}$
	" W. R. Wilson	*Wallace	3	Carbine	
1897	" W. Cooper	Newhaven	3	Newminster	5 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
1898	" W. Duggan	Amberite	3	Carbine	5 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899	" W. R. Wilson	Bobadil	4	Bill of Portland	5 52 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Dead Heat.

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

6 furlongs.—1m. 9s., Domino, Morris Park, N.Y. (track partly down hill), Sept. 29, 1893, America.

1m. 13s., Kirry, Randwick (N.S.W.), Jan. 26, 1899.

1m. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Precaution, Randwick (N.S.W.), Jan. 1, 1897.

7 furlongs.—1m. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Bella B, Monmouth Park, July 8, 1890, America.

1m. 27s., Trieste, Flemington (Vic.), Nov. 8, 1891, Australia.

1 mile.—1m. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Salvator, against time, Monmouth Park, N.J., August 28, 1890, America.

WINNERS OF THE VICTORIAN DERBY.—ONE MILE AND A HALF.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Dam.	Time.		No. of Starts.
				m.	s.	
1860	Flying Colors	Dolo	Shell-na-Guira	3	2	4
1861	Camden	Conrador Warhawk	Calliope	2	53	7
1862	Barwon	Boiardo	Jeanette	2	59	6
1863	Oriflamme	Boiardo	Tricolor	3	3	7
1864	Lantern	Moscovado	Nightlight	2	58	4
1865	Angler	Fisherman	Marchioness	2	51	4
1866	Seagull	Fisherman	Onion	3	4	3
1867	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2	50	5
1868*	Fireworks	Kelpie	Gaslight	2	53	5
1869*	My Dream	Fisherman	Nightlight	2	48	9
1869	Charon	Ferryman	Juliet	2	55	7
1870	Florence	Boiardo	Rose of Denmark	3	0	7
1871	Miss Jessie	Maribyrnong	Musidora	2	49	7
1872	Loup Garou	Lord of Lynne	Hebe	2	46	8
1873	Lapidist	Fireworks	Chrysolite	2	51	11
1874	Melbourne	Panic	Myth	2	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
1875	Robin Hood	Fireworks	Sylvia	2	48	10
1876	Briseis	Tim Whiffler	Musidora	2	43 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
1877	Chester	Yattendon	Lady Chester	2	48	12
1878	Wellington	Panic	Frou Frou	2	47	6
1879	Suwarrow	Snowden	Phizgig	2	48	13
1880	Grand Flaneur	Yattendon	First Lady	2	44	11
1881	Darebin	The Peer	Lurline	2	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
1882	Navigator	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
1883	Martini Henry	Musket	Sylvia	2	39	9
1884	Rufus	King of the Ring	Princess Alice	2	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
1885	Nordenfeldt	Musket	Onyx	2	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
1886	Trident	Robinson Crusoe	Cocoanut	2	39	7
1887	Australian Peer	Darebin	Stockdove	2	40	9
1888	Ensign	Grandmaster	Formosa	2	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
1889	Dreadnought	Chester	Trafalgar	2	41	8
1890	The Admiral	Richmond	Footstep	2	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
1891	Strathmore	Nordenfeldt	Ouida	2	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
1892	Camoola	Chester	Copra	2	42	10
1893	Carnage	Nordenfeldt	Mersey	2	39	11
1894	The Harvester	Sheet Anchor	Springtime	2	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
1895	Wallace	Carbine	Melodious	2	46	8
1896	Newhaven	Newminster	Oceana	2	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
1897	Amberite	Carbine	Duenna	2	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
1898	Cocos	Abercorn	Copra	2	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	8
1899	Merriwee	Bill of Portland	Etra Weenie	2	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	10

* Run on New Year's Day.

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

1 mile.—1m. 40s., Bobadil, Flemington (Vic.), Mar. 11, 1899; this record has also been made by Boolka, Kingfish, Paris, Delaware, and Bungebah, Australia.

1 mile and 1 furlong.—1m. 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Tristan, Morris Park, N.Y., June 2, 1891, America.

1m. 55s., Valiant, Randwick (N.S.W.), March 14, 1896, Australia.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.—2m. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ s., Banquet (straight track), Monmouth Park, N.J., July 17, 1890, America.

2m. 6s., Hova, Flemington (Vic.), Nov. 11, 1893, Australia.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—2m. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., Goodrich, Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1898, America.

PLACED HORSES FOR SYDNEY CUP.—TWO MILES.

Year.	First.	Weight.	Second.	Third.	Time.
1866	Yattendon	8 4	Sultana	Falcon	3 43
1867	Fishhook	6 10	R. of Australia	Tim Whiffler	3 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
1868	The Barb	8 12	Stumpy	Orlando and Tim Whiffler	3 40
1869	The Barb	10 8	Stumpy	Tim Whiffler	3 40
1870	Barbelle	7 10	The Earl & Bylong	Dead Heat	3 43
1871	Mermaid	7 5	Little Dick	Romulus	3 40
1872	The Prophet	6 10	Hamlet	Barbelle	3 36 $\frac{3}{4}$
1873	Vixen	7 2	Patriarch	The Ace	3 40
1874	Speculation	6 2	Dagworth	Fugleman	3 39
1875	Imperial	7 7	Reprieve	Lurline	3 36
1876	A.T.	6 4	Kingsborough	Neredah	3 37 8-10
1877	Kingfisher	7 5	Viva	Spark	3 36 2-10
1878	Democrat	6 5	Strathearn	Maccaroni	3 36 6-10
1879	Savanaka	8 7	Chester	Bosworth	3 33 8-10
1880	Petrea	7 11	Martindale	Strathearn	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881	Progress	8 2	Strathearn	Wandering Jew	3 36 8-10
1882	Cunnamulla	6 0	Sweet William	Rainbow	3 34
1883	Darebin	9 8	Mistaken	Willeroo	3 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884	Favo	6 4	Empress	Sardonvix	3 36
1885	Normanby	6 10	Velocipede	Lord of Lake	3 35
1886	Cerise and Blue	8 2	Silvermine	Britisher	3 33 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887	Frisco	6 0	Kitawa	Tom Brown	3 39 $\frac{1}{4}$
1888	Australian Peer	8 6	Algerian	Acme	3 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889	Carbine	9 0	Melos	Abercorn	3 31
1890	Carbine	9 9	Mantilla	Muriel	3 37
1891	Highborn	9 3	Greygown	Yowi	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892	Stromboli	8 0	Oxide	Highborn	3 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	Realm	8 5	The Admiral	Camoola	3 39
1894	Lady Trenton	7 7	The Trier	Nightingale	3 34
1895	Patroness	7 0	Quiver	Cobbity	3 38 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	Wallace	8 12	Toreador	Trentham	3 31
1897	Tricolor	6 12	Kallatina	Loch Leigh	3 31 $\frac{3}{4}$
1898	Meroolas	7 8	Amberite	War God	3 31
1899	Diffidence	6 8	Clarion	*X Ray & *Vocalist	3 31

PLACED HORSES FOR CAULFIELD GUINEAS.—ONE MILE.

Year.	First.	Wght.	Second.	Wght.	Third.	Wght.	Time.
1881	Wheatear	8 5	Royal Maid	8 0	Topaz	8 5	1 49
1882	Fryingpan	8 5	Boolka	8 5	Guesswork	8 5	1 47
1883	Sardias	8 5	Delusion	8 0	Ike	8 5	1 46
1884	Sandal	8 0	Gratitude	8 0	Helene	8 0	1 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885	Ringmaster	8 5	Dunlop	8 5	Eagle Grange	8 5	1 49
1886	Madelina	8 0	Volcano	8 5	First Consul	8 5	1 46
1887	Carlyon	8 5	Pakeha	8 5	Escutcheon	8 5	1 42 $\frac{1}{2}$
1888	Volley	8 0	Wycombe	8 12	Wyvis	8 5	1 42
1889	Rudolph	8 7	Prince Consort	8 5	Carrington	8 5	1 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
1890	Annesley	8 5	Beverley	8 5	Prelude	8 7	1 47
1891	Strathmore	8 5	Stromboli	8 12	The Doctor	8 5	1 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1892	Autonomy	8 5	Azim	8 5	Meli	8 5	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1893	Patron	8 5	Sailor Prince	8 5	Pounamu	8 5	1 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
1894	Cobbity	8 5	Marusa	8 0	Dreamland	8 5	1 44
1895	Wallace	8 5	The Parisienne	8 0	Te Whiti	8 5	1 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896	The Officer	8 5	Newhaven	8 5	Coil	8 5	1 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1897	Aurum	8 5	The Hypnotist	8 5	Fleet Admiral	8 5	1 46 $\frac{1}{2}$
1898	Bobadil	8 5	Cocos	8 12	Cordite	8 0	1 46 $\frac{3}{4}$
1899	Tremarden	8 5	Scorn	8 5	Promontory	8 5	1 46 $\frac{1}{2}$

WINNERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN CUP.—TWO MILES AND A QUARTER.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Weight.	Time.
			st. lb.	m. s.
1863	Mr. Harper	Earwon	7 8	4 27
1864	" Fisher	Nathalie	6 8	4 38
1865	" Lang	Woodman	7 1	4 15
1866	" Thompson	Woodman	7 12	4 24
1867	" Craig	Tim Whiffler	8 2	4 20
1868	" Cleeland	Shenandoah	7 12	4 16
1869	" Moffatt	Gasworks	8 5	4 14
1870	" J. Arthur	Norma	6 13	4 11
1871	" H. Hoskins	Nimblefoot	8 4	4 11
1872	" Crook	Saladin	7 8	4 15
1873	" Glenister	Warrior	8 0	4 6
1874	" J. Wilson	Protos	7 5	4 22
1875	" S. Gardiner	Lurline	8 1	4 25
1876	" E. Jellett	Richmond	7 13	4 21
1877	" R. Sevier	Sybil	6 12	4 41
1878	" J. Wilson	First King	8 5	4 21
1879	" H. Power	Savanaka	7 10	4 4
1880	" J. Boe	Columbus	8 0	4 6
1881	" W. Pile	First Water	7 6	4 11
1882	" E. Weeks	Pollio	6 7	4 0
1883	" E. De Mestre	Navigator	8 3	4 2
1884	Hon. J. White	Morpeth	8 5	4 33
1885	Mr. N. Wilson	Ringwood	7 13	4 13
1886	" J. O. Inglis	Malua	9 9	4 0
1887	Hon. J. White	Trident	8 7	4 4
1888	" J. White	Carlyon	8 2	4 5
1889	Mr. G. G. Stead	Lochiel	4 7	4 9
1890	Hon. J. White	Dreadnought	8 6	3 59
1891	Mr. Blackwood	Vengeance	7 13	4 2
1892	" W. Forrester	Highborn	9 4	4 2
1893	" F. W. Purches	Portsea	8 10	4 0
1894	" D. James	Broken Hill	7 0	4 3
1895	" W. R. Wilson	Havoc	8 7	4 11
1896	" P. Russell	Idolator	7 3	3 59
1897	" W. Bailey	Coil	8 0	4 4
1898	" W. H. Davidson	Ayrshire	8 3	4 3
1899	" W. R. Wilson	Bobadil	8 4	4 5

BEST HORSE RACING TIMES ON RECORD.

- 1½ miles.—2m. 35s., Survivor, Sept. 14, 1897; and Fairy Prince, April 8, 1899, Randwick (N.S.W.)
- 1¼ miles.—2m. 59½s., Ben Holiday, Morris Park, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1897, America.
3m. 3s., Correze, Nov. 8, 1890; Donation, Nov., 1893; Surge, Nov. 6, 1897, Flemington (Vic.),
- 2 miles.—3m. 26½s., Judge Denny, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12, 1898, America.
3m. 28½s., Carbine (carrying 10st. 5lb.), Flemington (Vic.), Nov. 4, 1890, Australia.
- 2¼ miles.—3m. 51s., Buckwa (in race), Oakland, Cal., 1899, America.
3m. 57½s., Euroclydon, Christchurch (N.Z.), Nov., 1895.
3m. 59½s., Dreadnought, March 4, 1890; Idolator, March, 1896, Flemington (Vic.), Australia.
- 3 miles.—5m. 23½s., Wallace and Quiver, dead heat, Flemington (Vic.), March, 1896, Australia.
5m. 24s., Drake Carter, Sheepshead Bay, L.I., Sept. 6, 1884, America.

An Act to Regulate the Fencing of Land in Queensland.

25 VICTORIÆ, No. 12.

[6th August, 1861.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the erection and upholding of fences dividing lands belonging to different owners. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled and by authority of the same as follows—

Act of New South Wales 9 Geo. IV. No. 12 Repealed.

1. That from and after the commencement of this Act and Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales passed in the ninth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth numbered twelve and intituled "An Act to Regulate the Dividing Fences Adjoining Land" shall be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided that all proceedings commenced had been taken or done before the passing of this Act shall be continued and completed in like manner and have the same force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

Half the value of existing fences to be paid for by adjoining proprietors.

2. It shall be lawful for the owner of any land who shall before the passing of this Act have erected a fence dividing such land from land adjoining thereto his heirs and assigns to demand and recover of and from the owner or occupier of such adjoining land half the value of such dividing fence.

Occupiers of adjoining land to assist in making dividing fence.

3. The owner of any land not separated by a dividing fence from any adjoining land may serve a notice as hereinafter mentioned upon the occupier or if there be no occupier then upon the owner and his attorney or agent of such adjoining land requiring him to assist him or contribute to the erection of a dividing fence in equal proportions and if such occupier or owner or his attorney or agent shall refuse or neglect in the space of three months from the service of such notice to assist in or contribute to the making or having commenced shall not use due diligence in completing such fence it shall be lawful for the person serving such notice as aforesaid to make and complete such fence and to demand and receive from such other occupier or owner half the cost thereof.

Half the expense of dividing fence may be recovered from the purchaser of Crown land.

4. The owner of land who shall have made or who shall hereafter make a fence dividing such land from adjoining unalienated land of the Crown may demand and recover from the owner or occupier of such Crown land when alienated within a period of six months after such alienation half the value of the said dividing fence.

Adjoining occupiers to keep dividing fence in repair.

5. When any dividing fence made or to be made shall be out of repair or become insufficient the occupiers of land on either side thereof shall be liable to the cost of repairing such fence in equal proportions.

Occupiers to keep dividing fence in repair.

6. The occupier of any land separated from any adjoining land by a dividing fence may serve a notice as hereinafter mentioned upon the occupier and if there be no occupier then upon the owner of such adjoining land requiring him to assist in or contribute to the repairing of such dividing fence in equal proportions and if such occupier or owner shall refuse or neglect for the space of three months after the

service of such notice to assist in or contribute to the repairing of such dividing fence it shall be lawful for such occupier to repair such fence and to demand and recover of and from such other occupier or owner half the cost thereof. Provided that if any dividing fence or any portion thereof shall be destroyed by accident the occupier of land on either side may immediately repair the same without any notice and shall be entitled to recover half the expense of so doing from the occupier or owner of the adjoining land. Providing always that in case such dividing fence shall have been destroyed by fire or by the falling of any tree or trees the owner or occupier through whose neglect such fire shall have originated or such tree or trees shall have fallen shall be the party bound to repair the entire of the fence so damaged as aforesaid.

Persons liable for contribution for fencing and repair.

7. The occupier of the adjoining land shall be the person liable in the first instance to contribute to the erection of dividing fence but it shall be lawful for such occupier to deduct all expenses incurred in erecting the same from any rent due or thereafter to become due from such occupier to the owner of such land but the occupier shall in all cases be the person liable to contribute to the erection of repairs of any dividing fence and when such adjoining land is not in the occupation of any person the owner of such land shall be the person liable to contribute as aforesaid.

Act not to interfere with existing agreements.

8. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed or taken to avoid or affect any covenant contract or agreement made or hereafter to be made relative to fencing between any landlord or tenant.

Act not to apply to unalienated Crown lands.

9. This Act shall not apply to any unalienated Crown lands nor shall the Crown the Governor the Board of Lands and Works nor any public officer appointed by the Governor or by the Governor in Council for the administration management or control of the Crown lands of public works or who may by virtue of his office however styled have any such management or control be liable under the authority of this Act to make any contribution towards the erection or repair of any boundary fence between the land or any owner or occupier and any public land.

Mode of recovering cost of fencing.

10. All sums of money recoverable under this Act may be sued for and recovered in a summary manner before any two or more justices.

How notice is to be given.

11. When any notice is required by this Act to be given it shall be in writing and shall be served personally on the person to whom it is addressed or his attorney or agent or left with some adult person at his or her last known place of residence except when any owner shall be unknown or shall be absent from the colony of Queensland without any known attorney or agent then in either such cases the notice shall be inserted twice a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in Brisbane and once a week for two consecutive weeks in some newspaper published nearest to the land referred to if there be a newspaper published nearer to such land than Brisbane and the production of such newspapers shall be proof of the due service of such notice.

Agreement as to fencing to be registered with the Clerk of Petty Sessions and may be given in evidence.

12. The owners or occupiers of any adjoining lands may agree between themselves as to what portion or part each shall erect and keep in repair or keep in repair only or erect only and all such agreements shall be in writing and shall be witnessed by the clerk of the nearest court of petty sessions a copy of which agreement shall be lodged in the office of such petty sessions and certified by such clerk as being a true copy which copy may be given in evidence upon any case arising

in regard to the land and fence referred to therein and every provision of this Act shall equally apply to any such dividing fence so far as they can be made applicable, excepting that when any owner erects or repairs under the provisions of this Act any portion of the dividing fence which under any such agreement the owner of the land adjoining should have erected or repaired the whole amount of the cost thereof instead of half shall be recovered from the owner or occupier failing or neglecting to erect or repair such dividing fence according to the provisions of this Act.

Points upon which justice may decide.

13. If any dispute or difference shall occur between the owners or occupiers of any adjoining lands respecting the following matters viz. :—

1. The sufficiency or otherwise of any river or other natural boundary instead of a fence.
2. What portion of any fence shall be erected or repaired by each owner.
3. The necessity for any dividing fence to be repaired.
4. Whether due diligence has been used to complete the erection or repair of any fence after it has been commenced.
5. The description and sufficiency of any fence erected or to be erected.
6. The sufficiency or otherwise of any excuse for not using due diligence in the completion of the erection of any fence or repairs after having completed the same.

Justices to whom power to inquire into the matter in dispute
their decision to be final.

It shall be competent for either party to apply to the Court of Petty Sessions nearest the place where the fence in question exists or is about to be erected and two or more of the justices usually attending such petty sessions shall inquire into the matter thus brought before them and may summon witnesses and examine them upon oath or by view or otherwise take the best means of informing themselves upon the merits of the case at issue and shall give judgment thereon with or without costs to either party as they may see fit and the decision of such justices shall be final and conclusive.

No judgment be given for a larger sum than the cost of a three-railed fence in country or four-railed or paling fence in town.

14. In no case shall a judgment be given under any of the provisions of this Act which will involve an expense in the erection of any fence exceeding in the case of country and suburban lots the fair and usual price charged for the erection of a three-railed fence and in town allotments a four-railed or paling fence and in all cases where contribution shall be required for any existing fence the amount to be recovered shall have reference to the actual value and state of any such fence at the time any such sum is sought to be recovered and not to the original cost of the erection of such fence.

Money adjudged if not paid within one month may be levied by distress and
sale of goods.

15. All sums of money adjudged by any Court of Petty Sessions to be paid by any party pursuant to this Act for erecting or repairing any fence if not paid within one calendar month after such adjudication may be recovered under a warrant (as in schedule to this Act annexed) signed by the said magistrates directed to any constable or sheriff's bailiff to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of said party so ordered to pay said sum of money together with all costs and charges attending the same. Provided always that in case the party so adjudged to pay shall not have sufficient goods and chattels out of which sum so ordered to be paid may be levied such constable or sheriff's officer shall certify the same under his hand on the back of such warrant and the party in whose favor such

order shall be made by the court
registering the same
and the amount of the same
till paid shall be a lien in
default.

14. This Act may

Whereas

lands, and wharves, and
advertisements. Where

of the goods and chattels
and charges of such

Given under my hand and

An Act to declare the standard weight of of Maize, Wheat, Barley and Oats

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

Enacted

Whereas there is great uncertainty and variation in the weight of a bushel of maize wheat barley and oats and such variation tends greatly to embarrass the transactions of trade in such bargains sales and dealings for such agricultural produce and whereas it is expedient to make the weight of a bushel of such produce in all such transactions uniform. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows—

Maize wheat barley and oats to be sold by weight and not by measure.

1. All maize wheat barley and oats of every description shall be sold by the bushel of standard weight and not by measure and every person who shall sell any maize wheat barley or oats of any description by measure and not by weight shall on summary conviction before two justices of the peace be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such sale.

Proviso.

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to refer to the sale of growing crops or loads of unthreshed grain, nor to have the effect of repealing any portion of 27 Victoria number three "The Lien on Crops Act of 1863" or to interfere in any way with the provisions thereof.

Contracts to be made by bushel consisting of stated weight.

2. Any quantity of maize wheat barley or oats sold delivered or agreed to be sold or delivered shall be estimated by the number of pounds standard weight avoirdupois to the bushel set opposite to the names of several articles mentioned in the schedule of this Act annexed and any contract bargain sale or dealing for any such agricultural produce made by measure and not by weight shall be wholly null and void.

Act and is made to contracts already made.

Nothing in this Act shall be held to apply to any contract, bargain, sale, or other transaction entered into before the date of the Act.

Remedy of penalties.

Where a person is convicted of an offence against this Act may be enforced and may be enforced by any two justices of the peace and in case of non-compliance by the justices and sale of the offender's goods and chattels in satisfaction of the penalty provided by the Act. This section shall be enforced in manner provided by the Act. This section shall be enforced in manner provided by the Act. This section shall be enforced in manner provided by the Act.

Section 4 of the Act of 1870 No. 34 as to inconsistent with this Act.

Section 4 of the Act of 1870 No. 34 as to inconsistent with this Act.

Commencement of Act.

This Act shall come into force on the first day of December next after the date of the passing of this Act and shall be styled and may be cited as "The Wheat and Wheat Flour Act of 1870."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Standard Weight of a bushel of wheat wheat barley and oats.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Wheat	Barley	Oats
1870	60	48	36	60	48	36
1871	60	48	36	60	48	36
1872	60	48	36	60	48	36
1873	60	48	36	60	48	36
1874	60	48	36	60	48	36
1875	60	48	36	60	48	36
1876	60	48	36	60	48	36
1877	60	48	36	60	48	36
1878	60	48	36	60	48	36
1879	60	48	36	60	48	36



Notes for Farm and Garden



Hints on Duck Farming.

DESCRIPTION AND SELECTION OF STOCK.

To obtain success in breeding ducks, as in fowls or any other bird or animal, those wishing to launch out in the venture must first understand a little of the habits of their stock. This is best obtained by a chat with those who have had experience in the special line required, for practical experience is gained only by much trial and labour, and often costs a considerable amount of patience and cash. The intending duck-breeder must then cast round for stock to start upon. If he proposes to breed for the table he must procure breeds of large frame, and well laden with flesh: if for egg production, then, as in fowls, the smaller and more active varieties are best.

AYLESBURY.

The Aylesbury duck is considered an excellent breed for the table use; in fact, is counted as the bird of the London market on account of its white flesh. The breed is of English origin, coming in the first place from the town of Aylesbury, in and around which enormous quantities are hatched and reared for the metropolis. This is done by gentlemen and their families, and the industry is carried on in a most systematic manner. It is no uncommon sight to see a ton weight of ducklings, says Mr. J. K. Fowler, leaving the district of Aylesbury by train in a single evening, and this goes on for months. The birds are marketed at from 5 to 8 weeks old. The returns for this town and immediate neighbourhood, it is estimated reach the sum of £20,000 annually. This variety attains a great size at an early age, and the flavour of the flesh is reckoned to be better than other breeds. They have been known to attain the enormous weight of 32lb. for three birds (one drake and two ducks), but it must be borne in mind that for breeding purposes, these exceptional weighty birds are of little or no use at all. A bird weighing about 7lb. will produce a greater percentage of fertile eggs. In their native village the cottagers keep them in out-rooms at night, but during the day they have free access to the river, and are driven to their various homes at night. To distinguish their property, the owners brand their ducks with marks of paint on the white feathers.

The colour of the birds is pure white, with a long head, and long pinkish white bill, and legs orange, but in warm climates the bill becomes tanned, and appears more orange than white. A good way of keeping the bill clean, is to place gravel or coarse sand in the drinking water, which acts as a rasp in keeping off all discoloration, but of course these are only minor matters unless they are being bred for exhibition purposes. The breed is rather scarce in South Australia, only two or three people taking an interest in them. Mr. Joseph Smith, of Parkside, having some exhibition birds, while Messrs. C. Rake and Sons, of Enfield, have produced some good breeding sized birds.

PEKINS.

The Pekin duck, as the name intimates, hails from the "land of the pig-tail," and has proved at any rate that one thing has been imported from China that is of value to our country. The Pekin seems to stand our warm climate better than most of the other breeds. They began to "take hold" in England about 17 or 18 years ago, but are not so plentiful as the former variety, although this cannot be said of them in Australia. Their advent into the poultry world was heralded with a flourish of trumpets as a good-laying strain, and comparing them with various other table varieties, they can hold their own, but they may be more properly termed a table

bird. Their flesh is perhaps not quite so fine and delicate as the Aylesbury, but they produce a good square frame, and are a meaty bird when dressed. They cross well with the Aylesbury, whose introduction into their midst tones down the colour of their flesh, and makes a good table bird—they mature more quickly and often attain greater size in the time. The plumage is soft and loose, being white, with a tinge of yellow in the under down, which gives them a light yellowish appearance, and is a sure sign of purity of breed, as they lose this to a great extent as the Aylesbury strain gets in. The head is short, and likewise the bill, which is bright yellow, the breast and back are wide, while the feet are bright orange. The Pekin is perhaps the most extensively bred strain in South Australia, where there are some good table flocks, also exhibition specimens to be seen. In the latter Mr. J. H. Hobbs, Mr. R. Nischke, and Dr. R. E. Harold have done good work, while the latter has taken the attention of Messrs. C. Rake and Sons, and Mr. John F. Mellor, both having some splendid stock birds kept for breeding next season's supply of table ducks.

ROUENS.

These have their origin in France, although some persons have expressed doubts on that point. They are not usually bred for the export trade on account of their dark plumage, which goes against them, inasmuch as when plucked the skin is darker, and the pin feathers being dark also, make the appearance not so attractive; yet their large size is a great quality in their favour, as they exceed both Aylesbury and Pekin in weight. A pair of prizetakers in England turned the scale at 22lb. 5oz., but, as before stated, this is only obtained by excessive fattening, and at a certain cost of losing fertility in the eggs. They are harder than the white varieties to breed to colour, owing to their very uniform and complicated markings. In colour they greatly resemble the wild Mallard duck of Europe, from which it is surmised they may have sprung, but that domestication has put weight on all round. The drake is truly a very handsome bird, with his metallic green head and chocolate breast, having a narrow white ring dividing the two colours on the lower part of the neck but not quite meeting round it; the under part is delicate French grey, while the back is a greenish-black. The duck is of a brownish appearance, having the feathers pencilled round with a dark brown. Both sexes have a broad ribbon mark of bright metallic blue or green across the wing. The bill of the drake is dull yellow, with a green tinge, while the female has a darker colour. The breed is rather scarce in South Australia; in fact, they seem to have decreased in the colonies during these last few years, but through the enterprise of Mr. John F. Mellor, of "Holmfirth," Fulham, some excellent birds have been imported from Europe, and he has been rewarded during the last season by taking all the prizes at our two leading Adelaide Shows, 10 pens taking 11 prizes. They cross well both with Aylesbury and Pekin, and are then a good marketable bird for colonial consumption.

MUSCOVEYS.

The Muscovy or "Musk Duck" seems a comparatively distinct species, and the progeny of a cross between them and the more common kinds has been found decidedly unfertile. In fact, I have found that they do not mate with other ducks if they have their own choice, keeping with their own kind in all respects. Their native country is South America, where they enjoy the warm climate, and breed well. They are in great numbers in the Amazon district. They are black and white as a rule, but the colour varies greatly, some may be seen pure white, while others are black, and some of a slate blue hue, a peculiarity about them is the bare skin about the head, generally lumpy and red. They are splendid eating, but they must be killed while young, or else a musky flavor will pervade the body, which is not pleasant. They are beautifully plump, and when plucked, the breastbone, instead of being above the flesh on the breast, is almost lost sight of altogether in a valley. The drake is of great size, and often attains the large weight of 10, 11, and 12lb., while the duck is also well up with 6, 7, and 7½lb. each. They grow quickly and mature very early, being fit to kill as early as 8 weeks old, but even then weighing well up to other breeds of ducklings that may be about 4 to 5 weeks older. They

sit well, and bring off large broods of young, and are good mothers; nevertheless they are great scavengers, and require plenty of meat, which is best boiled. They will often eat each other's little ones to satisfy their appetites. The drakes are much given to fighting, and become very ragged and dilapidated towards the end of the season. The ducks are not great layers, but keep at it on and off nearly all the year if left to hatch their own young. Their eggs are large and of a creamy white colour, 2 dozen weighing 4lb. 12ozs., or five eggs going to the lb. Mr. Mellor is also an extensive breeder of these, but thinks they cannot be improved upon for table use by crossing with other breeds, but better let them keep to themselves and breed as naturally as possible.

There are other breeds which are said to be good for table use, but they are not in vogue to any extent. So leaving the heavier varieties, I now turn to the laying strain, which has proved itself so remarkable of late, viz. :—

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK.

This is to the duck world just what the Leghorn is to the fowl breeds, an out-an-out layer, and has not been beaten yet; in fact, nothing can come anywhere near it when laying powers are in question. They are somewhat small in structure, weighing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each, and carry themselves exceptionally erect, so much so as to become quite comical. They are good foragers, travelling over a great distance in a short time in search of food. The drake has a head of bronzy green, while that of the duck is faint fawn, necks white, and the coloured parts of the body in both sexes are of a soft fawn shade, that of the drake being finely pencilled, with a reddish brown tinge on upper breast, while the duck has each feather centred and laced round with lighter buff. The legs of both are orange-red. The feathers lie close and compact. Their eggs are smaller than those of the general run of large ducks, but they make up for size in quantity. Two dozen eggs that I tried weighed 4lb. 1oz., or a little over six eggs to the lb.

Some idea of their laying power may be gained from a note given me by Mr. S. H. Pitman, of Payneham, who is a successful breeder of the kind. Nine ducks, hatched on 16th November, 1897, up to 24th February, 1899, laid 1,627 eggs, being an average of 181 eggs per duck for 9 months' laying, and twelve young ones, hatched in the middle of August, commenced laying in the middle of December had laid up to 31st January 104 eggs, and in the 24 days of February laid 225, being an average of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per day, or a total of 319 in 2 months. Thus proving that even in the hot summer months they lay well if hatched at the proper time. Mr. John F. Mellor also supplies a memorandum of eggs laid by three pure-bred ducks, being 432 eggs in 12 months—equalling an average of 144 eggs each, but during this time indisposition caused a cessation, otherwise average would have been greater. Mr. Mellor's crossbred Indian Runner-Pekins are also laying well, having started to lay at 12 to 14 weeks old, their eggs being yet small owing to the youngness of the birds, weigh 3lb. 11oz. for 2 dozen or 6 eggs to the lb., but these will increase in weight as they grow older. The crossbred birds are heavier and are more chubby in shape; they can be distinguished at a glance, having a smoky appearance about the whole plumage, and bid fair to become larger than the purebred specimens. This will no doubt be an acquisition, as it will hit the happy medium of a good all-round class of duck, putting more flesh on the true bred Indian Runner, and on the other hand making the larger breeds crossed more productive in eggs, and it is believed also more fertile for breeding purposes, but this has yet to be proved by a little practical experience, for the crosses are new as yet.

In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that the largest ducks of any special breed are not always the most productive, that is, those that have been fed up to an exceptionally heavy weight, and therefore should be avoided by the "breeder." They are what are called "exhibition birds," and are used merely as show specimens. But on the other hand, be sure and not choose the small and stunted ones, or the results will be equally as bad. When selecting stock birds see that they are of a fair weight, good, strong, square-framed specimens, and above all see that no inbreeding has been connected with them, or birds that are apparently strong and healthy will thereby throw sickly stock, which will be more liable to

disease, and the results will be far from satisfactory. If a few of these seemingly minor details are observed in the first place, much time will be gained, and as time in all instances means money, it will be seen that these little precautions will make financial statements much more encouraging.—*Adelaide Observer.*

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The Profits of Wheat Farming in Canada.

THE main factor to be remembered is that it costs about \$5, or £1, to bring an acre of wheat to perfection. Whether the crop is poor or heavy, the cost of cultivation is almost identical. Ten bushels, with wheat at half-a-dollar, or 2s., repays the cost: everything beyond this is profit; everything below it is loss. The man who starts with a 160-acre lot on any of the estimates of first cost which have been given will either at once or in the following year exercise a right which is granted by the Government to pre-empt another quarter section of 160 acres adjoining his own, for which in the course of ten years he will have to pay at the rate of 10s. an acre or 1s. an acre per year. With a farm of 320 acres he should by the end of his fourth year of occupation have 200 acres under crop, and, allowing 100 acres for summer fallow, should never fall below this acreage for profit. The value must be calculated according to weight of crop and price of wheat, but in estimating the difference between the net profit of English farming and farming on the Canadian prairies it is not in these points that it will be found.

The difference between a good prospect of prosperity in the one case and too frequent failure in the other would appear to be traceable mainly to three causes. The first of these is the difference in the capital value of the land, which dispenses with the necessity for a return in the form of either rent or interest; the second is the much cheaper production of the prairies, rendered possible by the system of working with improved machinery and the absence of any necessity for manuring the soil; the third is the greater facility for disposing of his crop which is given to the Canadian farmer by the commercial system of handling grain through the medium of local elevators. Thus, a man who possesses only £120 of capital can secure a freehold of 320 acres, with a prospect of keeping 200 acres continuously under crop. He will not expect a higher average yield than 30 bushels an acre. The yield may even be something less; but, instead of costing from £3 to £4 an acre to cultivate, it will cost him £1 an acre, and what he has produced can be sold without difficulty at his door. The time and expense involved in dealing with outside markets are spared to him. He nets his return, if he so pleases, on the day on which he reaps his harvest. With a crop of 30 bushels an acre, and this, it may be remembered, was the average of the whole of the Indian Head and other well-farmed districts this year—he may realise, at the low price of 2s. a bushel, a net profit of £2 an acre, or £400 a year. With wheat at 4s. a bushel, as it was last year, he may more than double this return. Five bushels will then be enough to pay his cost of production, and 25 bushels are left for net profit. Twenty-five bushels at 4s. represent £5 an acre, which multiplied by 200 acres is £1,000. A relatively small return per acre, when multiplied by hundreds and not subject to deduction for rent, will be a comfortable yearly surplus; and to these conditions must be added the further fact that the chances of accumulation in early years are greatly increased by the general simplicity of the scale of living in a new country. The rule of domestic economy on the prairies is to buy nothing which it is possible to make or grow. The cost of living for a small household is practically included in the cost of production, and everything which is realised beyond that is profit.

The estimates of the capital required for making a fair start are given subject to two remarks. One is that to start a very young man on any much larger scale is to incur an almost certain risk of loss; to become a proficient in prairie farming it appears to be almost essential to pass through an apprenticeship of "roughing it," and any extension of the scale of investments which may be desired should be made at a later period. The other remark is that many a successful beginning has been made upon such smaller sums. Both in ranching and in wheat-farming beginnings

have been made by men who, working for wages, have patiently invested their earnings year by year in cattle or in farm machinery till they have accumulated a small stock with which to start upon an independent career. The great advantage which the possession of even a little capital confers is that it saves time in the early years of a man's career and places him much sooner on the road to independence.

It will be observed that the difference between the higher and the lower estimates which have been given is caused chiefly by the different amounts which have been allowed for the purchase of farm machinery and cattle. It is a matter of absolute necessity for successful farming on the prairies that a man should have the use of machinery. It is not, however, essential during the first year or two that he should own it. A press-drill seeder will sow 10 acres of land in a day. In the first year, in which there are but 20 acres to sow, the seeder will only be in use for two days, and might be hired for the occasion. The same argument applies to the reaper and binder, which will also reap and bind the crop of 10 acres in a day. These and other items may therefore be retrenched from the first outlay. On the other hand, the young settler who owns horses and a seeder, and has only two days' work to do on his own land, can profitably hire himself and his machine out to more busily pressed farmers from 2 dollars 50 cents to 3 dollars a day, repeating the process at harvest time with his reaper and binder, and earn a handsome interest on the first cost of his machines.—*Weekly News Advertiser*.

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The Ayrshire Cow.

DURING the last few years a good deal has been said and written about the Ayrshire cow, both in her favour and against her. Being closely associated with their breeding and management all my days, I will offer you a few remarks on what experience I have obtained during that time. A good deal has been written about the origin of the Ayrshire. Some hold that there has been a cross of the Highland in them, and others have various other theories, and try to trace them back for a considerable number of years. About that I don't profess to know much. One thing, we have now a distinct dairy breed, which every breeder and fancier, who is doing his duty, should endeavour to bring to the highest state of perfection, both as regards her own appearance and also her rent-paying and profit-making capacity. It is principally on the Ayrshire cow that a large number of the Ayrshire farmers have to depend for paying their rent, and it is of the greatest importance that he should have a stock of cows that will produce the greatest amount of good, rich milk on the smallest amount of feeding. In order to know about breeding thoroughly you must serve your time to the trade, make yourself a thorough milker, watch all their various habits, and study the different strains. Even after being amongst them for years you can always be learning something new. There seems to be a great difference of opinion amongst a certain class of people about what should be the proper points of an ideal cow; but almost all through, practical breeders are pretty well agreed on that point, if they could only produce what they would like to be at. Most people have a natural tendency to run up the kind they happen to have at the present time. The following are what I would consider the proper points for an ideal Ayrshire cow:—The cow should be a fair, good size, but not too large. The head should be a medium size, and muzzle broad; broad between the eyes, and the eyes clear and bright, and standing out prominently. The forehead should be wide, and the horns should stand well up, and not be too long or too thick, and there should be a good width between the tips. The neck should not be too long, but should be free from any thick fleshiness. The shoulder should not stand up like the roof of a house, but should be nicely rounded, and the blades should fit nicely into the body, and not bulge out and work up and down loosely. The fore shoulder should be well placed into the animal, and not be sticking out prominently and ugly-looking. The animal should carry a nice thickness of flesh behind the shoulder when not milking, and she should be well thickened out and deep round the lungs and heart, so as they may have room to do their work properly. The

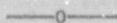
back should be straight from the shoulder to the end of rump, and the ribs should be well sprung out from the back. The hook or tor bones should be fairly wide and fairly prominent. Do not have them too wide and pointed, for that and a high-cutting shoulder means extra feeding to keep the animal in decent condition. The hind quarters should be long and square, with a nice place for the tail to fit properly into. The thighs should be fairly thick, but not bulged out and beefy, and the hock should have a nice, natural curve. The cow should have fine flat bones, show good substance, be deep at the flank, and the flank should run well into the thigh. The skin should be thin and loose, and covered with a nice silky coat of hair. The udder, when filled with milk, should be long, broad, and level, and run well on to the belly and up behind. The teats should sit well apart, hang perpendicularly; be of a good length, a little pointed, have a nice thin skin, and have a fine silky feeling when you catch them. You should feel the milk veins stand out large and prominent along the belly in front of the udder, and there should be a good fair hole that will hold the point of your finger where the milk veins go through the rim of the belly. When the cow is milked the udder should go well away, and hang like a nice, loose skin, and not be bulky. Those are the chief points of a good cow, and having got those points they must be put together in a free and easy natural sort of way, so that the animal may have a nice jaunty gait with her. Do not have a stiffness at any point as if a joiner had put her together. All these points are not necessary for a heavy milking cow. You can have a great milker almost any shape. The greater the number of those points, combined with a good milker, the greater will be the value of the animal. Breed cows of that description, and you will find a good market for them anywhere and at any time. Having got the ideal cow, the next point is to get a good bull to mate with her, to produce something equal to and better than either if possible. The selection of a good bull is of the greatest importance, and it is with that that the breeder should take the greatest trouble. The points of a good bull are the same as those described for a good cow, only you want him stronger in all his points, and having a good masculine appearance. By that I do not mean ugliness; a good many people seem to think that strength and masculine appearance mean ugliness. In all breeds, in wild animals, and in the human being, it is natural for the male to be stronger, and not so finely and evenly shaped and filled out in all his points as the female. If you work with a very fine, evenly-shaped, feminine-looking bull you are striving against Nature, and that is a risky game to play at. In the selection of a bull there are two points I would consider necessary—(1) He should be of good quality, strong, and hardy, and have a good constitution; (2) his dam should be a good healthy cow, giving a good quantity of rich milk, having a good big test, and be easily milked. Make sure of those two points, then get as many of the other points already described as possible.—Adam L. Montgomerie, in the *Scottish Farmer*.

Pig-Breeding.

THE pig may be defined as the most economical machine for making cheap and coarse grain crops into meat; and when maize, wheat, and barley are worth less than 3s. per 100lb. on the farm, it will in most circumstances pay better to make the grain into pork. It takes considerably less food to make a pound of pork than a pound of veal or of beef. Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamsted, the great English agriculturist, has shown that a pig utilises 20 per cent. of its dry food, while cattle make use of only 8 per cent. of the dry substance of their feed. Every dairy-farmer admits that he can make twice as much out of his separated milk and maize by turning it into pork than by making veal for the butcher, though, at the same time, it may pay him as well, if not better, to rear his best calves for his own herd, or for a special market, in which his heifers will bring an adequate price as likely milkers, not merely as beef.

An examination of the digestive apparatus of a pig makes it plain why this animal makes a larger growth from the same amount of food than the cow or sheep,

Sir J. B. Lawes and his scientific coadjutor, Dr. Gilbert, have shown, by accurate experiments, that the stomach and its contents amount to only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole weight of the animal in the case of the pig, while in sheep it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in oxen $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. But the proportion of the weight of the intestines is greatest in the pig, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, while in the sheep it is $8\frac{1}{2}$, and in the ox only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The average length of the small intestine of the pig is 72 feet, and of the large intestine 18ft. While the food of the ruminant animals consists of a great bulk made up largely of indigestible, woody fibre, the food of the well-fed pig is more concentrated, and consists chiefly of starchy substances, the digestion of which takes place in the intestinal canal after leaving the stomach. A pig's food remains but a short time in its stomach, and passes through its primary transformations in the intestines much more rapidly than is the case with ruminant animals. Time is a most important element in feeding; for it takes a given amount of food to support the life of the animal, to furnish its heat, and to replace the waste of its tissues; and therefore the animal that can dispose of or digest and assimilate the greatest amount of feed in a given time has so much the greater surplus of nutriment to apply to increasing its weight or putting on flesh. This explains why the pig can consume more food in proportion to its weight than the ox, and can also digest more food and gain more in weight in the same time. In capacity for digestion, the pig stands unrivalled among all our domestic animals.



Care of Breeding Sows.

HAVING selected such young sows as appear likely to make the best breeders (and this selection will be made by experienced breeders before the pig is two months old), a system of feeding should be pursued which will develop every part of the body uniformly, especially the muscular or fleshy, and the osseous or bony parts. It is a bad system of feeding which develops fat instead of flesh on a young sow intended for breeding. She should be fully fed on foods rich in flesh-making and bone-making substances, not on such as contain large percentages of oil, sugar, and starch. Young clover and grass, with skim milk, are most appropriate food for the brood sows, the last being very valuable for its large proportion of casein and phosphate of lime, which respectively build up muscle and bone. In the maize-growing districts the breeding sows are often allowed to feed indiscriminately with the fattening herd on maize, and almost nothing else. Nothing could be worse for the general health of the mother herself, and for the vigor and thriftiness of her future litter. It is generally admitted that this excessive use of maize with breeding sows is one of the most potent causes of that dread disease hog cholera, which is such a scourge in the maize-growing States of America. It is noteworthy that in Canada, where maize is not largely grown, and where, consequently, peas, oats, and barley are fed to pigs in place of that cereal, this disease is hardly known. Other foods, such as oats, peas, beans, oil-cake, barley, and pollard, when available at a profitable price, are excellent accompaniments to the grass and skim milk, all being rich in albuminoids and phosphate of lime. Bran, if at all coarse, is often found to be too laxative, having an irritating effect on the bowels, and being, therefore, inadmissible. As the mother is supposed to impart in an especial degree her own digestive system to her offspring, we should reserve for breeding purposes only the thrifty, rapidly-growing young sow, one that matures early, has a vigorous constitution, a long and deep trunk, well rounded ribs, and 10 to 12 teats well spread apart. A short compact body in a sow indicates a tendency to fatten, and not to bring large litters, nor to furnish them with abundant milk. Judicious feeding on the lines indicated will promote all the desirable characteristics noted above.

It is not well to mate the young sow before she is nine months old, for the practice of breeding too young is likely to produce a puny offspring, and if persisted in for several generations, the progeny grows smaller and punier with each succeeding generation. The sow should be petted and accustomed to handling by the attendant, for kindness and gentleness may save a valuable litter of pigs. If a

mother is wild, it is quite useless to attempt to assist her, as it will only increase her excitement, and still more endanger the safety of the young pigs. When she is about to farrow she should be put into a small clean pen, with a narrow board placed around the outside of the bed, about 4in. from the wall and 4in. above the floor, so as to prevent her from overlying her young, which can escape under this board or rail. A board floor is much the best, but if it is made of stone, brick, or cement, it must be covered with a thick covering of cut straw, sawdust, leaves, or tan bark. A cold floor is likely to give both the mother and the young pigs rheumatics. If the sow produces less than eight pigs at her first litter, fatten her off for pork.

The weight of the newly-born pig has been found to be on an average about 2½lb., ranging from 2lb. to 3½lb. This is a small beginning for an animal that may reach to over 1000lb. in weight. But he soon throws off this reproach, for in a month he will weigh about 18lb., having gained generally ½lb. per day. Thus he gains about fivefold in a month, solely on his mother's milk. What a drain this must be on the dam's vitality and strength, and how important it is that she must be well fed during the period of suckling, to keep up her own condition and to provide for the growth of 120lb. to 180lb. weight in her litter! It has been found that a litter of 10 suckers at a month old drink 24 quarts of milk, as much as a very fair cow produces. In order to provide this large amount of sustenance, the mother should get three gallons of skim milk with two quarts of maize meal and four quarts of oats or peas, or their equivalent in barley and cowpeas or oil cake; this ration will barely keep her from losing flesh.



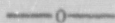
Feeding for Pork.

PREPARATORY to weaning, pigs should be encouraged, if at all bashful, which is rare, to eat with the dam. They will learn to drink milk quite early, but do not take to eating solid food until some three weeks old. The best basis for feeding young pigs is undoubtedly skim milk; but there are many rations which will be found of great value to supplement it, such as pollard, oats and maize meal, in equal proportions, cooked together; four parts oats, four of maize, and one of oil cake, cooked; six parts of peas, five of maize, and one of flax seed, cooked; oats and peas ground together, and cooked; potatoes, maize, and ground oats, cooked; or four parts corn, two parts oats, and one of oil-cake, cooked together. Maize alone, whole or ground, is a very unprofitable ration for young pigs. Instead of containing the necessary constituents in well-balanced proportions for growing the frame and muscular system, this food contains only 10 per cent. of flesh-formers, very little bone-making material, with 7 per cent. of fat and oil, and 66 per cent. of starch. We have seen the worst results from feeding growing pigs on maize alone. The animals at four months old being oval masses of soft fat, with bones and muscles so weak that they could hardly run about, and they seemed weary, scant of breath, and tired of life; and yet they weighed 85lb. each, instead of 125lb., as well-fed pigs would have done. With an adequate supply of skim milk, maize will make an excellent ration; its oil and fat just supplying the place of the butter-fat which is the only constituent removed from the milk when separated. It must be remembered that whey is much inferior to skim milk for feeding purposes, since it has lost both the fat and the casein, or flesh-forming constituent. Whey must in all cases be supplemented by some nitrogenous food, as well as maize, preferably peas, pollard, lucerne, clover, or oil-cake. It is generally estimated that skim milk is worth, for the production of pork, 1d. per gallon, whey ½d. per gallon; but this depends largely on the way in which each is used. Should the grain ration be cooked? Probably we often allow our opinions on this matter to be influenced by consideration of the trouble involved. Science tells us that the bulk of our cereals, especially maize, consists of starch, which, as found in cells of vegetables, consists of globules or grains enclosed in a kind of sac. In order to burst these grains, water must be supplied, and heat from 162deg. to 212deg. Fahr. or boiling point. Not till then

does the starch become nutritive and digestible. The heat of the stomach is not sufficient to burst all the grains of starchy substances, hence the theory that cooking is of great advantage to potatoes, arrowroot, maize, and other starchy foods, a large proportion of which, given whole, and in the raw state, passes through the intestines perfectly unaltered, as when swallowed.

The best American authorities claim, as the result of many years' practical experience, that 9lb. of pork from a bushel of maize fed in the cob, 12lb. from the same weight of raw meal, 13½lb. from boiled whole maize, 16½lb. from an equal weight of cooked meal, is no more than a moderate average which the feeder may expect to realise from 56lb. of maize, fed under ordinary circumstances of weather, in a dry, warm, and clean sty.

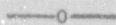
These results probably represent the efforts of the most careful experimenters; but it is certain that the ordinary feeder, with good management, can reach 8lb. of pork with a bushel of whole raw maize, 10lb. with raw meal, 12lb. with boiled whole grain, and 15lb. with boiled meal. There would not be so much difference between boiled grain and meal if the grain were boiled long enough, or steamed under pressure; but the rind of the maize is very hard and tough, and it takes a long time to thoroughly cook the grain, unless it has been first broken and ground to powder, whereby every grain of starch may be burst and rendered digestible when boiled.



The Culture of Asparagus.

ALMOST any soil will do for asparagus, but the cultivation will prove most profitable on a deep, light loam. It is not necessary, as formerly supposed (says a writer in the *American Cultivator*), to dig out all the earth to a depth of 2ft. or 3ft., and then fill in the bottom with all manner of trash and fertilising material, such as old boots, bones, &c. The land must be deeply ploughed and thoroughly pulverised. It cannot be made too rich. With the possible exception of rhubarb, asparagus is the most gross feeder of any vegetable in cultivation. Fine, well-rotted manure must be used, and in good measure, for a new bed. Plants can be obtained from any seedsman or nurseryman, or may be grown from seed, although this is a tedious process, as the seed is slow to germinate, and weeds are apt to get possession before the plants appear. Where plants cannot be had, and the beginning must be from seeds, one way is to soak them in hot water until swollen, then sow with some quick-sprouting seed, as radish or cabbage, to show where the asparagus may be looked for. Some put the seed in a coarse bag, and immerse this in the hot water until the seeds begin to swell, then bury the bag until the seeds sprout. These when sown will come up readily. The sowing should be in long rows, a foot or so apart, so the tending may be with the cultivator, and work should be begun before the plants show up, so weeds may be kept down. Use plenty of manure, plenty of seed, and plenty of labour against the weeds. The distance between plants in the permanent bed is a matter of opinion: some favour 6ft., others 4ft. A good plan is 4ft. each way. With plants the crowns should be set not less than 3in. under the surface, for the first year the work will all be in weeding and keeping the surface mellow. Give a thick coat of fresh stable manure in the autumn. Salt may or may not be necessary, but it is certain that asparagus is not injured by a quantity that will kill all other vegetables in the bed, and by attracting moisture it is a benefit. Coarse salt may be applied in the spring, but the brine from old meat barrels will sometimes kill the plants. The second year a little may be cut, but only a little. The work this year must be to keep weeds down and the surface mellow. The third year more may be cut, but a full crop may not be expected until the fourth year. Each year follow cutting with a liberal dressing of stable manure or fertiliser, and work it in. This will insure a strong growth of tops during summer and autumn. The growth of the next spring depends upon this. In autumn, just before the seed balls are ripe enough to drop off easily, mow all the tops, haul them away and burn them, otherwise the ripe seed falling on the

bed will grow there, and young asparagus plants are very undesirable weeds anywhere, and especially so in an asparagus bed. Always cut a little below the surface, so that the sharp stubs may be out of the way, and before the head shows any signs of breaking or branching.



Separator Skim Milk for Calves.

THE Iowa Experiment Station has conducted three careful experiments in raising calves on skim milk as it comes from the separator. A few years ago the prevailing system in the West was to allow the calf to follow the cow and take all the milk. Since then creameries have been started all over the West. The result is that the milk has been used for buttermaking, and the cow has become too valuable to serve as a mere wet-nurse for the calf. Dairying consists in taking the fat out of the milk, as butter. Where butter can be made successfully, whole milk is too expensive for calf-feeding. The problem has been to find some cheap fat that can be added to the skim milk, so that the calf may secure a balanced ration. Rather than feed the calf on skim milk and a cheaper fat, many Western farmers abandoned calf raising. The recent advances in prices of young stock, however, has shown them the necessity of finding some cheap substitute for butter fat.

The Iowa Station, in its investigation, has followed this plan:—Average lots of calves of uniform breeding and size, are put in pens where they can be made comfortable. Skim milk, as it runs warm from the hand-separator, is fed with various grain rations, calculated to supply the fat taken from the milk in butter. The calves have a fair allowance of hay, and plenty of salt and water. One lot received oil meal and milk; another oatmeal and milk; another, corn meal with 10 per cent. of flaxseed; and still another, pure corn meal. As an average of three experiments, 9168 pounds of separator milk, 1728 pounds of hay, and 703 pounds of oil meal, produced a gain of 873 pounds, which cost, on the average, 2·8 cents per pound. In another lot of eight calves, 9160 pounds of milk, 1730 pounds of hay, 875 pounds of oatmeal, produced a gain of 927 pounds, at a cost of 2·1 cents a pound.

Still another lot of eight calves fed 9168 pounds of milk, 1731 pounds of hay, 772 pounds of corn meal, and 84 pounds of flaxseed, produced a gain of 925 pounds at a cost of 2·2 cents a pound. In one lot of four calves 3759 pounds of milk, 1484 pounds of hay, and 201 pounds of corn meal produced 509 pounds of gain at a cost of 2 cents a pound. These figures show that oatmeal is cheaper calf food than oil meal, and more effective in producing a steady growth.

Dairy authorities are fond of praising oil meal as an ideal supplement for skim milk. It certainly does give good results in calf-feeding, yet this experiment, as well as the practical experience of thousands of farmers, shows that oatmeal is as good for feeding, while it is usually much cheaper. Even the pure corn meal gave better results than the oil meal; in fact, this experiment brings forcibly before us the fact that oatmeal is of all grain food the best adapted to the growth of young stock, be that young stock human or brute. Professor Curtiss says that young calves are generally inclined to take more readily to oil meal than to corn meal and oats, though there is little difficulty in getting them to eat any of these feeds. He evidently thinks highly of the mixture of ground flaxseed and corn meal as additions to the skim milk, although flaxseed is very rich, and must be fed with good judgment. These experiments clearly show that calves can be profitably raised on skim milk, and that there is no necessity of purchasing high-priced products when corn meal and oats can be obtained.

Professor Curtiss truly says that many calves are not worth raising by any method. There is no sense in trying to raise dairy-bred calves for beef purposes, and it is equal folly to try to make dairy cows out of beef calves. It is, also, wrong to attempt to grow both beef and dairy calves by the same method. A beef cow should be fed so as to carry, from birth to maturity, an even covering of thick flesh. That is just what we do not want with the dairy calf, for the cow trained and fed

from its birth, to lay fat upon its ribs, will not acquire the power to put fat into the pail. The oatmeal diet is especially valuable in feeding the dairy calf; in fact, it cannot be said too forcibly, that oatmeal is, of all grains, the best to produce bone, muscle, and growth.

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Pruning the Apricot.

Written for the *Melbourne Leader* by Mr. Gerald A. Letts.

THE pruning of apricot trees may be divided into three sections—the shaping of the main branches, selecting and cutting back of the secondary wood, and the trimming of the fruit spurs. For the first years of the tree's life until it is really established, the shaping of the main branches is by far the most important work. Mistakes elsewhere can be rectified afterwards, but mistakes in pruning the main or permanent growth of the tree can never be entirely corrected. So, for the first few years of the tree's life the greatest care should be taken to shape them properly, and then when the tree is established the pruner will find his trouble repaid a hundred fold.

The proper shape to grow an apricot tree is the goblet form. This allows the branches to start outwards from the crown, having the centre of the tree open for the production of fruit wood, which cannot form if the tree is crowded. For the same reason it is a great mistake to have many main branches; the further they are apart in reason the more room there will be for the secondary branches, which will carry far more fruit than the more vigorous main limbs; besides, the secondary wood can be renewed every few years, as its fruit bearing power begins to fail, a full crop being thus assured every year. Three branches from the crown are sufficient, and they should only be allowed to fork when there is plenty of room; in no circumstances should they be brought inside the tree; that space must be left for fruit bearing wood only. It should be clearly understood that the main branches are the framework of the tree, and that their duty is to carry the fruit wood and not the fruit directly; consequently it is far better to have them few in number, but strong and sturdy, than to fill the tree up with a lot of weak wood, which cannot be renewed when it has done its work. They must be well balanced and equally strong. This can only be attained by pruning them level; if one branch is pruned higher than the rest it will invariably make the strongest growth; a weak branch may be strengthened by cutting it a few inches higher than the rest of the tree.

A tree that has been badly pruned when young will open outwards when it is carrying a heavy crop, while a well pruned tree will always keep its shape, however heavy a crop it may have to carry, because its shape will be the best adapted to bear a heavy weight, the fruit will be properly distributed about the tree, and its main branches will be stiff and sturdy, though never having been pruned too long for their strength. It is impossible to say exactly how long a tree should be pruned each year; it depends entirely on the growth. But a tree may be pruned as long as possible, while leaving the branches stiff and sturdy—that is to say, a pull on the top of any branch, after it has been pruned, will cause the whole tree to bend rather than the branch itself. If the grower bears this in mind and prunes accordingly each year, he will find that the main branches will never alter in shape, and will fulfil their purpose of preventing the weight of a heavy crop from damaging the tree.

If one branch has to be pruned higher than the rest because of the weakness, although the extra height causes the shoot to grow as fast or faster than the rest, still the branch cannot stiffen up, because of the necessary cutting above the strong wood, and if left like that will always be weak and liable to bend. But this can be cured, if a bud be selected when the wood is strong, and a piece of bark be nicked out just above it. Then the extra height of the branch will cause the sap to rise there before the rest, and the nick above the chosen bud will act as a check and cause that bud to burst first and take the majority of the sap, and coming from strong wood it will grow strong. The following year the old wood above may be cut off,

and the result will be a stronger branch. This method will often be found useful when a branch has been broken off by wind or by an accident, as by means of it a shoot can be sent out whenever it may be wanted.

Balance is a most important item in training young trees. A well balanced tree alone can carry a full crop; this is too obvious to require any proof. One side of the tree must be equal to the other side. In fact, every year after the tree has been pruned the tops of the main branches should be points in the circumference of a horizontal circle equi-distant from each other. The pruner should carefully select his buds in cutting the main wood, and should cut them accordingly as he wants them to grow. By cutting near to the bud he will cause the new shoot to continue the original direction of the branch; but if he requires the shoot to come out at an angle, he should leave as much wood as possible above the bud; in fact, it is a very good plan to cut half through the bud alone, to save leaving a clear stump, as the half cut bud will have sufficient life in it to send out a small shoot, which, with the stump, can be cut off the following year. By using care in cutting, the pruner can make the new shoots grow in what direction he wishes. As the tree reaches its full growth, the framework of the tree will be formed, and the object of the pruner will now be to make the tree bear. Consequently the secondary branches and fruit spurs will now be his chief care. The tree must always be kept well supplied with fruit wood, both on the inside and outside, but it must never be crowded, or else the spurs will die. It should always be borne in mind that the fruit spurs are very delicate and very liable to die if they are at all checked; to be healthy they must have plenty of light and air. But whenever there is room the fruit wood should be encouraged.

As a rule not sufficient care is taken of the fruit spurs. An apricot tree bears its fruit on last year's wood only; thus, once a spur has borne, it itself can never bear again. Still, it has by no means done its work, as if it is healthy it will send out a new shoot from its tip, which will bear fruit the following year. The spurs should always be cut back to 3 or 4 inches; that is quite sufficient length to carry the fruit if it is strong enough to bear, and the hard cutting will cause a new shoot to burst nearer the branch. The next year the new shoot should be cut back to an inch or so, and the rest of the old spur altogether. This may be done for a year or so, until the spur is worn out. If it is still healthy near the butt it need not be taken off altogether, but cut to the last bud, which will burst and form a new spur. Dead or sickly spurs should always be taken off, as they are unsightly and liable to damage the fruit; besides, cutting them off will often encourage a new spur to grow. Many dead and sickly spurs are generally a sign that the tree is too thick, and requires cutting out severely.

Many short or unfruitful spurs on a secondary branch is a sign that that branch has done its work, and should be cut off to make room for a new one. If a tree is too vigorous, and goes to wood instead of fruit, it should be summer pruned. This should be done in the early summer, so that the new growth may mature before the winter, otherwise summer pruning is not necessary, except to very young trees.

The Shorthorn as a Dairy Breed.

WRITING upon this subject in the *Live Stock Journal*, Mr. John Evans, a Lincolnshire dairy farmer, states that as a rule the ordinary shorthorn cow can take care of her own rights all over the country, in any company, but just now she needs the consideration of the council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association. He maintains, and is sure English tenant farmers will agree that, broadly speaking, the ordinary shorthorn cow is the best "all round" dairy cow for average climate and conditions. He reads that the adoption of the following standard of different breeds in adjudicating champion prizes in the milking trials of the London dairy show is to be considered at the next meeting of the council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association:—Shorthorn, 120 points; Jersey cow, 90; Jersey heifers, 55; Guernseys, 90; Ayrshires, 100; Kerries, 70; red polls, 90; crossbreds, 120 points respectively. He takes it that the cow of any breed getting the greatest excess of

points over her breed number wins the championship, and to see how this new idea will work out he notes the experience of the last eight years. Judging on this scale he finds the championship would have been won by—Jerseys twice, Guernseys twice, red polls twice, Ayrshires once, crossbreds once. The championship, on this scale of points, therefore, he contends, “would never have been won by a shorthorn—the par excellence dairy cow of Great Britain—during the last eight years. Is it a fact that there has never been a good shorthorn cow exhibited in this time? or is it that this is not a fair scale of points? I incline very strongly to the latter idea. If I was a wealthy landowner, I should probably have a park round my mansion, a dairy fitted with tessellated tiles, a pretty dairy maid, and, possibly, a herd of Jersey or Guernsey cows to adorn my park, and supply me (as I admit they will) with first-class butter. But being a tenant farmer, I prefer to keep a herd of 50 or 60 shorthorn cows, believing that they are the best general purpose cow to pay my rent. They will milk, breed valuable stock and feed.” It is because he believes that the dairy farmers’ association aims at the general improvement of the dairy industry of Great Britain rather than the fostering of a fancy breed he brings this question forward, and reiterates that the shorthorn cow is the best foundation for the dairy farm, therefore, he hopes she may again be given the chance to win the “Derby” of the dairy, as in the old system she has won it four years out of eight.

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Valuing Butter in Milk.

ONE of the many vexed questions in connection with the factory system is (says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*) the method of computing the amount of commercial butter that can be got, and ought to be made, from any given weight of milk, when the percentage of butter-fat has been determined by the Babcock tester. It is generally admitted that this tester, when properly used, can give the contents of butter-fat in any sample of milk as exactly, for all practical purposes, as the most delicate chemical methods. But when this percentage has been determined, what relation in practical working is there between it and the amount of actual butter yielded by the churn? In the case of co-operative factories this question is not such a burning one as between suppliers and the factory manager, for whatever is lost in the monthly returns should be refunded in the annual distribution of surplus profits. But even in this case there may be some measure of injustice between individual suppliers, as it is found that the richer milk makes not only actually more butter but also relatively more. In other words, the poorer milk will not shew such a high rate of increase between the actual amount of pure butter fat and the output of commercial butter as the richer milk; the former will not stand so much loading, or will not absorb such a percentage of salt and water.

In the case of factories which are worked solely in the interests of artless butter merchants or soulless butter companies, the question is one of great importance to the suppliers. Recognising this, the dairymen of the South Coast some time ago appointed a committee of three dairy experts to report on the subject. As no final report has yet been prepared, it is well worth every dairyman’s while to give some personal attention to the matter, in order that a system of valuing milk may be agreed upon which will be equitable alike to the supplier, the factory manager, and the company or middleman. If in considering this problem we emulate that good little boy Johnny, who acquired a great fortune by merely minding his own business, we may safely assume that the middlemen and butter companies will manfully strive to do the same by looking after their special interests. Hence we view the tables of values furnished by some factory proprietors with a little suspicion, and some farmers are canny enough to think that the tables calculated by official experts are too favourable to the butter-maker as opposed to the milk producer. The question will not be settled by theorising, nor by small laboratory tests, but by actual results under fair working conditions. When will our committee, consisting of Messrs. M’Caffrey, Mahon, and O’Callaghan, be prepared to give us reliable tables? We look to that Jeraberoo man, born and bred on a dairy farm, and for years a practical

butter-maker, to manfully carry out his part of the work and give us his practical experience, whether it agrees with or contradicts the theories of others. Let us examine carefully the figures supplied by Mr. D. Wilson, the Victorian dairy expert, which would be considered unduly favourable to the butter-maker by some competent authorities. He allows no more than 13 per cent. of increase for water, curd, and salt in a sample of milk giving a test of 5 per cent. of butter fat, whereas many good butter-makers know that an increase of 15 per cent. is a usual thing with milk showing a high test.

The three factors to be settled in this problem are—(1) the percentage of loss to be fairly allowed in the process of separating or skimming; (2) the second loss that may reasonably occur in churning with all scientific aids; (3) the percentage of increase from the addition of salt, and the accidental retention of water and casein.

COMPUTING FROM BABCOCK TESTS.

Babcock Test.	Lbs. of milk required to make 1lb. butter.	Lbs. of butter from 100lb. of milk.
3.0	30.58	32.7
3.1	29.58	33.8
3.2	28.51	35.0
3.3	27.62	36.2
3.4	26.73	37.4
3.5	25.90	38.6
3.6	25.15	39.8
3.7	24.45	40.9
3.8	23.74	42.1
3.9	23.12	43.2
4.0	22.52	44.4
4.1	21.94	45.6
4.2	21.35	46.8
4.3	20.81	48.0
4.4	20.29	49.3
4.5	19.80	50.5
4.6	19.34	51.7
4.7	18.89	52.9
4.8	18.46	54.1
4.9	18.06	55.3
5.0	17.67	56.6

We have made the calculations in the third column for 1000lb. of milk for convenience sake, but it is to be remembered that 100 gallons of milk weigh 1025lb. Note that the result of commercial butter is 9 per cent. better than the actual butter fat at 3 per cent. test; in other words, while 3 per cent. on 1000lb. would give 30lb. of pure butter fat, in actual practice we get 9 per cent. better than that, 32.7lb. of commercial butter. With a milk of 3.5 per cent. test, the gain is 10 per cent.; with a milk of 4 per cent. quality, the gain is 11 per cent.; when the test rises to 4.5 per cent., the gain increases to 12 per cent., and with 5 per cent. milk there is a loading of 13 per cent. How does this affect, or how should it affect the Jersey breeder, who supplies milk of a consistently high test? When butter is worth 9d. a lb., a gallon of 3 per cent. milk is worth at the factory 3d., and a gallon of 5 per cent. milk is worth almost 5½d. If butter is selling at 1s. per lb., the gallon of 3 per cent. milk is worth to the supplier 4d., and of the 5 per cent milk almost 7d.

But before we can make a perfectly fair table of gallon values for samples of milk of different tests, our experts must settle, in the producers' interests, the graduated rate of increase in actual churning as the test improves. If, as some competent men assert, the 5 per cent. milk will show a 15 per cent. improvement, then that means that 1000lb. of milk containing 50lb. of butter fat should produce 57.5lb. of commercial butter, instead of 56.6lb., as shown in the above tables. Here,

let us note a confusion in terms that often causes trouble. One man asserts that the butter fat absorbs 15 per cent. of salt and moisture; another says that the butter contains 15 per cent. of salt and moisture; and they both imagine that they are stating the same fact in two different ways. There is some considerable difference, as we shall soon see. A says that 100lb. of butter fat takes up 15lb. of salt and moisture, and thereby makes 115lb. of commercial butter. B, on the other hand, expresses the opinion that 100lb. of commercial butter contains 15lb. of salt and moisture; in other words, 85lb. of butter fat makes 100lb. of butter, or, to reduce the statement to the same terms as used by A, 100lb. of butter fat will make 117.5lb. which means 17.5 per cent. increase, instead of 15 per cent. To any friend who thinks that these small fractions are quite unimportant, and that if values are calculated to one-eighth of a penny it is quite close enough, we would remark that such a very small fraction as one-sixteenth of a penny per gallon, whether up or down, means, on an average herd of 40 cows, about £5 a year, and one-eighth of a penny on each gallon means double as much. That little £5 a year means a ton of bonedust, which means a tolerable manuring of 7 acres of hay, which probably signifies an extra 7 tons of good feed, which ought to spell about £15 more from the factory next year.

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Sheep Keeping in "Coasty" Country.

By K. S. BROWNE, Port Lincoln, South Australia.

THE following remarks apply more especially to rough coastly country, for which the merino sheep is undoubtedly the most suitable, as it stands more hardship and requires less feed to keep it in condition than any other breed. They also travel better than heavier breeds, which is a consideration in coastly country, where sheep are being continually shifted from one part to the other to keep them in good health. As to coast disease, so far the only effectual cure that has been found for it is to change the sheep for a few weeks on to what is commonly known as healthy country. There is no doubt that the coast disease is caused chiefly through a want of iron in the soil, as is proved by feed growing on ironstone country being the only cure for it. Several people have tried administering sulphate of iron to the stock by putting it in the tanks and troughs, but it is not a success in preventing the disease, which goes to show that there is something besides iron required. As a rule, coast disease is worst in a good season, when the feed is rank. As sheep are always inclined to deteriorate, too much attention cannot be paid to culling out inferior animals, and only breeding from the best obtainable, as whether a man owns 1000 or 10,000 sheep, he wants to make them as profitable as possible; and the margin between profit and loss has been so small during the last few years that the slightest thing will turn the scales one way or the other. In selecting rams to breed from, take notice of the points your sheep are deficient in, and select rams which are strong in those points. The class of wool which has realised the best prices the last few years is a long, strong staple, not too fine; and if you can get sheep with that class of wool, combined with density, they will be the most profitable for wool growing. With regard to rams, do not get inferior animals on account of their being a few shillings cheaper, but get the best that can be obtained, as the progeny will soon make up for the extra outlay, and a good animal eats no more food than a bad one. Get a change of blood every few years, if possible, as it helps to keep the constitution strong.

EARLY LAMBING

Is generally the best for several reasons, as in the average of the seasons there is generally green picking to be got in May, and the lambs have a chance to get some strength in them before the cold weather sets in; and in the country away from the coast the frost is often very severe during the winter, and destroys numbers of the lambs which are dropped on a frosty night; and on the coast there is very often a cold, bleak wind blowing, accompanied with rain, which has the same effect on them. You get more wool at shearing time off early lambs, and they are fit to

wean before the feed gets too dry. They also stand travelling better. Always have plenty of rams amongst your ewes, to ensure having the lambs dropped about the same time, as where the lambs have to be shifted on to health country it makes a great difference in travelling a mob of ewes and lambs if the lambs are all about the same age. A few young lambs in a mob often means an extra day's travelling to get from a coastly to a healthy paddock, and another night in the yard, which often causes the loss of a good many lambs, especially if the weather happens to come up rough and wet. Lambs generally have to be shifted off coastly country when from six weeks to two months old. As soon as a lamb begins to feed it is liable to get coastly, and if not shifted as soon as the disease shows numbers die. Never shift too many ewes and lambs in one mob. It is a job to mother a large mob of lambs after they are knocked up with travelling for a day or two, and the ewes being hungry are more inclined to desert them. In yarding, give them plenty of space, so that the lambs will have a chance to find their mothers, and the sheep will have room to camp. A mob of sheep crowded into a yard for any length of time are apt to sweat, the wool gets loosened, and a lot of it comes off, especially if they are turned into a scrub paddock. When practicable, do not tail the lambs until after they have had a change on to the health, as there will be less mortality amongst them. Lambs always fall off in condition in health country, and the ewes have less milk; and by tailing lambs on to grass country they have a better chance to recover. Do not keep

OLD SHEEP

on a place, as they are unprofitable stock. As soon as they begin to get broken mouthed cull them out, and fatten them for ration, if you have available paddocks; or get rid of them at any price, as they only eat the feed that would keep younger sheep, and very probably the bulk of the old sheep die before shearing, and you will lose both the sheep and their wool. One young sheep will cut more wool than three or four old brawlers; and if you are mustering or travelling sheep, a few old ones will often keep the whole mob back, and the strong sheep have to be knocked about by continually stopping them, so that the old ones can keep up with the flock. When lambs are taken away from their mothers to wean, always put a few sheep into the paddock with them, as it prevents them hanging about the fence much, trying to make back to the ewes, and the sheep take them to the watering places, where there are only one or two watering place in a large paddock. The weaners will want mustering to the water about every other day for the first week, or until they take to going to the water of their own accord. Have the watering places as near the centre of a paddock as possible, so that the sheep can reach them from all parts without having to travel too far; and always see that the troughs or waterholes are kept clean, as dirt very soon collects in a trough where they are many sheep watering at it, and sheep, like horses, are very particular, and will often hang about for hours without taking a proper drink, and then go away half satisfied. Well water is far superior to open waterholes, as it is always cool and clean. It is a job to keep an open waterhole clean when the sheep are continually puddling it; and now and again a weak sheep dies in the water, and may be in some time before it is noticed. The more watering places there are in a paddock the better. About three miles is far enough for any sheep to travel, as they generally feed away from the water until they want a drink, and in cool weather will sometimes get a long distance from the water before they feel thirsty.

GENERAL HINTS.

It is a mistake to crowd too many sheep at one time into one paddock when the feed is plentiful, as they trample down and destroy a lot; put in a fair number, and when they want a change there is feed left for another lot to take their place.

Do not muster or draft sheep in cold rough weather if it can be avoided, and do not hand-draft sheep more than is necessary, as it knocks them about, however carefully they are handled. Never catch a sheep by the wool. Have a drafting yard constructed so that the sheep can see through the fences from one yard into another, as they are less trouble to draft when they can see the sheep in an adjacent yard. Stone walls are not suitable for drafting yards.

Keep the fences in good order, so that you know where to find your sheep when they are required. A day or two's work repairing the fences will often save pounds' worth of sheep, as very often sheep that are coasty get into another man's paddock amongst healthy sheep, which may not be mustered for some time, and in the meantime the coasty sheep die from want of a change; also, if the wild dogs happen to rush a mob of sheep against a fence which is in need of repair a number of sheep will get through.

Change the sheep on to fresh pasture as soon as they show any sign of coast, as if they once get the disease it takes some time to cure them, and it throws them back a lot, besides stopping the growth of the wool, which starts a second growth, and the result is a broken staple at shearing time. The same rule applies to health country where there are nothing but bushes for the sheep to eat. Sheep will do well on good scrub country from about August to the end of November in an average season, when the bushes are shooting and out in flower. As a rule at any other time of the year the scrub is only good for a change for a month or so, and in summer time sheep generally fall away, unless it has been burnt the previous year, when there is a lot of young herbage to be had.

As a rule it is best to shear before the feed gets too dry, as it gives the sheep a chance to pick up before the hot weather sets in. When shearing, be careful to skirt and class the wool properly. Wool rolling and classing is one of the chief things in a shed. A few badly rolled fleeces, not properly skirted, with dirt in the fleece, will condemn a whole bale. It is not desirable to have too many classes of wool in a clip, as the more bales there are of a certain class of wool the better the price realised. Do not put too many fleeces in one bale, about 400 lb. is weight enough to put in a bale.

Dipping sheep after shearing is good not only to keep down tick, but also for the wool. No doubt the sheep thrive better and grow more wool through being free from tick and other vermin. It is not a good plan to dip in cold weather or late in the day, as, if a cold night follows, numbers of the sheep die. The sheep are all the better turned into a paddock for a few days after coming out of the shed before being dipped, as they have a chance to recover the knocking about they get in the shed, especially where they have to travel a day or two before being shorn.

Potato-growing.

THE growing of new potatoes is a special business in the Channel Islands for the London market, and in some of the Southern States of America for the New York and other large markets in the Northern States. Much has (says a writer in a New South Wales exchange) been done in raising varieties that mature quickly, and more has been accomplished by discovering improved methods of cultivation and suitable manures for hastening maturity.

The best soil for potatoes is a rich, sandy loam, not too light to dry out quickly during dry spells, and not too stiff to prevent easy working and the free and uniform expansion of the tubers. It is of the greatest importance that the soil be thoroughly drained and warm, particularly for the early spring crop. Excess of moisture in the soil means coldness, owing to the heat of the sun being used up in evaporating the surplus water, and that means a late crop; it also impairs the quality of the product, and makes it more liable to rot. A good grass sod makes an ideal seed-bed for potatoes, provided the sod has been ploughed under at least 8 in., and sufficiently early in the winter to allow it to be thoroughly rotted. Except, however, in the case of new land, or breaking up an old pasture, a good grass sod is not often available; but every potato-grower who makes this an important branch of his mixed farming may so arrange his rotation as to have a clover sod to plough under for his early potatoes. This crop should always be preceded where practicable, by a leguminous crop, such as cowpeas in the sub-tropical districts, and clovers in the colder ones.

The most expensive element of fertility that the potato-grower, or, in fact, any other agriculturist, has to supply for his crop is nitrogen, and this the cowpeas or

clovers will gather from the air, and add to the soil. If the cowpeas have been grown for the seed, the vines should be rolled down and ploughed in as early as possible in winter, so as to rot and form a good fibrous loam by the early spring. If the clover has been grown alone, it may be cut or fed down once, and the clover be turned under about two months before planting time. We can strongly recommend a crop of some cereal, either for grain or green feed, before potatoes; but with the grain should be sown at least 4lb. of red and crimson clover per acre. When the grain crop has been cut the clover will come on well if the season be at all a drooping one; it will send down its roots several feet into the subsoil, and bring up potash and lime for the use of the succeeding crop, and will gather nitrogen out of the air at no expense. If the ground is at all well covered with clover when the time for ploughing comes, there will be no need to add any nitrogenous material to our artificial fertilisers, and thus the manuring can be done much more cheaply.

Assuming that the ground has been ploughed deeply, without having brought up any sour subsoil, it should be thoroughly worked with the harrows—disc harrows if the soil is at all stiff—until the surface has been brought to fine tilth. In order to get tubers of good size and even shape, the soil must be thoroughly worked and free from little clods. Open drills 3ft. apart with a light plough, and make them deep enough to allow the seed to be planted 3in. or 4in. below the level surface of ground. Our Yankee cousins have a variety of excellent implements for planting the seed, but we continue to do it laboriously by hand, carrying heavy loads of seed, and stooping our stiff old backs day after day. The method of applying the manure is of great importance, for it must be mixed as intimately as possible with the soil in the drill.

It has been shown to be of small importance whether the manure is above or below the seed, as long as it is evenly distributed within reach of the roots. It is generally recognised by all the best potato growers that farmyard manure is not so suitable for this crop as a judicious mixture of artificial fertilisers, for the former produces tubers of inferior quality, and is very apt to introduce and encourage scab, rot, and other fungus diseases. Dung, when available, should be applied to the crop preceding potatoes, but if it must be used with this crop, in default of anything better, it should be thoroughly rotted. We can recommend sprinkling the artificials lightly in the drill, and 6in. on each side of it, so that when the drills are closed by means of the Planet Junior horse hoe, fitted with hilling tines, the manure is well mixed up with the soil. Many farmers who make a special business of growing early potatoes find it profitable to go along the drills, after spreading the manure, with a special implement, like a narrow scuffler, for mixing up the manure with the soil.

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Potato Manures.

IN most soils, especially in those which have been frequently cropped with potatoes, a mixed manure must be used. The agricultural chemist tells us that a crop of 200 bushels, or 1200lb., of potatoes—a very moderate crop—removes from an acre of soil from 30lb. to 35lb. of nitrogen, 20lb. to 25lb. of phosphoric acid, and 60lb. to 65lb. of potash. This last constituent has been shown by the great French experimenter Ville to be the dominant one, and however much of the other elements of fertility may be supplied, a good crop of sound, starchy tubers cannot be produced without an abundant supply of potash. Hence a man farming on a basaltic or granitic soil, or on rich alluvial soils formed from these rocks, may grow good crops of potatoes for a few years without any manure, then for a few more years with bonedust alone; but eventually he finds that something more is needed, that something being potash. The man who is farming on light sandy loams derived possibly from sandstone formation or shale will receive profit from using potash at once. Few crops pay better for generous manuring than potatoes, when prices are at all remunerative; therefore, dressings up to 10cwt. per acre may safely be recommended, and thereby crops of 10 to 18 tons per acre can be assured in good seasons. With judicious manuring, at the rate of 5cwt. per acre on a good loam, Mr. Craig, the

winner of the prize offered by the Kiama Agricultural Society for the best acre of potatoes, has produced during the past four unfavourable years these yields—10, 18½, 12½, and 10 tons respectively. By heavy manuring with 18 tons of refuse from meat works, mixed with a little potash, Mr. R. M. Pitt has grown 16 tons of excellent Imperator potatoes on an acre of sand and quartz gravel on the Blue Mountains, the poorest soil in New South Wales.

In the competition promoted nine years ago by the *American Agriculturist*, the prize-winner produced 1120 bus., or 30 tons per acre, with an expenditure of £8 for a ton of special mixed manure, containing 10 per cent. of potash. There are soils, such as those round Warrnambool, in Victoria, and in the volcanic districts of New Zealand—soils consisting of volcanic ash, exceedingly rich in potash—which do not need potash manures after many years of cropping; but, generally speaking, a complete potato manure should contain 3 to 4 per cent. of nitrogen, 8 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 8 to 10 per cent. of potash. If the soil is rich in humus through ploughing in a grass or clover sod, there is no need to supply any nitrogen at all. No single mixture can be recommended for all soils, but every farmer is advised to mix his own manures, and try different percentages of potash on adjacent plots, in order to find out exactly the best mixture for his own soil and climate.

For spring sowing, the following mixture can be strongly recommended for the older districts of this colony:—4 cwt. of nippo, 12 cwt. of Thomas' phosphate, and 4 cwt. of sulphate of potash; or 3 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia, 13 cwt. of superphosphate of lime, with 4 cwt. of sulphate of potash; or, on top of a good clover sod, the following mixture would be preferable:—10 cwt. of Thomas' phosphate, with an equal amount of kainit. This last salt of potash is of special value for potatoes, since it contains magnesia as well as potash, and has a great power of attracting moisture to the soil; but at present it is more expensive for each unit or one per cent. of potash than the highly concentrated sulphate of potash. If, as the agent assures us, the price of kainit is to be reduced to 70s. a ton this year, it will be as cheap with its 12½ per cent. of potash as the sulphate of potash, with its 50 per cent. of potash, selling at £14 a ton. The first of these mixtures will contain 3 per cent. of nitrogen, 12 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent. of potash, and will cost in Sydney £6 14s. a ton, reckoning that the mixing will be done on the farm. The second will contain 3 per cent. of nitrogen, 10 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 10 per cent. of potash, and the materials will cost £7 7s. a ton. The third will contain no nitrogen, 10 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 6½ per cent. of potash, and will cost only £4 5s. a ton. Whence can be seen the economy of using a few pounds of clover seed with the preceding crop to gather the nitrogen from the air, instead of supplying it in the form of nippo or sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 6d. a lb. A dressing of 800 lb. per acre of the first mixture would amply supply all the elements of fertility removed by a crop of 12,000 lb. of potatoes.

Maize-growing.

AS maize is likely to become one of our largest agricultural products, when we have learnt how to utilise it in more ways for human food, and in a more economical manner for feeding animals, we may well turn to the United States, the greatest maize-growing country in the world, for hints on many points connected with this crop. There are over 100 experimental stations in America, trying year after year, different varieties, different methods of cultivation, different kinds of manures, and methods of mixing and applying them, and improved ways of preserving the stored grain. By cross-fertilisation approved varieties have been raised, some white varieties for making corn flour for human consumption, others specially adapted for green feed, owing to their luxuriant growth of leaf, and others valuable for the size and weight of their grain together with the comparative smallness of the cob. Much has been done for us in this direction by enterprising seedsmen and private growers, who have introduced some excellent varieties of the Dent and the Flint grains, such a fine ensilage variety as the Early Mastodon, and a good large white grain for making maize-meal for our own porridge or for our cows. The

American farmer has a different standard of a high-class maize from that which seems to find most acceptance with judges at our own shows. The "Dent" variety is generally preferred to the "Flint," because the grains are larger, and owing to its later maturing the yield of shelled grain is greater. Of course, where the growing season is rather short, the growers have to use the Flint varieties or even quickly maturing kinds like our ninety-day corn, just as we have to do on the tablelands and in other districts where the summer does not last more than four months. The stalks should have well-developed roots, which are necessary to hold the stalk erect after it reaches maturity, or there will be a considerable loss from the decay of ears on stalks which have fallen or been blown down. A weakness of the root system is unfortunately often found among the unusually prolific varieties like "Blount's" Prolific. If the crop be always gathered as soon as it is ripe, as it should be, a strong root system is less essential, as most of the loss from blowing down occurs late in the season; but when the corn is to remain in the field for any length of time after ripening, it should be on a stalk that is not likely to fall over.

The ears should point downward, and not upward, when mature, for if the ripened ear points upward, rain, which is often very abundant in the autumn, and may delay harvesting the crop for weeks, will find its way between the loosened husks on the top, and will often be held for some time by the closely-packed sheaths at the bottom of the ear, when a few warm days will cause the wet grains at the butt to sprout or to rot. The stalks should average nearly or quite two ears each. When a variety produces only an ear to a stalk, that ear will generally be larger than those of varieties producing two or more ears. If the one large ear has as much corn as the two or more smaller ones, it is better, because it can be gathered and handled more easily; but 110z. of grain on two ears from one stalk is worth more than 100z. from a stalk bearing only a single ear, since the same number of stalks of each can be grown on an acre. The yields of different varieties vary as much as from 36 to 537 ears on 100 stalks, counted as they stand in the rows; but the one that produces from 175 to 200 ears to 100 stalks will generally be found most profitable. The ears should be of medium size, the individual grains should be long, the cobs small, and the grain white for heaviest yields. The length of the grains has very little relation to the size of the cobs, for we find large cobs with short grains, and small cobs with long grains, and vice versa. If the grains are half an inch in length, and the cobs half an inch in diameter, the grain will fill seven-eighths of the ear; while if the grain be of the same length, and the cob an inch in diameter, the grain will occupy only six-eighths of the ear. As a matter of fact, out of a bushel of ears—70lb.—of one variety, the Mosby, the grain amounts to 63lb. and the cobs 7lb.; whereas a bushel of ears of another variety, Parish White Dent, yields only 53lb. of grain and 17lb. of cob. Taking the averages of a number of varieties, the grain in a bushel of ears may vary in apparently equally good sorts as much as 20 per cent.

The flat cultivation of maize in drills is almost entirely the practice in America now, and its advantages are recognised by many growers in this colony. Ridging, or "hilling up," the maize should be avoided wherever possible, for it is positively injurious in exposing more surface for the evaporation of the soil moisture, and thereby rendering the crop more liable to suffer in time of drought; also in pruning and otherwise injuring the roots, whereby the growth of the plant is checked; and in permitting many rank weeds to grow in the rows, which would be reached by the scarifier in the flat system of tillage. On hill lands and on shallow soils this system of ridging is peculiarly injurious, and the only place where it can be shown to be serviceable is on poorly-drained bottom lands and others where the water runs off slowly, and where flood-waters are likely to lie for several days, inasmuch as the roots of the plants being confined to the ridges, are not injured so much by stagnant water lying in the trenches. Even under these conditions, it has been found preferable to have a water-furrow only for every two rows, and to scarify the beds 8ft. wide between these drains. By this plan each row of maize has a water-furrow on one side of it, and that is amply sufficient to carry off the surplus rainfall in most of our districts.

Some growers favour the system of hilling up the maize, because, as they imagine,

it supports the plants, and helps them to withstand wind and perhaps stormwaters. This end can be better achieved by proper cultivation and feeding of the crop. By proper cultivation we mean ploughing as deeply as possible before planting, and frequent shallow stirring of the surface soil between the rows during the growing season. By proper feeding of the crop we imply the providing and evenly distributing throughout the soil sufficient well-balanced plant food designed to meet the requirements of the crop and the deficiencies of the soil. In this way the plants will be encouraged to make strong growth of long roots in every direction, which will anchor the stalks much more effectively than can be done by ridging up a small bank of soil on each side of the rows of plants.

The records of 116 tests made at different stations show that 61 tests of hilling up with the plough gave an average yield of 64.9 bushels per acre, while 55 tests of shallow level cultivation with a Planet Junior horse-hoe gave an average of 74.7 bushels, or more than 15 per cent. in favour of shallow flat cultivation. Last year in New South Wales 6,713,060 bushels of maize were grown, showing an average of 32 bushels per acre. As soon as this is increased by 15 per cent. by improved methods of culture and manuring, as it certainly can be, since we know that old hill-land judiciously manured can be made to yield 70 bushels, and the rich alluvial soils 120 bushels per acre, we shall have enough extra maize to turn into pork and bacon worth at least £125,000 a year.

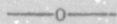
SELECTION OF SEED.

Maize is a plant which is quite variable, even among the plants which may have been grown from a single ear. This is partly due to its natural tendency of variation, and in a still greater degree to the fact that every ear has usually been fertilised by pollen from many different stalks, so that it may give crosses between the plant on which itself is borne and a hundred or more of those which surround it. A fertile or a barren soil has a temporary effect of the size of the stalk and the number of ears, but this influence does not seem to be permanent in its effects. In tropical districts the slowly maturing varieties, taking 150 to 200 days to ripen, will be found to be most profitable; in the middle coast district the very best variety should be one that will mature in from 125 to 170 days; while the only kind that can be grown for grain on the tablelands is such as will mature in 80 to 90 days. The value of any variety depends nearly or quite as much on the growth of the stalk as upon the size and shape of the individual ears, and, therefore, seed should be always selected in the paddock rather than in the grain loft.

Go through the field before the crop is harvested and select the best ears from the best stalks; or, if you are doing the harvesting yourself, have a box in the dray while gathering the crop, and throw the selected ears into this box as you go along. Take ears only from stalks that have two good ears each; take only ears which are well formed, above the average of the crop in size and of nearly equal diameter throughout, well filled at both ends, the length of the kernels being fully two-thirds the diameter of the cob, and the grains broad at the top, so as to leave but little space between the rows. If a stalk has two good ears, take both; if one ear is unusually good and the other of fair size and shape, take the better one; while if the second be poor, reject both. After selecting the seed, thoroughly dry it in the sun, put it into a dry mouse-proof bin, leaving it on the cob; place a jar containing a pound of bisulphide of carbon on top of the corn, then close the bin, so as to be airtight. The deadly vapor of this evil-smelling liquid will kill all weevils, present or future, and the grain will be quite sound years hence. There has been a good deal of fancy about using only the middle parts of the ears for seed, but numerous experiments with the seed from the tips, middles, and butts of the ears planted separately have clearly shown that the seed from any one part of the ear has no special advantage over that from any other part.

In the same way some faddists have attached great importance to the practice of detasselling maize. The results of one experiment, conducted for several consecutive years, were as follow:—Ten rows were detasselled, and alternated with 10 others untouched; and the produce from these 20 rows compared with 20 normal rows of the same variety on similar soil. The average yield of the 10 detasselled

rows was 528½lb., of the alternate rows untouched 1220½lb., and of the 20 normal rows 2369½lb. The theory was that if the strength of the plant used in the production of pollen in the tassels—the male organ of the plant—could be diverted in other directions, this would naturally expend itself in production of larger, plumper ears of corn, the tassels on alternate rows being quite sufficient to fertilise or impregnate both rows. In practice, which is often so different from theory, it is found that the detasselled stalks have many short and imperfect ears, or “nubbins,” and that the loss on the whole often amounts to 25 and even 35 per cent. The general consensus of opinion in America is that while this process costs 5s. per acre for labour, it is of no advantage, but a positive detriment and loss.



Practical Dairying.

THE men who are settled on the soil and those who wish to do so are (says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*) alike anxious for practical information, by which we mean information from practical men—those who have proved the truth of their theories, and practise what they preach. The scientific man who strives in his laboratory to discover Nature's secrets, and to adapt her laws to the common work of life, is a practical man even though he has never handled an agricultural implement or milked a cow. Perhaps he is a timid and modest man, who wears spectacles and has hands as soft as a woman's, who never expresses any very strong convictions, and does not boast of being an expert; and yet this man, by means of his examination into the natural history of bacteria and other minute forms of vegetable life, has made clear all the abstruse problems of the practice of dairying or wine-making or cheese-making. Perhaps he is an entomologist, “a chap as breeds bugs and beetles,” as I once heard one defined by a practical but contemptuous fruitgrower, but that man, by his earnest investigations into the life history of the phylloxera or the codlin moth or the weevil, has shown us how to deal effectively with these and other pests, and has made thousands his debtors. Perhaps he works in a chemical laboratory, “a man of stinks” as he is euphoniously called, and though he has never spread a pound of manure nor ploughed an acre of land, can tell us more about the true value and special qualities of our soils and manures and feeding stuffs than any of the much-vaunted practical men. On the other hand, the man who believes in good old farmyard manure instead of your new-fangled chemical stuff, and lets it all wash down into the creeks, or his brother who says that to his mind feeding is more important than breeding, and forthwith regales his cows with dry cornstalks and his horses with straw, or his other kinsman who thinks that the “old woman” should make the fowls pay the grocery bills, and allows them to forage all over the farm in the day and roost in the buggy or on the mowing machine at night—all of these men are theorists, and in no sense practical, even though they have corns on their hands and can squeeze cows' teats.

There can be no doubt many farmers who really want to learn the reasons which underlie the practical operations of the farm look askance at some of our so-called experts. They think that no man should be let loose on simple, unoffending farmers to preach theories which he himself neither has nor can put into practice. Some of these experts lecture and write articles about things they have never seen, and about operations they have never tried, nor even seen them tried. Such men do immense harm, and cause much useless expenditure of money and profanity. It would pay the Government to pension them off on conditions that they henceforth hold their peace. But the writer, in common with thousands of others who are trying to farm according to the precepts of science, must gratefully acknowledge the assistance he has gained from some few of our agricultural teachers, generally men who have themselves been successful farmers before commencing to teach others. It is feasible for a man who has absolutely failed in farming on his own account to become a successful theorist, and thence to blossom forth as a full-blown Government expert to teach others how to farm profitably! Among the practical experts at whose feet we are pleased to sit as learners is Mr. David Wilson,

the dairy expert of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, who was for many years a successful dairy farmer, and is now consequently able to teach others with justifiable confidence. His latest pamphlet on "Modern Dairying" is well worth careful study, and I propose to offer my readers a summary of its chief points of interest:—

A VICTORIAN HERD.

No.	Milk.	Test.	Butter.	Value.
	Gallons.		lb.	£ s. d.
1	697	4.2	326.4	10 17 7
2	641	4.2	300.2	10 0 1
3	630	4.2	295.0	9 16 8
4	633	3.6	271.6	9 1 0
5	531	4.5	268.0	8 18 8
6	563	4.2	263.7	8 15 9
7	509	4.6	263.2	8 15 5
8	732	3.2	256.6	8 11 1
9	575	4.0	255.2	8 10 1
10	697	3.3	252.3	8 8 2
11	619	3.6	246.1	8 4 0
12	662	3.3	239.6	7 19 9
13	670	3.2	234.9	7 16 7
14	666	3.2	233.5	7 15 7
15	587	3.6	233.4	7 15 7
16	521	4.0	231.3	7 14 2
17	502	3.8	211.4	7 0 11
18	594	3.2	208.2	6 18 9
19	435	3.9	188.1	6 5 5
20	430	3.9	186.0	6 3 11
21	421	3.8	177.3	5 18 2
22	392	4.0	174.0	5 16 0
23	492	3.2	172.5	5 14 11
24	399	3.8	168.0	5 12 0
25	409	3.7	167.3	5 11 6
26	385	3.9	166.6	5 11 0
27	375	4.0	166.5	5 10 11
28	471	3.2	165.1	5 10 0
29	356	3.8	151.2	5 0 9
30	347	3.8	146.2	4 17 5
31	365	3.6	145.1	4 16 8
32	299	3.7	122.3	4 1 6
	16,658		6886.8	229 10 0

This table of figures, showing the actual returns of a small dairy herd in the Koroit district of Victoria, has been compiled by Mr. R. Crowe, the other dairy expert of Victoria. Assuming that the figures are absolutely correct, we may deduce many valuable suggestions from them. It is very hard to get exact figures from the ordinary dairy farmer; hence the value of these, which apply to the whole of the year 1897. The butter is valued at a uniform price of 8d. per lb. The table was specially compiled with the object of impressing on dairymen the great advantage to be gained from recording the results from each individual cow. It is impossible to judge a cow by appearances alone; any practical dairyman knows that many a fine-looking cow is unprofitable in the dairy. The scales and the Babcock tester are the best judges of a dairy cow, and may safely be depended on to decide which cows are to be kept and which are to be rejected from the herd.

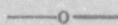
The cows in this herd were crossbred, about three-quarters Shorthorn blood

and the rest of various breeds, except Jersey and Alderney, of which breeds there was no strain whatever. They did not receive any special attention, all being treated alike, and all being pastured together. With the exception of a limited supply of small potatoes for a few weeks, the cows had nothing but straw, in addition to the natural pasture. In common with the herds in many parts of Australia during that year, this one was reduced to skin and bone for some months. As a consequence, the cows did not at their best give more than three-fourths of the yield for a normal season. The dairy in this case formed only a part of a system of mixed farming, being auxiliary to other branches. Cows going out of milk at the beginning of the year and disposed of are not included, nor are heifers which came in before the close of the year. The figures apply only to the 32 cows that were on the farm during the whole year, some of them milking for only six months, others for as long as 11 months, out of the year.

It will be noticed that the average number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of butter was 24.19, and the average yield of milk per cow was 250 gallons, of butter 215.21lb., and of money £7 3s. 5d. The dairy-farmers of the Illawarra district would call this return a small one, as it is admitted that a herd of 32 selected cows ought to average £10 per annum each; and after years of weeding-out, even this average can be increased 50 per cent. But two facts must be borne in mind—first, that the average price of butter (8d. a lb.) was rather low; second, that no account is given of the value of the separated milk, which, fed to pigs, was certainly worth £62 9s. 4d. at 1d. per gallon. But notice that the best cow gave 697 gallons, the worst 299 only; the 10 best gave an average of 625 gallons, the 10 worst only 390. The best cow gave a return of 326.4lb. of butter, the worst 122.3lb.; the best 10 averaged 275.2lb., the worst 10 only 157lb. The return in money from the best cow was £10 7s. 7d.; from the worst, £4 1s. 6d. If each pound of butter from the best cow cost 2d., each pound from the worst cow cost almost 8d. to produce.

Taking Mr. Wilson's estimate of £2 10s. for the cost of each cow's keep for a year, and £1 10s. for the cost of attention, then the total of £4 is necessary to provide for the rent, feed, and labour connected with each cow. In passing, I venture to assert that this estimate is far too low for the general conditions of dairying in this colony. The labour for a farm that would support 32 cows would cost more than £48 a year. However, accepting all the conditions as true for the district in question, it will be seen that the worst cow gives a profit of 1s. 6d. a year, and a herd of 32 equal to this worthless animal would give a return of £2 8s. a year over working expenses, while a herd of 32 equal to the best would cost no more for rent, feed, and labour, but would give a profit of £220 2s. 8d. per annum. But let us take the average of the 10 best and the 10 worst, which will be more reasonable. We shall find that a herd of 32 cows equal to the average of the 10 best will yield a profit of £165 over working expenses, while a herd equal to the average of the 10 worst would return only £39 a year over expense of rent, feed, and labour.

Dairymen who are buttermakers, and not milksellers, and yet believe in cows that give a large quantity of milk without reference to the quality, should look at the figures for the two cows Nos. 7 and 8. The latter gave 223 gallons more than the former, and yet brought in less cash. Both are profitable cows, the one for its quantity, the other for the quality expressed in 4.6 per cent. of butter fat. In examining the monthly returns, it was found that No. 19 gave the largest quantity of any of them for one month, yielding 140 gallons, with 3.7 test, and 57.3lb. of butter, worth £1 18s. 2d. The man who makes only one test at long intervals would probably declare No. 19 best, but she turned out to be only a sprinter, for her big flow did not last long, and not being a consistent milker, her place at the end of the year is only 19.



A Record for Each Cow.

NO system of dairy-farming is complete that does not keep a ledger account for each cow in the herd, and for each paddock that is cultivated. The most careful men make great mistakes in passing judgment on the relative merits of

different cows or crops, without actual figures to support their belief. For example, No. 19 in the herd referred to in the preceding article on "Practical Dairying" gave the best returns of all the 32 cows during one month, and earned golden opinions from all her circle of acquaintances; and the good impressions then formed were not destroyed by the sad falling off in subsequent months. But the actual figures of work accomplished during the whole year placed her low down, and showed that many of the steady old splodgers were better than this showy lady. The same remark applies to other animals which cannot, unfortunately, be tried by the Babcock tester and a pair of scales.

Mr. Wilson gives an interesting and suggestive record of an individual cow called Beauty. She calved on the 26th July, 1897, and milked till the 10th April, 1898. The price of butter was 8d. per lb. during August, September, October, November, and February; 7d. during December and January; and 1s. per lb. during March and April. Her record is as follows:—

Month.	Milk.	Test.	Butter.	Value.
	Gallons.			£ s. d.
August	146	3.4	54.6	1 16 4
September	152	3.4	56.8	1 17 10
October	142	3.5	54.8	1 16 6
November	128	3.5	49.4	1 12 11
December	116	3.6	46.1	1 6 10
January	97	3.7	39.6	1 3 1
February	52	4.0	23	0 15 4
March	34	4.1	15.9	0 15 10
April	12	4.3	5.7	0 5 8
Total	879	—	345.9	£11 10 4

Some interesting points are suggested by this record. Note how the richness of her milk increases as the quantity diminishes, and observe the variations in the test from 3.4 to 4.3. These variations undoubtedly occur in herds and in individual cows, but they cannot always be accounted for. By united observation and effort we may discover the laws that govern them.

Milk and Milk Supplies.

[A Paper read before the Bacteriological Institute in Adelaide (South Australia) by Dr. H. H. Wigg on August 3.]

THE CONTAMINATION OF MILK.

PASTEUR demonstrated that when in the healthy cow's milk glands milk contains absolutely no bacteria, and the cow's blood does not contain them; yet soon after being drawn in the ordinary way milk teems with these organisms, usually hundreds of thousands to the cubic inch, or from 33 to 50 millions per pint. From the time of milking, until the milk is consumed or converted into butter or cheese, it is constantly being subjected to contamination, which, however, chiefly takes place on the farm or byre, in the following ways:—1. Unclean dairy utensils; 2. Fore-milk; 3. The coat of the animal; 4. The milkers; 5. The general atmospheric surroundings, which we will consider separately.

1. **Unclean Dairy Utensils.**—And by unclean, I do not mean that they are necessary visibly dirty; indeed, a dairymaid may impart a mirror-like polish to her milk-pails and cans, yet if her methods are not correct her energies are all in vain. Milk utensils are most frequently improperly made, and the joints or corners or taps may be filled with germ life. It has been truly said that a rusty milk vessel often

spoils more milk than would purchase a new vessel. There should be no sharp angles about a milk vessel; where possible, they should be made of one piece of metal pressed to the required shape, and where joints are necessary these should be flushed with solder to prevent lodgment of material. Yet, however well made, unless the vessels are steamed or scalded bacteria will be found in sufficient quantities to rapidly influence the milk. Harrison found on rinsing dirty cans with sterile water that the water contained up to three-quarters of a million germs to the cubic centimetre—that rinsings from cans cleaned by the ordinary methods gave from 13,000 to nearly 100,000 per cubic centimetre, while vessels which had been properly steamed gave as little as 416 per cubic centimetre. It is most important that all vessels should be cleaned before they become dry after use, as dried residue is difficult to remove. They should be first rinsed with tepid water, as boiling water might coagulate the organic matter, then thoroughly washed in hot water to which a little soda or borax has been added, then finally scalded or, better still, inverted over a jet of steam, which allows of the vessel drying quicker. No drying with dirty dishcloths you will notice. The same remarks apply to all strainers or other materials coming in contact with milk.

2. Contamination from Fore-milk.—Fore-milk is the first milk withdrawn from the cow's udder in the process of milking, and it is rich in germ life compared with that drawn later. I have said that when milk is secreted it is free from germs; but after milking, a little milk remains in the lower part of the teat, and not being completely shut off from the exterior, it becomes infected before the next milking time, when there is a rich crop. If fore-milk is received in a separate clean vessel, and kept protected from the air, it sours much more rapidly than later drawn milk under the same condition. Fore milk, therefore, should be rejected if it is intended to keep the milk any length of time.

3. Contamination from the Dirt from the Cow.—This is probably the most frequent cause of milk contamination. The cow's coat offers great facilities for harbouring dirt, which falls into the milk bucket during the process of milking. The bellies, udders, flanks, legs, and tail of the cow are frequently soiled with manure and other filth, swarming in bacteria, and fragments fall into the milk when detached by the switching of the cow's tail, or by a "stand over" smack from the hand of the milker. A dairy cow should be a most carefully groomed animal, but the average dairy cow in Australia receives absolutely no cleaning. Before milking, the flanks and udders should be perfectly carded to remove loose hairs, and with them, of course, a considerable quantity of dirt, and as dust particles are easily dislodged from dry hair, the coat should be slightly moistened with water, and the udder and teats well cleansed with sterile water. A cow was partially milked in the open air without any special cleaning, and during this time a glass dish containing sterile gelatine was exposed under the belly of the cow, near the milk pail, for one minute. The flanks, legs, and udder of the cow were then cleaned with water, and another dish of sterilised gelatine placed in a similar position for the same time, and the milking resumed. In the first case it was found that 3,250 germs were deposited per minute on an area equal to the top of a 10-inch milk pail, and in the second experiment there were only 115. At the same time control experiments made 20 ft. away from the cow and 6 ft. from the ground, to indicate the germ contents of the surrounding air, gave a return of 65 germs per minute over the same area; showing that bacteria are more numerous in the vicinity of the cow, and that they chiefly arise from its dirty, dry coat. Backhaus ascertained that about one-half of fresh manures dissolves in milk, and does not appear in the strained sediment, and those solid impurities which can be strained off are rich in putrefactive organisms, which when derived from manure are of a peptonizing species, which cause a decomposition of the casein, and it has been ascertained by Freudenreich and others that the manure from animals fed on dry food is richer in bacteria than that from grass feeding.

4. Contaminations from the Milker.—The person milking the cow too often does so wearing his ordinary working clothes, which are usually none too clean; and, alas! too often without the most perfunctory washing of the hands; or a dirty-coated cow is pushed into the bail, or a legrope picked up from the manure-littered

ground, and the milking proceeds. A microscopic examination of the slimes from a separator, amongst other abominations, frequently show epithelial scales from the human hand, as well as from the cow's teat—a thorough wash with clean boiled water, and then a pinch of vaseline would obviate much of this, and Freudenreich showed that the germ contents of milk are much reduced where the clean hands and teats were first lubricated with vaseline before milking. Finally, the milker should wear an outer garment of washable material over his working attire.

5. Contaminations from the general atmospheric surroundings, though of minor importance to the preceding, are yet important. Where cows are fed on dry fodder, the air is richer in germs than when the food is moistened beforehand, and it is hardly necessary to say that the air of a properly constructed, well-ventilated shed is preferable to a badly-ventilated and badly doored one.

Milk taken from a cow, milked under the strictest precautions, contained only 330 bacteria per cubic centimetre, while mixed milk from a herd under the common conditions showed over 15,000 per cubic centimetre; and the milk in the former instance kept sweet twenty hours longer than in the latter case. Pasteurisation becomes almost unnecessary where true cleanliness is observed throughout the milking processes.

NATURE AND ACTION OF BACTERIA FOUND IN MILK.

These may be divided into two chief groups. 1. The ordinary milk bacteria, which may be considered the natural inhabitants of drawn cow's milk, in the same way that the polar bear has adapted itself to the polar regions. 2. Casually occurring bacteria, accidental guests, in fact, which find in milk congenial soil for multiplication; amongst these are the disease producing group or pathogenic bacteria.

We will first consider the ordinary milk bacteria, which are of most interest in dairying, as to them is due the ordinary change which take place in milk. Though there are many bacteria which produce no appreciable effect in milk, others are beneficial by reason of the products which they form, and are essential in butter and cheese making. Others again affect the milk injuriously.

1. ORDINARY MILK BACTERIA.

Lactic Acid Bacteria.—I have already referred to the souring of milk produced by the action of bacteria on the sugar of milk, which is converted into lactic acid. This action is produced by a large number of different kinds of bacteria, belonging to a widely distributed species. Huppe first discovered the organism, and called it the *Bacillus Acidi Lactici*, others corroborated him in various countries, Switzerland, Germany, America, &c. Besides the true lactic acid bacillus, other bacteria can set up lactic fermentation, but they belong rather to the group of accidental organisms of milk. Though the lactic acid bacillus is the friend of the dairy produce manufacturer, the milk retailer finds these organisms undesirable, owing to their souring properties; and the food value of milk for direct consumption is therefore lessened.

The lactic acid bacillus grows more rapidly, and at a temperature of 95 deg. F., but it is easily destroyed by a temperature of 158 deg. F., and it is not spore-bearing.

Other bacteria act upon the milk-fat, others on the caseine, producing by-products which normally produce the desired flavour in butter and cheese, and bacteriologists are now isolating those bacteria having special actions in the normal changes of milk and cream, and producing pure cultures in them; adding them in dairying processes, to sterilized milk or cream, produces the desired effect without the presence of undesirable organisms. But these pure cultures or "starters," as they are termed, are not essential in dairies where absolute cleanliness has been observed in every department.

"Sliny" or "ropy" milk is produced by various organisms, such as the Dutch streptococcus, *bacillus viscosus*, *micrococcus freudenreichi*, and many others.

Blue milk is dependent on the action of the *bacillus cyanogenus*.

Red milk is due to blood from the udder or teat, is red when drawn, but the redness which develops afterwards is due to a pigment produced by the bac. prodigiosus. Other organisms impart a red-rose, others a brown-red colour to milk.

Yellow milk is produced by various bacteria, and bitter milk when not due to certain feeding stuffs is due to bacterial agencies.

"Soapy" milk is also due to a bacillus in the straw used as a litter for housed cattle.

Various other faults in milk have been traced to micro-organisms as the cause.

2. PATHOGENIC, OR DISEASE-PRODUCING BACTERIA.

First and foremost comes the well-known bacillus of tuberculosis, which usually obtains access to cow's milk direct from a tuberculous udder. It has been proved beyond doubt that tuberculosis is the same disease in man and animals, and communicable from one to the other—pigs, guinea-pigs, and calves fed on tuberculous milk become tuberculous themselves, and the recent Royal Commission on tuberculosis concluded that "as regards man, we must believe that any person who takes tuberculous matter into the body incurs some risk of acquiring tuberculous disease," and that this is too frequently the case has often been proved, even in this colony, and Brouardel cites a case where 5 out of 14 occupants of a boarding-school became tuberculous after the daily use of milk from a tuberculous cow. Adults with normal health with healthy digestive tracts run much less risk than children, who are more frequently victims to tuberculous milk, as they are largely dependent on milk as a food, and more susceptible to intestinal tuberculosis, and it is a remarkable fact, that though improved sanitation and other causes have reduced the death-rate from tuberculosis as a whole, yet there has not been a corresponding decrease in the death-rate of children from tubercular disease, chiefly of the intestines.

The prevalence of tuberculosis amongst cattle varies in different countries. In Denmark, the home of scientific dairying, it is estimated between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. of the cattle are tuberculous. In the United States of America, out of 15,000 head of cattle tested, 19 per cent. were found tuberculous.

According to Hirschberger, 10 per cent. of all cattle in the neighbourhood of towns are tuberculous, and of these 50 per cent. yield tuberculous milk; hence 5 per cent. of all samples of town milk contain the bacillus of tubercle. In well-cared-for herds also the disease is not infrequent, as shown by the recent experiments made at Her Majesty the Queen's Home Farm, where out of a herd of 40 cows, 35 reacted to tuberculin, 4 of them having tuberculous udders, and when the whole herd were slaughtered more were found affected with the disease. The recent introduction of tuberculin, which is a sterile glycerine extract of the growth products of the tubercle bacillus, is a valuable aid in the detection of the disease in animals, and when injected under the skin of cattle causes a more or less retained rise of temperature in the animal if it is the subject of the disease. Every cow, however, which reacts to tuberculin does not necessarily produce tuberculous milk. It is when the udders are tuberculous that it becomes of special importance, and hence the necessity of the *cause* of the new Health Act of South Australia making it compulsory to report all affections of the udder in dairy cows.

The bacillus of tubercle does not develop in milk after being drawn, unless the temperature is over 86 deg. F. and under 104 deg. F. It is readily killed by boiling, or by pasteurising at a temperature of 155 deg. to 160 deg. F. for twenty minutes. Unfortunately the bacillus withstands drying readily, and by virtue of this property the disease is disseminated. The dried discharges containing the bacillus being disturbed in dust, it follows, therefore, that cows which are known to be tuberculous should be isolated, as by feeding at the same box, or drinking from the same trough, and in many other ways they may infect healthy cows. Calves should not be permitted to suck from tuberculous mothers, especially if the udders are affected.

All dairy cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test, and none but healthy ones should be allowed to be milked in dairies concerned in the supply of milk to households. It is not only in milk itself that the bacillus of tubercle is found, for Gasparini has demonstrated the bacillus alive in potted butter, 120 days after

introduction, and Heim has seen them in cheese a fortnight old. The bacilli, however, are not likely to flourish in either of these articles owing to the scarcity of sustaining food, as fat alone is not sufficient nutriment for them.

Typhoid fever can undoubtedly be disseminated by the means of milk. Ernest Hart demonstrated the fact that out of fifty typhoid epidemics in England twenty-eight were caused by infected milk. The bacillus of typhoid obtains access to the milk chiefly through the use of unboiled water, contaminated with typhoid, as in rinsing vessels, or in the adulteration of milk. Another way is by persons nursing typhoid patients also helping in the dairy. Some twelve years ago I had to investigate the outbreak of an epidemic of typhoid in an Adelaide suburb. I found that thirty-seven persons suffering from the disease were customers of a particular dairy. The dairy proprietor stoutly denied that there had been any sickness on his premises, or amongst his employees; but on inspecting the house I found a young man in bed, convalescing from typhoid, and a copper in the dairy filled with soiled bedlinen from the patient. The dairy utensils were rinsed with water from this vessel, and the water was not always boiled. Another outbreak with which I was connected occurred in London in 1884, when some hundreds of customers of a well known and popular dairy were almost simultaneously laid up with typhoid. This dairy was supplied with milk from several farms, but the milk was mixed before retailing. An investigation of all these farms showed that on one of them typhoid had occurred, that the excreta from the patient had been thrown down a cesspit, close to which was a well, the water from which was used unboiled to rinse the milk vessels. The bacilli had filtered through with the water from the pit to the well. The rectification of this stopped the epidemic in due course. The typhoid organism may thrive in milk for several weeks, but ordinary pasteurisation will destroy it.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria may certainly be contracted by consuming infected milk. Some authorities maintain that the diseases can be directly communicated by the cow to the consumer. The theory of "bovine scarlet fever," originating with the celebrated outbreak at Hendon in 1885, is rejected by veterinary surgeons and others. Yet there are other eminent authorities, such as Klein and Whitelegge, who maintain that certain conditions of the cow's udder have in several epidemics had a casual relationship to scarlet fever, and the same suspicion is associated with diphtheria. Persons handling milk and at the same time in direct communication with cases of this disease may easily infect the milk.

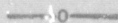
Cholera epidemics in India also have been traced to contaminated milk. Diseases of animals, such as pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease and others, may be communicated to man, with milk as the medium.

3. TOXIC OR POISONOUS MILK.

In addition to true pathogenic bacteria, there are also various putrefactive bacteria, which by obtaining access to the milk produce poisonous by-products as the result of decomposition processes, and when the milk is taken as food poisoning symptoms soon appear. In other cases bacteria taken in milk develop in the intestine, and produce a toxic effect there. When milk is contaminated with filth, as it too frequently is, and not submitted to cooling processes, putrefactive bacteria flourish, and are apt to produce gastric and intestinal disturbances when consumed, especially in the case of children. Summer diarrhoea in this colony is chiefly caused in this way, and it is in bottle-fed infants that the disease usually occurs. Summer diarrhoea causes a veritable slaughter of the innocents in this colony. I find that out of every 22 children born during the year one dies of diarrhoeal disease. Out of 243 death from diarrhoea 219 were children under 5 years of age. One death in every 15 from all causes and at all ages is caused by summer diarrhoea in children under 1 year of age. Such a strong suspicion is attached to infected cows' milk as the cause of this mortality that many medical men discountenance the use of dairy milk during the warm months of the year as a food for bottle-fed infants, and in the absence of reliable milk-suppliers in this colony they are compelled to advocate condensed milk and other artificial foods. "Children's milk," as it is termed, a pasteurized milk diluted to the requisite strength, and distributed in sterilized

bottles containing a sufficient quantity for one feeding, is a feature of the improved methods of milk supply in Europe and America.

We must not lay the whole blame, however, on dirty dairies, for contamination frequently takes place in the consumer's house, where too often there is no provision made for cool storage of milk. Milk-jugs quite frequently are never properly cleaned, and milk is undoubtedly administered to infants in filthy feeding bottles.



About Pruning.

THE art of pruning, although an ancient one, having been practised in various ways from time immemorial, seems to be but as little understood in this country as it is in many other parts of the world, judging generally from the appearance of many of our orchards and gardens.

An idea seems to prevail that it is a good thing to prune, or rather to cut away some portions of a tree occasionally, but as for carrying out pruning on some definite system, why, that is another affair altogether. Sometimes the trees are allowed to grow and develop as they will, and it is their will occasionally to grow into some very curious shapes, as well as sometimes into beautiful objects, not, however, best adapted for bearing fruits of good quality, or in that abundance they might otherwise be expected to bear. As with fruit trees, so it is the case with ornamental and flowering plants. These are often, too often, hacked about and cut into various round or globular forms, or made hideous in some ways, when a little judicious thinning or pruning would have trained them into handsome specimens worthy of adorning any garden.

Ask anyone, O reader, whom you may see at work pruning to oblige you with the reason why he prunes; why he removes such a branch and leaves such another; shortens back a twig and allows another to grow? Ten to one he will not be able to give any correct explanation, for he probably knows nothing about the principles which should govern the art, or science as it may perhaps be more properly designated.

Our chief object in growing fruit trees is, of course, the production of fruit; and the experience of centuries alone has taught that this production can be increased or modified, and the fruit improved by a properly considered system of pruning. The best system to be adopted, that is in the shaping or training of the trees, should, to a considerable extent, be governed by various circumstances, and to a great extent by climate as well as situation. Fruit trees can be trained into almost any shape or form desired; vase shape, cup shape, pyramids, fan shape, espalier, cordon, balloon shape, columnar, winged pyramid, and, indeed, just as it may please a skilled gardener's fancy and pleasure, and all over the trained frame work fruit-bearing branches can be produced in the most regular manner possible; but all this can only be effected by those who thoroughly comprehend how to attain the desired end. A tree can be trained or pruned in all sorts of ways, but this training will avail nothing if it does not produce fruit.

The evident increasing popularity of gardens all over the world at the present day and the great interest now generally taken in horticulture are much to be commended, and it seems probable that the training of fruit trees and the production of good high-class fruit will become a matter of very great interest to many; but before an attempt is made to undertake the management of this kind of work, every means should be adopted to acquire some sort of horticultural education or some knowledge about the various plants to be grown—how they grow, how they feed, how they fruit, and how they blossom.

It is always a very easy thing to find fault or criticise the pruning or the management of a garden. Anyone can do that, but anyone cannot always suggest the best course to follow. When one considers that almost every species of plant, and very often even different varieties of the same species, may need a different method of pruning, it is clear the task of advising, directing, or instructing is by no means easy.

No time can be more opportune for anyone interested in the art of pruning fruit trees than when they are just about to blossom. Watch closely the difference in the appearance of the twigs or spurs from which the flower buds grow. Take the peach and compare it with the apple. The peach and the nectarine, which is really a variety of the peach, or rather a modification, bear their flowers and fruits on the young ripened or matured branches of last season's growth. This is a most important fact to be remembered. Look carefully over these young branches, and you will find generally little sets of buds at regular distances apart arranged in threes, sometimes twos. These buds are flower or fruit buds and wood buds, the two out being flower buds, and the middle one the wood bud, which, under favourable conditions, and when the plant requires it, will develop into a shoot, or perhaps only into a leaf or pair of leaves. Sometimes the two flower buds will produce two peaches, and both may grow and ripen, but generally one will drop off after it grows for a little while, and the one remaining will grow all the better and increase in size quicker, and will make altogether a better fruit than if both of them were to live and ripen. Now that is a nice and important little lesson to be learned from those few facts. As the peach and nectarine bear their fruits as a rule only on young ripened wood of the last season's growth, it must be obvious that it would be a wise thing to induce the peach or nectarine to produce a sufficient quantity of healthy young wood for fruit-bearing every season, and to take means to get rid of old wood which is no longer productive. When a gardener has a thorough knowledge of pruning, and knows exactly the effects of removing certain parts of a plant, and the best and most suitable time for doing so, he can effect the best part of the necessary pruning and training during the season when the fruit trees or other plants are in full growth or partly so, by pinching, by twisting shoots, and by bending and elevating branches. He can graft a bud, branch, or fruit-bearing spur whenever he pleases. He can make use of a branch of the plant he is training, and by inarching cause a new branch to grow just the very place he needs it. If a branch or some branches are growing too vigorously, he can bend them over and keep them tied back, or he can trim back the vigorous roots which may be causing these particular branches to grow too luxuriantly. By depressing these strong branches and raising those which are weak, the sap will flow most freely to the branches which are kept most upright, and cause the weak to become strong. In this way a lop-sided tree can be easily set right.

Now examine closely an apple and a pear as their flower buds appear, and you will find they grow from queer-looking little spurs. You can look again next year and you will find more blossoms appearing from the very same spurs, quite different to the peach and the nectarine. You will understand from this that when you go on pruning your apple or your pear why you should hesitate before you cut away these useful little spurs or knobs, for if you do so your trees will not produce fruit until it can develop in course of time more spurs. You may make yourself quite sure that there will be neither flower nor fruit. It is by no means an uncommon thing to find a very large proportion of fruit-bearing spurs cut away clean so as to make the branches nice and smooth, when in point of fact they should be furnished with these spurs from top to bottom.

The less a tree is cut about the better, for every cut, especially of large branches, is an opening for the admission of some injurious disease. Large cuts heal over very slowly, and even when smoothed over or painted are objectionable. In the cases of old overgrown fruit trees, however, a severe cutting back is desirable where such trees have ceased to become productive. When cut hard back, strong young wood will grow, and this will in course of time become productive of good fruit, and the trees can be trained into fair shapes, each having a good framework, and with an abundance of fruit-bearing wood.

The apricot differs from the other fruits already mentioned, inasmuch as it bears its fruit on spurs, and also, like the peach and nectarine, on the ripened wood, and of the last season's growth. It is one of the most rampant of growers among our fruit trees and requires much care in its pruning and training, and the frame to support heavy crops of fruit must be strong and properly regulated. Summer pruning is very necessary, especially for the first few years of its growth, and the

best time for this summer pruning is as soon after the fruit has been gathered as possible. Besides this summer pruning, pinching and twisting should also be carried out. In five or six years, or when the apricot is in full bearing, but little pruning will be necessary. The summer pruning immediately after fruit has been gathered is sometimes practised with the peach and with good results, more especially with early varieties, for the new growth which follows this pruning will become strong and well matured before the winter sets in and very little if any winter pruning will be necessary.

The orange is a tree which needs a good deal of judgment in pruning, and it would be prudent for some growers to let their trees grow without meddling with them at all except in cases where any of the wood dies away, when that should be cut out. But young newly planted trees should always be pruned to some extent for the very good reason that when they are removed from the nursery a large number of their roots is cut off, and as roots bear a certain proportion of leaves and branches it stands to reason that when a plant is suddenly deprived of numbers of roots those remaining cannot possibly provide sufficient moisture for the numerous leaves, nor sufficient moisture and food material for the formation of new wood and new leaves. This is an important matter to bear in mind when transplanting ever-greens particularly, for it is practically impossible to dig up all roots; but even if it were possible, numbers of roots or root hairs are likely to perish merely through exposure before the plants could be put into the ground again. The necessary cutting back should be done with some judgment, having in mind the most desirable shape of the future tree, and the desirability of shade for the trunk, the height of which had better not exceed 18 in. As the tree grows it may possibly need a little thinning out of weak branches, or the removal of sappy water shoots, but if it keeps in good health and is not afflicted with some of the numerous prevailing diseases, it will need but little if any pruning or thinning.

The lemon will need to be managed in much the same way as the orange, taking care to allow its branches to shelter the stem. If drainage be perfect, both the orange and lemon will grow so well in fairly good soil that they will grow into good shapes without the work of training and manipulating necessary for other kind of fruit trees.

The flowers and fruit of the plum will be found to appear on spurs as well as on ripened wood of last year, but chiefly on the spurs, so that when pruning it care must be taken to avoid the mistake of cutting away the principal bearing wood.

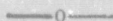
There is one point, however, which should be considered, and that is the necessity for sometimes thinning or pruning the fruit-bearing spurs of those kinds of trees which bear on such spurs, for in course of time the spurs are liable to become too crowded together; again, it is often desirable to induce the trees to produce new spurs by thinning away some of those which are so old as to become unproductive.

The grape is one of the easiest of plants to train, but it is another thing to train it to the best advantage for some varieties produce the best crops trained one way, and some in another, and, after training, different varieties need different pruning—some short, some long. The grape bears its fruit on young wood of present season's growth, and if it be watched, as the young growing wood extends, it will be seen that flowers will appear, very soon after it starts growing, from the axils of those leaves which are nearest the butt, and from three to four bunches of grapes will result from each young shoot which grows from wood buds which were allowed to remain on the matured canes of last year's growth. With care and skill the number of bunches of grapes to each vine can be regulated with a considerable amount of certainty, provided some unlooked for accidents do not intervene.

It would be well to point out that plants, like animals, have their individual peculiarities, and to obtain the most satisfactory results the individuality of each needs to be known. This may seem to be a rather rash statement to put forth; but it is one that will become very evident to anyone who may develop into an enthusiastic lover of nature, and who makes plant-life a study. And when he learns to know his trees and plants and to love them, and gains an insight into their

wonderful structures and marvellous system of development, he will cease to wonder at statements which may seem to be rather hazardous.

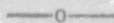
From this slight sketch about pruning it will be apparent there is much to be learnt before the subject can be properly mastered, necessitating a great deal of careful study, both practical and scientific; but after some little drudgery the subject should prove so exceedingly interesting in opening up a new world of thought as to give quite a new zest to the humdrum of an ordinary life.



Spring Cultivation.

WHERE is nothing so important in the raising of crops as spring cultivation.

While the plants are young the ground needs to be frequently stirred, not only to keep down the weeds, but to conserve the moisture. In the dry weather the hoe and cultivator should be kept going all the time. The force of capillary attraction is of wonderful value to the farmer, and he needs to fully understand it in order to make it his servant. Dip the lower end of a sponge in water, and it becomes wet all through. Dry earth set in water at the bottom will slowly moisten up. The water rises through what are called capillary tubes. This is a fine provision of nature that makes water to rise above its source among the particles of soil. The stirring of the surface soil forms a mulch, which retains the moisture brought up by the capillary tubes. The object in cultivation is to break these tubes which run out to the surface, so that the moisture does not become wasted by evaporation, but is diffused among the plants. It is a curious fact, but science tells us that soon after rain a cultivated field will actually become drier than it was before if the surface of the soil be not stirred. So it is manifest no time should be lost after a shower in making an earth mulch as quickly as the condition of the land will admit the working it, if we would get the full benefit of the rain. A single day's delay may mean a considerable loss in the crop, or it may not. It depends on the weather following. If rains come frequently this extra cultivation may not be necessary, but it is best to be on the safe side and to cultivate after each rain, unless appearances indicate another very soon. If it does not rain within a week after cultivating the operation should be repeated, not only to clear away the weeds, but to break up the capillary attraction. As a rule, there is ample moisture in the soil to grow any kind of crop, but it has to be conserved by the process of cultivation. There is no way of getting out of this difficulty. It may seem to be asking a good deal to require, when this work has been done to-day and a shower of rain comes, that it be done over again, perhaps to-morrow, but it must be done if the best results are to be obtained. Merely to work the land so many times in the season will not suffice, at least in lands that are chiefly of clay. The up-to-date farmer will feel that he cannot afford to fix a day beforehand to go fishing, or to a picnic during the tillage season. It may just be the day, if a shower has intervened, when he ought to be hoeing his corn or root field, and the delay of a day or two may mean the loss of many pounds sterling in the value of the crop. The doing of the right thing, at the right time and never leaving over till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day are problems which no farmer can afford to overlook or treat with indifference.



Increasing the Milk Yield.

IN the management of a dairy herd, let its extent be large or small, there is scarcely anything connected with it more interesting or instructive than testing the results obtained by different mixtures of food, bulky or concentrated, as regards the production of milk and butter. When the milk is sold direct from the cow quality cannot be overlooked, a certain amount being both necessary and desirable, but quantity is imperative, otherwise the animals will not pay for their keep, and juicy food, such as will have the effect of promoting the lacteal secretions must be

given, even if to some extent the quality should suffer. For instance, the cows can be maintained for a long time in full milk by feeding largely with maize, sorghum, and other green crops in addition to the pastures; the milk product which is the result of such quick-grown watery food being eminently suited to the milk trade, while perhaps unsuitable to the production of butter, the quality being inferior and the outcome too small in proportion to the weight of milk to be profitable. On the other hand, there is not a better summer food to supplement the pastures than tares, with a good proportion of oats through them, and sown in such quantity and succession as will give a bountiful daily supply throughout the season. The flow of milk may not be so great as from young and very succulent grasses, but the milk will be increased both in quantity and quality, and more particularly when the corn is in ear, the quality being then superb, texture solid, and flavour delicious. Now is the time to prepare for putting in such crops, without which the good butter and heavy milk supplies cannot be produced. Although there is no doubt that grass is the cheapest and best food for dairy cows, this does not prove that even in the times of flush feed, a ration of grain, especially where butter-making is the object, is not decidedly profitable. Some of the most successful dairymen in the colony tell us that while growing grass supplies finest flavour to butter, and gives it a good colour, there is an element lacking which contributes largely not only to the quality of the product, but also towards the quantity, and that the missing element in the grass ration should be supplied by a small daily allowance of grain or meal. There is a great deal of truth in this advice, and it is supported by the practice of the best dairy farmers in the old world, where on the very richest pastures the cows are in addition fed with grain to the extent of 6lb. or 8lb. per day. Someone may ask, but does it pay? The best answer to that question is that if it did not pay it would not be practised. As a matter of fact, however, when grain is selling at less than 1d. per lb. and butter at 1s., it always pays well to feed the cows with something besides grass. Grain, as a part ration, has great value in increasing and maintaining the milk flow, giving not only firmness to the butter, but also extra weight, which advantages more than repay the outlay for auxiliary foods.

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Lucerne.

LUCERNE is undoubtedly the best known and most widely cultivated of all the leguminous forage plants, though it cannot be said that it generally gets the care and attention which it deserves. It is much better known than those other valuable leguminous plants—cowpeas and red clover, which were cultivated and highly prized in the United States long before lucerne, or alfalfa, as our American cousins call it, was generally known. There are many districts in which lucerne could be grown with the necessary care and proper treatment, and still more in which we could grow one or both of those other valuable leguminous fodders which will fairly well replace lucerne for feeding purposes, and which now form such an indispensable part of the American systems of farming and feeding. If it is true that the standard of agricultural advancement in any country may be gauged by the ratio of leguminous crops to others grown in the country, then the agriculture of this country is backward. Comparatively few of our farmers have yet recognised in a practical way the great value of such leguminous crops as lucerne, soy beans, cowpeas, Madagascar beans, mung beans, and the red and scarlet clovers, from several points of view. They are invaluable in a rotation with cereals and roots, since they make very different demands on the soil, and have better means of foraging for some of their constituents; they are all rich in the flesh-forming substances (albumoids), and therefore form a very valuable factor in all well-balanced rations; they improve the texture of soils by the depth and abundance of their system of roots; and being generally drought resister, they will do well in seasons when other crops are almost a failure.

Lucerne was originally of European origin, and was introduced into Mexico by the Spaniards, whence it spread into Chili and Peru, not reaching California till the

year 1854, about which time it found its way to this country. Being well adapted to withstand extremes of temperature and summer drought, it soon found favour with farmers on the alluvial flats of the rivers in the coast district, afterwards with those in the less-flavoured districts inland as far as Mudgee, Tamworth, and Tumut, and now the pastoralists on the far western plains are now sowing it in large areas, sometimes, we fear, under conditions that cannot command success. It is hardly fair to expect to get good lucerne paddocks by sowing 4lb. of seed on a soil in a dry district that has received no other preparation than a rough harrowing. If tens of acres were put in properly instead of the hundreds sowed in this irrational way, the initial expense would be no more, and the results would be much more satisfactory. The successful cultivation of lucerne depends largely on the character of the subsoil. It is a deep-rooted perennial, and whenever the roots find loose and permeable soil they will descend to great depths, ordinary from 8ft. to 20ft., though they have been found at a depth of 50ft. and 60ft. in the banks of the Hunter and the Hawkesbury. But it will not do well on any soil, no matter how rich or well-prepared, if the subsoil is a stiff clay, a cold pipeclay, or rock, or hardpan. Neither will this crop stand flooding with stagnant water. We have seen beautiful paddocks of lucerne on the Hawkesbury lowlands near Richmond ruined by being submerged under flood-waters for less than 48 hours. Good drainage is absolutely necessary, and excess of moisture in either the soil or the subsoil is more fatal to lucerne than drought.

It is not so well adapted to use as a pasture plant as other leguminous plants, and certainly no animals other than sheep or pigs should be allowed to graze on it. Cattle and horses trample and pack the soil too much, and it has been found by experiment that the total yield of hay or green fodder is larger where the paddock is not pastured. The stems of many other forage plants, when cut or broken, branch out above the ground, forming lateral shoots, that immediately grow up and take the place of the old stems; but with lucerne the vitality of the roots may be much impaired if the young stems are grazed as fast as they appear, because the new growth comes directly from the root itself, and not from the bases of the old stems.

Lucerne imperatively demands clean ground, and should never be sown in weedy or poorly prepared soil. It comes very well after a crop of maize, that has been well drilled and carefully cultivated throughout the growing season. It should not be sown broadcast where it is intended for a permanent crop, but should be sown in drills at right angles to the previous maize drills, so as to ensure the extermination of the weeds that escaped the scarifier through growing in the rows with the maize. Anyone who has noticed how much a broadcast field of lucerne is benefited by a harrowing in dry weather will understand how much a drilled crop is improved in a droughty season by deep cultivation with the Planet Junior scarifier. This crop will yield as many as six good cuttings or four tons of green feed, or one ton of hay per annum, in the soil and climate best adapted to it.

The young seedling plants are very susceptible to changes of temperature; hence we recommend sowing in the spring in the cold districts, but we have found April the best month for the coast district. The young lucerne is more tender than red clover, and more liable to be crowded out or choked by weeds, or a covering crop; hence we warn young farmers against sowing some oats or wheat with the lucerne with the idea of protecting the young lucerne, and perhaps getting a small crop of hay into the bargain. We have found this plan successful with red and scarlet clover, but fatal with lucerne, as the rapidly growing oats choked the young plants. The soils best adapted for this crop are the deep, sandy loams of river banks, good porous soils overlying friable clay, and calcareous soils over a sub-soil of marly clay. The deep red sandy soils of the dry western plains often give good results when pains have been taken to give the young crop a good start. Lucerne, like all other leguminous fodder plants, is very fond of lime and potash, and is always benefited by manures containing these substances; but it does not need any form of nitrogen, and it is therefore mere waste to use stable manure, dried blood, rich bonedust, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, or any other nitrogenous manure. It will thrive in soils which are chemically poor, and in which surface

feeding crops like maize and roots will fail, provided the soils are deep enough, because lucerne roots are good foragers, and will go almost any depth in kindly soil after the elements it requires. It does well in very light, sandy loams on the Hawkesbury flats, near Penrith, which are chemically poor in lime and potash, but are very deep and well drained. For a plant which can utilise a deep soil, even a poor sandy loam 12ft. deep is better than a rich basaltic soil 2ft. deep overlying a stiff clay.

But however deep the soil, if it has been derived from sandstone formation, the time will surely come when the lucerne will grow with less vigor, will have a yellowish tinge, and will produce only short and thin stems. In the case of heavy alluvial soils, great benefit may be got by giving a dressing of lime alone. The cheap agricultural lime is as good for this purpose as the best builders' lime. It will decompose the clay in the loam, and set free the potash locked up in it. But for sandy soils naturally deficient in potash, a dressing of lime will not be enough. We would recommend for them 2cwt. of superphosphate of lime or Sugar Company's A manure, together with 1cwt. of sulphate of potash or 3cwt. kainit per acre every two years.

FEEDING VALUE.

Perhaps no other crop varies so much in feeding value, according to the time of cutting and method of curing, as lucerne does. A sample of lucerne hay cut at the right time and well cured will be worth more than twice as much as another sample which has been allowed to become woody, and has lost its leaves in curing. It should be cut for hay at the time when the first flowers appear. After that period the stems rapidly become woody, the percentage of crude fibre increasing, and the fat and albuminoids decreasing till the seed is fully ripe. The yield will be slightly greater at the time of full blossom, but the quality of the hay will not be so good as of that cut a few days earlier, when fewer flowers had opened. After the period of full blossoming, the lower leaves commence to fall, and as there is a much larger percentage of albuminoids in the foliage than in any other part of the plant, it is desirable to retain as many of the leaves as possible in the forage. Lucerne is more difficult to cure into good hay than most of our other forage crops, because the leaves break off very easily. For this reason the hay is cured in windrows or is made up into small piles 5ft. or 6ft. high, and as narrow as will stand, using the same precautions to prevent heating and mildew as are customary with other succulent hay crops. The second crop is the one usually cut for seed. The third crop contains the largest quantity of albuminoids. Stacks of lucerne, whether cut for hay or seed, will not turn rain, and a cap or stack cover of grass, hay, or canvas must be used. In the districts where climate and soil are both adapted to its cultivation, lucerne may be cut as many as six times a year, giving about a ton of hay at each cutting. It is a common error to suppose that this crop should be renewed every seven years, for many fields that have been well treated have continued to yield three to six annual crops for 25 years in this colony, and up to 100 years in Europe, where the land is occasionally partially broken up with heavy harrows, and fertilised with lime and manures containing potash and phosphoric acid, as above described. One hundred pounds of freshly-cut lucerne contains 3.89lb. of digestible albuminoids, 11.2lb. of carbohydrates, and .41lb. of fat, so that it has the narrow nutritive ratio of 1:3.1. The same when made into hay contains 10.54lb. of albuminoids, 37.33lb. of carbohydrates, and 1.38lb. of fat, with a nutritive ratio of 1:3.8. A narrow ration like this suits young pigs and other young animals, but for fattening matured animals or for milk production it should be diluted with hay, straw, ensilage, green maize, or sorghum. When bran is selling at £4 a ton, good lucerne hay is well worth 54s. a ton.—*Sydney Daily Telegraph.*

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Sub-Soiling.

WHEN a succession of dry seasons has occurred it has convinced many farmers that their soils require deeper cultivation. They have noticed that, in the case of paddocks which are not level, the amount of rain which is caught and

retained depends largely on the depth of the cultivation. Where there is no cultivation, a great proportion of the rain, especially when it comes in heavy splashes during thunderstorms, runs off the ground if there is any considerable fall. If the soil has been worked and opened, the rain soaks in at once, and does not commence to run away till the layer of worked soil is saturated: but if that layer be too shallow, and the fall of the ground be at all great, the soaked soil may run like thin mud, and hundreds of loads be carried down the side of the hill after a smart thunderstorm. But a soil that has been worked to a depth of 9in. to 12in. will absorb an ordinary rainfall of 5in., provided it is distributed over 24 hours, little rain will be lost, and seldom will soil be washed away.

Again, deeply-worked soil acts as a heavy mulch to keep in the moisture of the lower strata of soil or sub-soil, and to prevent its evaporation. A deep seed bed also provides greater foraging room for the roots and rootlets of crops, most of which like to go down in search of food. It is found that those soils which are shallow and lie on a stiff clay sub-soil suffer most severely in a drought. It needs a long-continued, steady, soaking rain to saturate this kind of subsoil, and often we find that rains which we expected to soak down a foot into the ground have moistened only the top few inches of loam, because it ran away down the sloping surface of the hard subsoil before it could soak into it.

But while we all agree that deeper cultivation is desirable, we sometimes make mistakes in our methods of achieving it. We sometimes put on more bullocks or horses, and use a heavier plough, in order to plough deeper and turn over a deeper slice of soil. Where the soil is of uniform quality down to a depth of several feet, as in the case of alluvial soils and some of the red volcanic soils of the tablelands and plains, this course answers well. Provided the new layer of three or more inches of soil that we bring to the surface is not sour or too clayey, we shall have a good seed bed, and this deeper cultivation will give good results. But it must be borne in mind that many soils, otherwise rich and good, are sour before exposure to the air, owing to the presence of the lower compounds of iron, which are very noxious to plant life until oxidised and turned into red dust—the higher oxide of iron—by the sweetening oxygen of the alluvial flats are so rich in humus or vegetable matter that when they are first opened to the air an acid fermentation is set up, and they become sour like vinegar, and it takes a longer action of the air, or the addition of lime, to modify this sourness. It is always safer, therefore, to increase the depth of our ploughing an inch at a time, lest we bring up too much raw sour soil to the top, and thus make an unkind seed bed, in which the sprouting plants will be killed before they can get down into the sweet and kindly soil.

The second 6in. of soil is always poorer in soluble plant-food than the top 6in., and consequently less fitted for the nourishment of the young plants at the critical stage of their growth. The deeper we go in the soil, the less we find of the ferments or bacteria which act on the organic matter of the soil, and make it into plant food. Great caution is therefore needed in mixing the lower soil with the upper layer very gradually, even with the very best sandy loams of apparently uniform quality to a good depth. But in the case of shallow loams resting on sour, sticky clays, or cold pipeclay, or hungry gravel, utter disaster may be caused by bringing to the surface even 1in. of these injurious subsoils. And yet these very soils, with the cold, stiff, and hungry subsoils, are the ones that most urgently need deeper cultivation. This is attained by opening up the subsoil to the entrance of rain, the sweetening oxygen and the enriching nitrogen of the air, and subsequently of the roots of crops in search of food and moisture. This is done by subsoiling, a process of stirring and breaking up the subsoil without in any way bringing it to the top. The usual method of performing this work is very tedious and expensive, being done by a sub-soil plough, or an ordinary plough with the mould-board removed, following in the furrow after the common plough, thus needing two men, two teams of horses or bullocks, and much more time.

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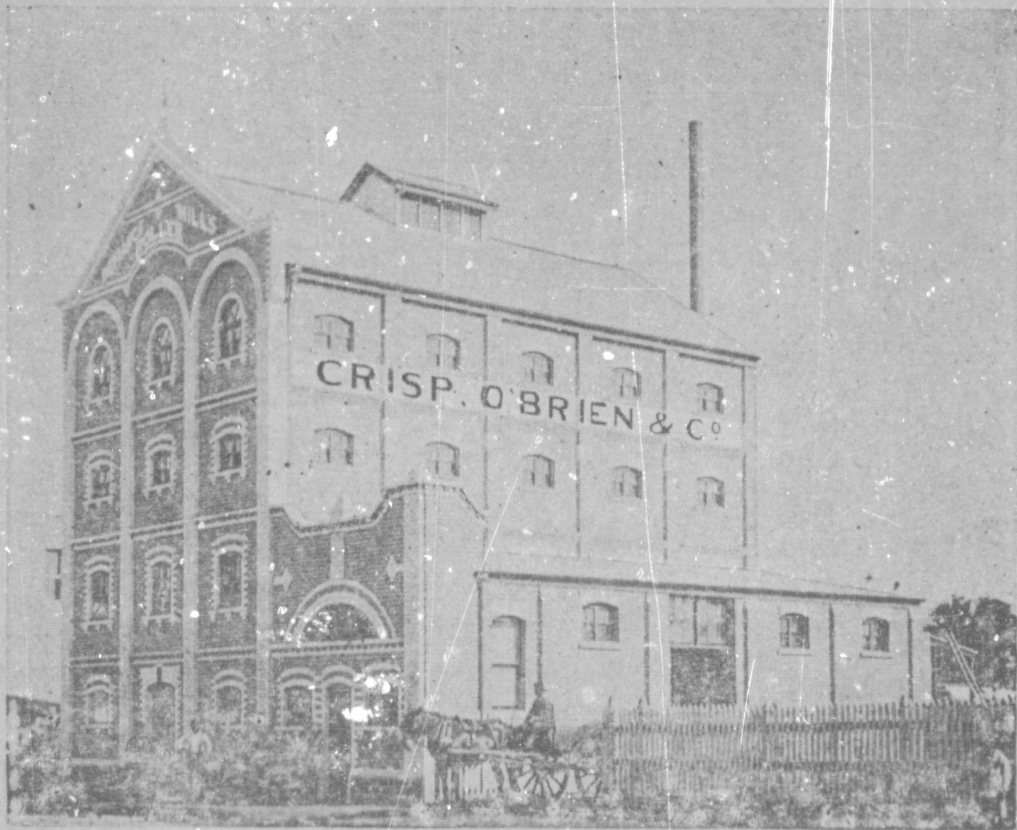
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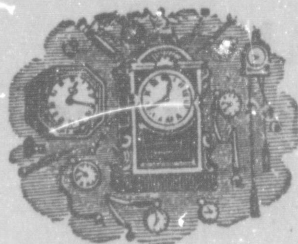
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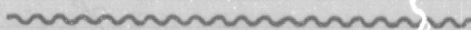
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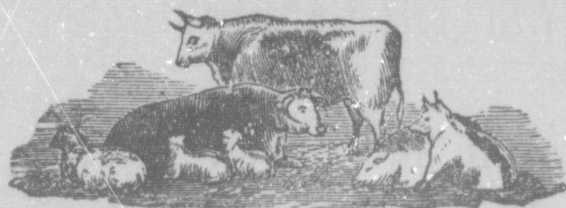
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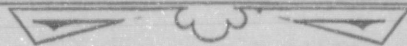
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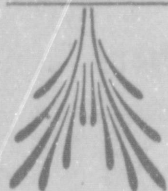
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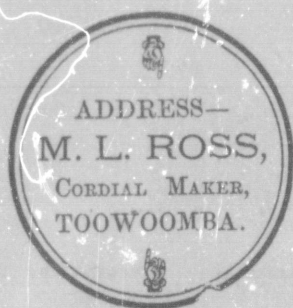
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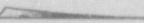
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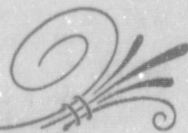
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G. D. STANFIELD, St. John's College, Oxford.

T. JOY.

THE School is situated on the Main Range at an elevation of 2000 feet above sea level. The climate is particularly suited to fast-growing and delicate boys. During the past eight years the freedom from sickness in the School has been quite remarkable. A considerable sum of money has recently been spent by the Trustees in thoroughly renovating and improving the Buildings. The Dormitory Accommodation is exceptionally good. Boarders are under the special care of the Head Master and his wife. The grounds are 50 acres in extent, and provide admirable Playing Fields for Day Boys and Boarders. There are Cricket and Football Grounds, Tennis Court, and Gymnasium. Boys are received from 8 years of age, provided they can read and write fairly well. They are prepared for the Universities or Professions, or for Commercial life. In the former case special attention is paid to Languages and Mathematics; in the latter, Commercial Subjects may be substituted for Languages.

Mr. ALLPASS is a Certificated Teacher of Pitman's Method of Shorthand.

Boys are annually sent up for the Sydney Public Examinations. In 1894 ten boys went up for the Junior, and all passed in an aggregate of 68 subjects out of a possible 70, one boy gaining the Medal for Proficiency in Algebra. In 1896 two boys went up for the Senior, and passed in 20 subjects out of a possible 20. A first-class was obtained in French, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Mechanics, and Two Firsts in Geometry. One boy was awarded Medals for Proficiency in Latin, Algebra, and Mechanics, a Queensland Exhibition of £100 a year, tenable for three years, and a Sydney University Scholarship of £50 for General Proficiency.

Boys are also prepared for the Examinations for admission to the Queensland Civil Service. At the last Examination but one, three boys went up and were successful, taking 5th, 6th, and 9th places amongst 117 candidates.

The Trustees give annually Two Scholarships, each of the value of £16 16s., for Boys of sufficient merit who have been not less than three years at the School.



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